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ticles appearing in Streicher's newspaper denouncing the Jews and demanding their extermination were also offered in evidence by a young British prosecutor, who charged they served as "incitement to murder."

Streicher wrote in a German medical journal:

"One of the Jews' main purposes in life is to seduce Aryan women. One single cohabitation of a Jew with an Aryan woman is sufficient to poison her blood forever. Never again will she be able to bear purely Aryan children, even when married to an Aryan. They will all be bastards with dual souls and bodies of a mixed breed."

Frank's Diary

Frank, who attempted to take his own life at the time of his arrest, sat stiffly in the prisoners' box as Assistant United States Prosecutor Lieuteant Colonel William H. Baldwin, of Detroit, Mich., read from his diary a list of brutalities reminiscent of the Dark Ages.

"Once we have won the war," read an entry in Frank's diary on January 14, 1944, "then, for all I care, mincemeat can be made of the Poles."

Calls For Brutality

Over and over again Frank called upon his aides to be brutal and ruthless in carrying out Hitler's program for Poland—a program that specified a low standard of living, elimination of the power of the Roman Catholic Church and a ban preventing the intelligentsia from forming into a ruling class.

Frank's diary showed that in January, 1943, he told district leaders in Warsaw, "we must not be squeamish when we learn that a total of 17,000 people have been shot. These persons who are shot are nothing more than war victims."

He boasted: "I have not been hesitant in declaring that when a German is shot up to a hundred Poles shall be shot, too."

Redeployment Announcements

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United States Army said that elements of the 84th Infantry Division sailed from Le Havre for the United States aboard the liner George Washington.

Other redeployment announcements made today were:

Twenty-ninth Infantry Division—Advanced elements have arrived in New York; main body now on the high seas.

Forty-second, 51st and 60th Field Hospitals—On the high seas.

One Hundredth Infantry Division—Major portion on high seas; remainder awaiting shipment at Calais staging area.

Eightieth Infantry Division—Major portion on high seas; remainder awaiting shipment from Le Havre.

Second Armored Division—Now in Calais staging area.

Ninety-fourth Infantry Division Postal Detachment—On high seas; remainder of division en route to Camp Philip Morris.

Three Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Special Troops Division Headquarters, Band Divisions' Headquarters, Band Division Medics 326th Field Artillery and 278th Field Artillery Battalion sailed today aboard the George Washington.

Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Engineer Combat Battalion—Sailing today from Le Havre.

Ex-Yugoslav Official Arrested, Paper Says

Rome, Jan. 10 (AP)—The newspaper *Il Tempo* reported today that Rome police had arrested Dr. Miroslaw Sperlerkovic, former minister in the government of Yugoslav puppet premier Milan Nedic. The paper said Sperlerkovic had been hiding in Rome since August.

[Nedic, 72-year-old former chief of staff of the Yugoslav army, and three of his top aides have been turned over by Allied authorities for trial on collaboration charges, Marshal Tito's government announced in Belgrade last night.]

Sicilian Separatists Routed

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP)—Italian carabinieri and security police were reported today to have put down an uprising of 1,000 Sicilian separatists after a pitched battle near Palermo, Sicily. The Italian news agency Ansa said the separatists fled after the carabinieri, with the aid of the security police forces, attacked a position which the separatists had ehld on a craggy hilltop for twenty-four hours.

4 U.S. 'Air Gangsters' Reported Killed By SS

Naples, Jan. 10 (AP)—Statements described by the prosecution as confessions of two German SS men, introduced at the war-crimes trial here today, told how four American flyers were taken for last rides and executed at Bolzano because a fanatical SS chief considered them "air gangsters."

Major Samuel D. Lewis, the prosecutor, read the statements. He said that one of the victims, Staff Sergeant Medard R. Tafoya, survived for three days and was shot three times before the Nazis killed him.

Lewis said SS men Heinrich Andergassen and Albert Storz had signed confessions of the murders of Capt. Roderick Hall, American whom the Nazis hated because of his behind-the-lines warfare in northern Italy; four other American airmen, and two British soldiers, all in uniforms.

Andergassen and Storz are on trial in the Palace of Justice, with Major August Schiffer, head of SS headquarters at Bolzano, and a German policeman, Hans Rutz.

NORWALK MOTHER TO GET DIARY OF SLAIN WAR HERO

NAPLES, Jan. 10—(AP) The late Capt. Roderick Hall's diary, retrieved from a bottle buried in an Italian Partisan's yard, was ordered sent to his Connecticut home today after being used as evidence in the trial of his alleged slayers.

A military commission trying four Germans accused of slaying the Office of Strategic Services hero and four other Allied fliers ordered Hall's diary sent to his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Merrill of 184 East avenue, South Norwalk, Conn., after being transcribed as evidence.

The prosecution claims Hall was murdered after his capture behind the German lines in Italy more than a year ago because the Nazi SS chief at Bolzano, Maj. August Schiffer, declared he had done "most serious damage" to the German war effort.

The diary in the form of a 3,000-word letter to his family dated Oct. 31, 1944, said in part:

"If any of you ever travel to these parts in the future, don't be afraid to mention my name. It's known from one end of the Alps to the other. x x x Even if it hasn't been as much as many others have done in this war, at least I've done something."

Earlier in the day statements described by the prosecution as confessions of two German SS men told how four of the fliers were taken for last rides and executed at Bolzano because the SS chief considered them "air gangsters."

U.S. Envoy Tells Poland He Will Oppose Loan

Warsaw, Jan. 8 [AP—*Delayed*]—United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane informed the Polish provisional government today that he would oppose granting of any United States funds to Poland "as long as present conditions prevail" in this country.

The Ambassador was protesting against recent measures by the regime, including a decree nationalizing all basic industries employing more than 50 persons per shift.

Lane told the Polish Foreign Ministry he considered that the 1931 commercial treaty between Poland and the United States had been violated. He said this treaty permitted free entry and development of commercial enterprises in Poland by American business men.

Poland's Reply Undisclosed

"I informed the Foreign Ministry that I would not recommend the expenditure of one cent of United States money for the Polish Government as long as present conditions prevail in Poland," Lane said.

The Government's reply has not been made public.

Hilary Minc, Poland's Minister of Industry, presented the nationalization decree which the National Council of the Homeland (Parliament) promptly ratified January 4. Minc declared the Government was determined that foreign capital should not control any business enterprise in Poland.

The 1931 Treaty

A 30-article treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights was signed in Washington on June 15, 1931, by Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of State, and Polish Ambassador Tytus Filipowicz.

This treaty provided that citizens of each nation should be permitted to engage in professional, scientific, religious, philanthropic and commercial work of every kind in the other nation.

Commercial Provisos

It authorized them to carry on every form of commercial activity not forbidden by local law and to "own, erect, or lease and occupy appropriate buildings . . . upon the same terms as nationals of the state of residence, except as provided by laws . . . in force at the time of the signature of this treaty."

"The dwellings, warehouses, manufactories, shops and other places of business and all premises thereto appertaining . . . shall be respected," it was set forth.

Foreign capital investments in Poland that year totaled $1,159,000,000. Of this, $413,142,000 was from the United States, France was second with $175,000,000.

POLAND ASKS U.S. LOAN OF $500,000,000

American Envoy Said to Be Opposed to Grant of Funds

APPLICATION IS PENDING

Lane Registers Protest About the Restrictions Ordered by Warsaw Government.

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Export-import bank officials disclosed today that Poland has applied for about $500,000,000 to finance projects envisaged for trade and reconstruction.

The officials said that the Polish application was not in "an active stage of consideration" and that there was no prospect for immediate action. They said is was one of seven pending requests.

Meanwhile, a State department spokesman said that United States Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane had protested to the Polish Government against its action in prventing American citizens from inspecting American-ownd property in Poland before putting into effect its nationalization program.

An Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw said that Lane had informed the Provisional Government that he would oppose granting of any United States funds to Poland as long as present conditions prevail.

The spokesman said that Lane, in a message to the State Department, deeclared that he had entered no protest regarding Poland's program for public ownership of the greater part of its commercial enterprises, on the ground that that country, as a sovereign nation, has the right to enact nationalization legislation.

Abolishes Church Weddings

Warsaw, Jan. 8 [AP—*Delayed*]—The national council of the homeland ratified a decree today abolishing church weddings as legal marriage and requiring all marriages to be performed by civil registrars. The decree does not prohibit church ceremonies, but these do not constitute a legal act of marriage.

Polish Jews See No Need Of 'Panicky Emigration'

By The Associated Press.

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (Delayed)—The Central Jewish Committee of Poland announced today the Jewish situation in this country does not justify panicky emigration." The committee warned Jews leaving Poland against "chaotic and illegal emigration." The Government earlier announced that it solidly backed the emigration of Jews to Palestine and other countries.

O.K. CLAIMED BY VENIZELOS

Greek Regent's Approval Of New Coalition Announced

Athens, Jan. 10 (AP) — Former Premier Sophocles Venizelos, leader of a segment of the Liberal party which allied itself with the Populist Monarchist group, declared today that the coalition had received the approval of Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

Venizelos said in an interview that the Regent received [illegible] Constantine Tsaldaris, signer of the political pact for the Populists.

Tsaldaris, Venizelos said, assured the Regent that the Populists would not urge, without American or British consent, an early plebicite on the return of King George to the throne.

To Back Republican Ideas

Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin has suggested that the plebiscite be delayed until 1948, in the hope that Greece's economic conditions will be stabilized by that time.

Earlier Venizelos had denied that the new coalition was designed to overthrow Premier Themistokles Sophoulis's young government.

Venizelos, who parted ways with Sophoulis last November, expressed confidence that "a majority of the Greek people would follow him." He added that he intended to support republican ideas.

"Unacceptable" To Sophoulis

Sophoulis, also a Liberal, had expressed amazement at the coalition and said it might mean the fall of his less than 2-month-old regime. The Premier termed the new alignment "unacceptable."

The right wing coalition also drew criticism from a spokesman for the EAM coalition of Communists and Leftists, who declared that "a reactionary section of the British, in Athens were aware of and favored the agreement."

As a new political crisis appeared to be developing, associations of doctors, merchants, industrialists and lawyers appealed to Sophoulis and other party leaders "for unison at this juncture to protect national interests . . . in view of impending dangers threatening Greece, both externally and internally."

Japs In Switzerland Ordered Back Home

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Japanese informant said today that Japanese diplomats in Switzerland had been ordered to return to Tokyo.

He said about 50 persons would leave on the Spanish steamer Plus Ultra, scheduled to sail from Naples for Manila on January 18.

Aboard, he said, would be 49 Japanese departing from Spain, including Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Ambassador to Spain.

IRAN CLASHES TAKE 5 LIVES

Parliament Told Anglo-U.S. Plan Will Be Rejected

Tehran, Jan. 10 (AP)—Five persons were killed and nine wounded in political disorders in Russian-occupied northern Iran, Government sources said today, as a cheering Iranian Parliament was told that a British-American proposal

for a tripartite investigation of Iran's internal affairs would be rejected.

Government officials said the disorders occurred near Zenjan, 200 miles northwest of Tehran, and at Kazvin, 90 miles northwest of the Iranian capital. Earlier, new disturbances were reported also at the Caspian Sea town of Chalus, 65 miles north of Tehran.

Reports Attack Beaten Off

An officer of the Iranian general staff said four "democratic" partisans were killed and seven wounded "when residents of two villages near Zenjan beat off an attack led by democratic ex-chieftain Alli Dad."

The officer added that Alli Dad and "two other leaders of the partisans" were captured, along with arms and ammunition.

At Kazvin, southern gateway to Russian-garrisoned Azerbaijan, one person was reported killed and two wounded by gunfire during what M. Darkhchan, Iranian director general of security, described as an "election row."

Darakhchan went to Kazvin last night to investigate the incidents, first reported as an attack by 'immigrants and strangers" on voters in the Kazvin province elections. Upon his return, the official said "order has been restored by provincial police who are investigating the affair."

Partisan Quarters Burned

The government reported that at Chalus, fighting between townspeople and Tudeh (leftist) partisans resulted in the burning of Tudeh headquarters.

Rejection of the British-American suggestion for an investigating commission was announced by Finance Minister Hagir.

His statement came after two members had attacked the proposal, declaring they were opposed to foreign intervention in Iranian affairs. They asserted the findings of the proposed commission would be influenced by "pressure of foreign forces occupying Azerbaijan."

Russian troops have been stationed in Azerbaijan since 1941."

King Ibn Saud Arrives in Egypt

Suez, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, accompanied by eight of his sons and a suite of ninety-four persons, arrived in Egypt today aboard the Egyptian royal yacht Mahrussa for a twelve-day visit with King Farouk.

Jewish Worker Killed In Clash In Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Jewish worker was killed and several other Jews were injured today in a fight with Arabs at Beith Nabala camp near Jaffa. British airborne troops restored order.

In other parts of Palestine Jews retaliated against the Arab boycott of Jewish-made goods with a similar economic pressure against the Arabs.

The two-edged boycott spread through Jerusalem, Haifa and Jaffa, with Arabs forming picket lines and passing out leaflets. Many Jews retaliated by refusing to buy vegetables, eggs, cigarettes and other merchandise from Arabian merchants.

Some Arabs avoided Jewish-owned coffee houses, shops and moving picture theaters in Jerusalem because of the boycott.

Fighting Breaks Out In Iran Provinces

Tehran, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Government announcement said today that fighting had broken out in two Russian-occupied provinces in northern Iran.

A Ministry of Interior official said the outbreaks occurred in Chalus, on the Caspian Sea in Mazandaran province, and at Kazvin.

One person was reported killed and two others wounded at Kazvin, in Kazvin province, where the Government said "group of immigrants and strangers" fired upon voters during a provincial election.

"Attempts To Intimidate"

The ministry said the attacks occurred Tuesday after "attempts to intimidate the voters" failed.

Kazvin, 90 miles northwest of Tehran, is the southernmost outpost of the Russian zone of influence in Iran and may be entered only with the permission of the Russian commandant.

Chalus is 65 miles north of Tehran and Russian troops were reported garrisoned there. The Government announcement said that "fighting is reported between townspeople and Tudeh (Leftist) Partisans" in Chalus.

Party HQ Burned

The report said Tudeh Party headquarters had been burned in the outbreak.

Iranian troops, dispatched to Azerbaijan in November when "democrats" seized control of the Government after a series of disorders, were met at Kazvin by Russian troops and ordered to turn back.

The Russians have been stationed in northern Iran since 1941 under a wartime agreement with the Government and the Anglo-American Allies.

STRIFE IN CHINA ENDED BY TRUCE

CHUNGKING, Jan. 10.—(AP) A truce in civil strife and a new era of political freedom for Communists and all other parties in China were announced today after two dramatic, eleventh-hour conferences arranged by Gen. George C. Marshall, American mediator.

The former U. S. Army chief of staff — dispatched to China by President Truman as a special envoy—went into action when truce negotiations appeared to be breaking down last night.

Marshall hurried into conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, then called the government and Communist negotiators into an unheralded session this morning nine hours ahead of schedule.

Swift Action

Before noon there were these swift developments:

Both sides ordered an immediate cessation of hostilities and a halt to all troop movements, except for transport of government forces in Manchuria and south of the Yangtze river.

Chou En-Lai, negotiator and head of the Communist delegation, praised Marshall's assistance and Chiang's determination for peace and said the "cease-fire" orders were going out today. Chou expressed hope the guns would all fall silent within three days, although it might take longer to reach some isolated spots, such as Hainan Island off China's south coast.

Walter Robertson, U. S. charge d'affairs, Gen. Yeh Chien-Ying, chief of staff of Communist armies, and Gen. Chan Chieh-Min, head of the government military council's intelligence section, were named as a commission to go to Peiping to see that truce terms were obeyed.

Chiang Kai-Shek, opening China's unity session of the political consultation conference, announced that the government had decided to grant the people freedom of person, conscience, speech, publication and association and safeguard them against illegal arrest.

Chiang announced that all political parties—including the long outlawed Communist party—would be equal before the law and could operate openly.

Chiang promised that local self-government would be promoted throughout China and popular elections would be held.

He granted amnesty to all political prisoners except 'traitors and those found to have committed definite acts injurious to the republic."

Chou En-Lai, speaking for the Communists, declared his party approved Chiang's four points as the basis for achieving constitutional government.

Chiang Applauded

Applause greeted Chiang when he announced the truce at the conference. Many delegates expressed the opinion privately that without it the government never would have announced its grant of political freedom.

Chiang said the government was ready to accept all decisions of the conference "if they are beneficial to national reconstruction, tend to promote popular welfare and can help in the democratization of the country."

"We must see to it" he declared, "that the National Assembly (for drafting a new constitution) be convened according to schedule (May 5) and that constitutional democracy be ushered in at an early date."

(The Communists have been arguing for a delay in the calling of the assembly, saying it would be packed by Kuomintang, the government party, unless new delegates were elected.)

The truce was generally conceded here to be the first big result of Marshall's mission to China. Marshall was haggard but smiling as he met correspondents this morning when the joint statement was issued.

Sudden Ending

The truce came suddenly and unexpectedly after the government bogged down negotiations with a demand that its troops be permitted to occupy certain strategic areas of the northern provinces of Jehol and Chahar.

Chou En-Lai said the Communists stuck to and won their objections against the government demands on the provinces, both of which the Communists insist they liberated from the Japanese.

He said that the strategic railroad towns of Dolonor (Tolun) in Chahar, and Chihfeng in Jehol, which the government wanted to occupy, would remain in Communist hands but acknowledged that Communist troop movements also would be frozen in the two provinces, as well as in Manchuria.

Chou described as something unprecedented the relations between the Kuomintang and Communists as a result of today's truce, reached after 18 years of almost continual conflict.

It was reported reliably that the most important Communist concession was agreement to let the government keep moving troops into and within Manchuria for the purpose of restoring China's sovereignty.

A dispatch from Changchun, Manchuria's capital, said government troops would begin entering Mukden in strength Jan. 15 and that Chinese and Russian circles there were preparing to welcome Madame Chiang Kai-shek at about the same time.

The dispatch said she would be accompanied by Chiang Chung-Kuo, the generalissimo's eldest son, who recently visited Moscow on a special mission for his father.

China Ends Its War; Political Parties Are Legalized

Chungking, Jan. 10 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced today, shortly after a truce had brought an immediate end to China's civil war, that the Government had decided to legalize all political parties.

He said the Government would free all purely political prisoners, grant the people freedom of speech and promote local self-government.

Four Points Listed

Chiang, opening the Political Consultation Conference almost simultaneously with the conclusion of the cease-firing agreement, announced that the Government had decided to:

1. Grant the people freedom of person, conscience, speech, publication, and association and to safeguard them against illegal arrest and trial.

2. All political parties shall be equal before the law and may operate openly within the law.

3. Local self-government will actively be promoted in all places and popular elections will be held.

4. Political prisoners, except traitors and those found to have committed definite acts injurious to the republic, would be released.

Communist Approves

Gen. Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist leader, approved the four points and said they were basic for achieving constitutional government.

Gen. George Marshall, special United States envoy to China, broke the deadlock in Chinese negotiations for a truce last night by visiting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Differences over wording a cease-hostilities order were ironed out.

It was believed that Chiang agreed to modify his previous insistence that the Nationalists should occupy certain specified strategic areas in the Inner Mongolian provinces of Chahar and Jehol.

Wedemeyer On Way

It was reported from Shanghai that Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China, had left by plane for Chungking today for a "routine talk" with Chiang and Marshall.

Chiang opened the conference with an announcement of the truce, which he would not have been able to proclaim except for a spectacular unscheduled meeting last night with Marshall at which final seemingly unsurmountable obstacles were cleared.

After applause subsided, Chiang delivered a prepared speech, then announced the Government's four decisions which if faithfully implemented would go a long way toward precluding further civil strife and toward insuring emergence of constitutional democracy in China.

Result Of Truce

Most persons in the audience felt the decisions would not have been disclosed if the truce had not been achieved.

The Generalissimio declared the Government was ready to accept all decisions of the conference "if they are beneficial to national reconstruction, tend to promote popular welfare and can help in the democratization of the country."

He said China's mission generally speaking was to establish peace throughout the world and to eliminate forever aggression and armed conflict.

Internally, her task was to maintain peace and stability and to carry out the work of national reconstruction.

Reason For Conference

The conference was called to discuss problems of "national import."

The whole nation wanted Sun Yat-sen's three principles put into practical operation and all peoples of the world sincerely wishes China to become united, democratic and a strong nation, Chiang said.

"Therefore, we must see to it that the National Assembly will be convened according to schedule (May 5) and that constitutional democracy will be ushered in at an early date."

The rule of law henceforth must be enforced in order to lay foundations for constitutionalism, he continued.

Lists Urgent Needs

Most urgent needs are rehabilitation and unity, progress and prosperity of the nation which eventually would result in bettering living conditions, he added.

Chiang enjoined the delegates to be sincere and frank and to place national interest before everything else; to take a long view; to have the right conception of the nation's future; to remember the sacrifices of soldiers and civilians in war.

He expressed confidence in the outcome of the conference, which, he said, was being watched by public opinion throughout the world and was "also the object of Chinese people's prayers."

The conference adjourned until tomorrow afternoon.

The "cease fire" order was issued after Gen. Chang Chun, Government representative, and Chou meeting with Marshall, reached an agreement in a surprise meeting, held nine hours ahead of schedule.

The order was issued by Chiang and Mao Tse-tung, Communist chairman at Yenan on the basis of the agreement reached by the committee.

Orders To Commanders

Military commanders on both sides were directed to halt all troop movements with the exception of transport of Nationalist troops into or within Manchuria to restore Chinese sovereignty. The order also prohibits destruction of —and interference with—all lines of communications.

The truce order also provided

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for immediate establishment of executive headquarters in Peiping with three commissioners—A Central Government representative, a Communist and an American—to carry out details of the agreement.

It was stipulated that the truce did not prejudice military movements south of the Yangtze River for the continued execution of the Government's military reorganization plan.

Part U.S. Will Play

It was agreed also that United States participation in the executive headquarters commission at Peiping would be solely for the purpose of assisting the Chinese members in implementing the order for cessation of hostilities.

Marshall agreed shortly after his arrival in China three weeks ago to assist in outlining procedures for a cessation of hostilities.

The Communists reported only last night that the Government's demand for occupation of Manchuria—Chahar and Jehol provinces particularly—was "unacceptable."

Announcement of the truce came as 38 delegates of China's various political factions gathered for today's opening of the Political Consultation Conference.

nication will cease and you will clear at once obstructions placed against or interfering with such lines of communication.

"(D) An executive headquarters will be established immediately in Peiping for the purpose of carrying out the agreements for cessation of hostilities. This headquarters will consist of three commissioners, one representing the Chinese National Government, one representing the Chinese Communist party and one to represent the United States of America. The necessary instructions and orders unanimously agreed upon by the three commissioners will be issued in the name of the President of the Republic of China through the executive headquarters."

As a matter of public interest, we further are authorized to announce that the following stipulations regarding the above cessation of hostilities order were agreed upon and made a matter of record in the minutes of the conference:

(1) The cessation of hostilities order does not prejudice military movements south of the Yangtze River for the continued execution of the plan of military reorganization of the National Government.

(2) The cessation of hostilities order does not prejudice military movements of forces of the National Army into or within Manchuria which are for the purpose of restoring Chinese sovereignty.

(3) Lines of communication mentioned in paragraph "C" of the cessation of hostilities order includes post communications.

(4) It is further agreed that movements of the forces of the National Army under the foregoing stipulations shall be reported daily to the executive headquarters.

We are also authorized to announce that the agreements, recommendations and directives of executive headquarters will deal only with the immediate problems raised by a cessation of hostilities.

American participation within the headquarters will be solely for the purpose of assisting the Chinese members in implementing the cessation of hostilities order.

The executive headquarters will include an operations section composed of the number of officers and men required to supervise adequately in the field the various details.

It is agreed that separate and independent signal communications systems may be established for each commissioner in order to insure rapid and unhampered communications.

The headquarters will be located initially at Peiping.

Text of Truce in China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 10 (AP)—Following is the text of the announcement of a truce in China's internal strife:

We, Gen. Chang Chun, representative of the National Government, and Gen. Chou En-lai, representative of the Chinese Communist party, have recommended to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chairman Mao Tse-tung (of the Communist party in Yenan), and have been authorized by them to announce that the following order has been issued to all units of the regular militia, irregulars and guerrillas of the National armies of the Republic of China and of Communist-led troops of the Republic of China:

"All units of the regular militia, irregular and guerrilla of the National armies of the Republic of China and of Communist-led troops are ordered to carry out the following directive:

"(A) All hostilities will cease immediately.

"(B) Except in certain specific cases, all movements of forces in China will cease. There also may be the movement as necessary for demobilization, re-disposition, supply, administration and local security.

"(C) Destruction of, and interference with all lines of commu-

Cruiser Going To Hong Kong

Shanghai, Jan. 10 (AP)—Rear Admiral C. Turner Joy and his staff sailed today for Hong Kong aboard the flagship cruiser Los Angeles to head the U.S. South China Naval Force after an elaborate sendoff last night.

British Battle Near Semarang

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 10 (AP)—British forces battled Indonesian forces today in the Semarang area of central Java, where large nationalist concentrations have been reported.

A British mobile column cleared the Semarang road six miles southwest of the town, eliminating several roadblocks, one of them guarded by twenty men with three machine guns. One Gurkha soldier was killed and a British officer was wounded.

Delay Indicated In Korea Conference

Seoul, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—A temporary delay in the Soviet-American conference to work out occupation problems in Korea was indicated today. Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of United States Occupation Forces, said the commander of Russian forces in northern Korea, Lieut.-Gen. Chistiakov, had expressed willingness to begin the conference within a week or ten days.

SHIDEHARA'S REGIME IN JAPAN FALLS

Commission To Decide Occupation Policy Meets In Japan

Tokyo, Friday, Jan. 11 [Reuter]—The Japanese Government has resigned.

Chiang gives equality to all parties.....*Page 3*

Tokyo, *Friday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet met in regular session today and a source at the Premier's official residence—usually well informed—predicted it would resign en bloc.

This source said he expected the resignations would be announced today or tomorrow. He denied a Kyodo news agency report that Shidehara had decided to remain in office while dropping only a few ministers from his Cabinet to comply with General MacArthur's political-purge decrees.

Expects Delay In Elections

Kyodo said the general elections, scheduled tentatively for this month, would be delayed, possibly for two more months, in order to eliminate candidates affected by the purge orders.

The agency said Shidehara might try to hold on as Premier until after the election.

Meanwhile the Allies' new Far East Commission to determine occupation policy met in Japan for the first time.

Economic Chief Consulted

After a luncheon with General MacArthur, the eleven-member commission consulted on undisclosed topics with MacArthur's economic and scientific chief, Maj. Gen. W. F. Marquat.

The chairman, Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, said the commission would tour Honshu, main Japanese island, and hoped to visit atom-bombed Hiroshima before starting back to Washington January 31.

A spokesman for MacArthur's headquarters cautioned the Japanese press against "being misled by certain of their news sources which were obviously uncreditable."

The spokesman said newspaper reports of a crime wave in Japan were "not merely untruthful but in the present state of social flux in Japan today, very dangerous." Actually, he said, crime was 50 per cent lower than in 1944.

HOSPITAL TRAIN BUILT BY JAPS

Tokyo, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The Coronet Comfort, a new eight-car hospital train, built with Japanese labor by the United States Third Military Railway Service, has completed its maiden run today.

It arrived in Tokyo after a round trip to Aomori, bringing fifty-one American patients from Hokkaido and northern Honshu Islands to the Twenty-seventh General Hospital.

SHIDEHARA PLANS TO STAY IN POWER

Tokyo, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Kyodo news agency reported that Premier Kijuro Shidehara decided late today to remain in power by carrying out a partial reorganization of his Cabinet.

Kyodo also reported that Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri announced in an interview that the Japanese Government would be obliged to delay the general election due to the necessity of eliminating candidates affected by Gen. MacArthur's directive ordering the ouster of ultranationalists. It was indicated the delay might be two months, and that Shidehara may be able to hold the premiership for that period.

The new Far East Commission, created to determine Allied occupation policy in Japan, held its first "on the ground" meeting today.

Major-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, the chairman, said the eleven-Power commission would tour Honshu from Sendai in the north to the Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe area in the south in its study of occupation problems. The itinerary will include atom-bombed Hiroshima, if possible, before returning to Washington January 31.

At the same time a spokesman for MacArthur said the Supreme Commander has no control of membership—as between soldiers or civilians—on the new four-Power Tokyo Council.

British Cruiser Among New Arrivals At Tokyo

Tokyo, Jan. 10 (AP)—Arrival of the British cruiser Argonaut was announced today by Allied headquarters. Also in Tokyo Bay are the New Zealand destroyer Achilles, and four destroyers of British Task Force 57, which will maneuver in Sagami Bay Saturday. The Achilles will proceed to Hong Kong.

LIFE TERM GIVEN JAP WHO ABUSED CAPTIVES

YOKOHAMA, Friday, Jan. 11.—(AP) Lt. Chotaro [illegible] was convicted today by a U. S. Military Commission of mistreating American prisoners of war and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

De Gaulle Is Accused Of Seeking Dictatorship

Australian Unionist Also Sees Fascism Alive in Europe

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 10 (AP).—A. E. Monk, secretary of the Australian Council of Trades Unions, asserted today that European Fascism "lives in an organized form" and that General Charles de Gaulle is planning to set himself up as dictator of France.

Returning from the World Trade Union Conference and International Labor Organization meetings in Paris, Monk told newspapermen that Fascism has survived in all countries, "particularly in Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, France and Spian."

Beheading Story Related At Trial

Manila, Jan. 10 (AP)—Japanese guards gave each of the 400 bound Filipino officers a cigarette.

An interpreter told the men, "my friends, you must be patient."

Then, before a single cigarette was finished, the Japanese beheaded and bayoneted the kneeling line of helpless men.

It happened on the edge of a Philippines ravine in April, 1942.

The story was retold today by the only two survivors at the war crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, accused of responsibility for this massacre, the Bataan death march and other atrocities committed by his soldiers.

Homma Looks Away

Homma looked away when, at court order, Capt. Pedro L. Felix exposed his bare back and four black scars from bayonet wounds.

Felix testified that the hands of the 400 were bound with telephone wire. Guards put the cigarettes in their mouths and lit them.

"They began bayoneting and beheading us at a given signal," Felix said. "I was on the extreme left. I saw two heads roll off on the ground by me and then I felt a bayonet go into my back and hit my shoulder blade."

The bayonet was thrust through him three more times. He was left to die. But after the Japanese had gone he crawled away, joined the guerrillas and said he "got even."

Maryland Man Testifies

Major Eduardo Vargas, the other survivor, followed Felix to the stand among a parade of survivors of the Bataan death march.

Capt. Alberto Abelada said General Homma drove up in "a big glossy car" to a prison camp along the Bataan death mrach route but was more interested in a Japanese woman companion.

An enraged Japanese officer lopped off the head of a fallen American soldier in the death march who could not get up, said Tech. Sergt. Horace M. Clarke, of Salisbury, Md. Japanese in trucks, he said, made a game of cracking American soldiers' heads with clubs as they passed.

21 Arrested In Manila As Jeep-Theft Ring

Manila, *Friday*, Jan. 11 (AP)—United States military police today announced the arrest of six a.w.o.l. American enlisted men, eleven Philippine army officers and four employés of a printing shop on charges of complicity in a well-organized jeep-theft ring. Fifteen jeeps have been recovered.

Capt. M. [illegible] Traylor, chief investigator, said the ring even gave printed "ownership" papers to buyers of the stolen vehicles.

Several American GI's in the group, he said, were posing as Air Force officers and were "living high" on the proceeds of the jeeps, which had been sold to Philippine army officers. The printing shop employés were accused of duplicating ownership papers.

Senators Will Probe Army Demobilization; GIs Boo McNarney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — (AP) The Senate Military committee today ordered an investigation of demobilization and acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall called on the people to end "hysteria to get

the boys back home."

Royall will be a witness when a military subcommittee starts hearings on demobilization and the complaints fired by soldiers around the world.

In an address for the Rotary club of Roanoke, Va., Royall said hysteria to get G. I.'s home is "endangering our whole occupation policy."

"If it continues," he said, "America will lose its power to prevent the totalitarian elements in Germany and Japan from building again for another conquest."

Royall hit at individual pleas to make exception of a son, husband or brother and said "the ending of this hysteria is the responsibility of the people of America."

The military subcommittee was set up under the chairmanship of Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) who declared the demobilization situation has brought "near mutiny" in the army.

He referred to soldier demonstrations in Europe and across the Pacific.

Several top Army staff officers at European theater headquarters declared that "we have commitments in Europe and cannot walk off and leave them."

Thousands of soldiers who more than filled a theater at Seoul, Korea, asked today for a congressional investigation of demobilization.

Thousands more demonstrated last night in Honolulu—in the presence of five congressmen studying prospective statehood for Hawaii—and adopted a resolution calling for action on discharge legislation.

To get the Senate study going, possibly Monday, Johnson asked Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, and acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall to "explain the whole situation" at their earliest convenience.

Johnson said demonstrations following a recent Army decision to slow down discharges because of the need for men in occupation forces approached mutiny and were "distressing and humiliating to all Americans."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) told a reporter conditions "can't be attributed to what people would call mutiny." He added:

"It isn't that at all. I discount these reports of so-called communism being involved. These letters I have been getting have been straight from the heart. They're not radicalism or anything else."

Along with demonstrations in Hawaii and Korea, there was the second in two nights at European theater headquarters at Frankfurt, Germany. Before the Frankfurt meeting, 50 men picked from all army units in Europe spent two and a half hours at a question and answer conference called by Maj. Gen. Harold P. Bull, theater chief of staff. They were informed by top staff officers about "commitments" in Europe.

Patterson's Name Booed

Mention of the name of Secretary of War Patterson brought boos at the Frankfurt gathering of some 1,000 G.I.'s.

In Honolulu, the mid-Pacific edition of the Stars and Stripes, army newspaper, was ordered to make no discourteous references to Patterson, the President, chief of staff or other authorities. The order came from Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of mid-Pacific army forces.

A War Department statement in Washington explained that Richardson had warned against "disrespectful action" after the paper had referred to Patterson as "Public Enemy No. 1."

Both Richardson and the War department directed attention to articles of war which provided punishment for officers or men who used "contemptuous or disrespectful words" against the President, Vice President, Congress or the Secretary of War.

In Tokyo, 26 staff members of the Pacific edition of the Stars and Stripes said in a statement that the paper had been turned into "a house organ for the War department" in the "demobilization crisis."

Without the knowledge of the enlisted staff, they said, the officer in charge of the paper, Lt. Col. James Parks, inserted in the paper a letter from a civilian radio commentator criticizing soldier demonstrations over demobilization.

In Washington, Johnson told reporters that Congress was not without remedies if it wants to use them." He said Congress could cut off Army appropriations or proclaim the war over and "then the boys would have to come home."

Asked whether Congress should take over demobilization, he replied:

"We are not an administrative body but we should determine policy. Whether demobilization should be speeded up or slowed down is one of the policy matters to be decided by Congress. We want to get all the facts and let Congress decide what to do, if it wants to do anything.

"In September we got results just by holding hearings. The military leaders responded by speeding up demobilization. There was the power of public opinion. That may be true this time or it may not. If it isn't, then Congress has other avenues."

Senate Group to Study Demobilization Situation

Action Follows Demand That Eisenhower Be Called Upon to Explain Whole Program —G. I. Protests Called 'Near Mutiny.'

JAN 11 1946

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.), who earlier today had declared conditions in the Army to be "near mutiny," was named chairman of a special Senate Military sub-committee this afternoon to explore the whole demobilization situation.

Senator Elbert Thomas (D.-Utah), chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, also made Senators Briggs (D.-Mo.) and Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) members of the group.

Johnson said Briggs was out of the city, but he got in touch with Revercomb and arranged for expedited action. He wrote Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, and Acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall asking them to appear before the subcommittee at their earliest convenience "to explain the whole situation."

"Our hope is that we can stabilize the situation and clarify it," Johnson told a reporter. "We want to do it as fast as we can. Congress must determine the military policy of this country." Johnson earlier called G. I. demonstrations overseas in connection with the demobilization slowdown "near mutiny" and "distressing and humiliating to all Americans."

Johnson, himself a member of the committee, asked Congress to take a hand in the situation after the War Department disclosed that it was undertaking to recast its entire demobilization program.

The increasing pressure from disgruntled soldiers demonstrating overseas obviously was a factor affecting both the congressional and Army approach to the problem.

Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, authorized theater commanders, pending issuance of the new demobilization program, to return home all surplus personnel regardless of their point scores.

In a letter to Senator Thomas, Johnson declared: "No American Army must ever be permitted by Congress to degenerate into a mob. What must our neighbor nations think of such an outrageous display of irresponsibility?"

He also asserted that the War Department was repudiating "solemn pledges" about demobilization made to Congress last September by Gen. George C. Marshall, then chief of staff.

However, Gen. Jacob L. Devers chief of Army Ground Forces contended in a speech that public clamor for bringing the boys back immediately is jeopardizing our security and wrecking the morale of men needed to maintain the peace.

Slowdown Probe Was Urged by Mrs. Luce

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—An investigation by the House Military Affairs committee "to determine the justification" of the War department's action in slowing down demobilization of troops was suggested to Chairman Andrew J. May, (D), Ky. by Representative Clare Boothe Luce. Mrs. Luce is a member of the committee.

She sent a letter to Mr. May along with a batch of cables, telegrams and letters she has received from veterans protesting the slowdown. Mr. May is out of the city during the Congressional recess.

DEMOBILIZING 'HYSTERIA' HIT

Acting War Secretary Assails Deluge Of Criticism

Roanoke, Va., Jan. 10 (AP)—Kenneth C. Royall, Acting Secretary of War, deplored tonight "American hysteria to get the boys back home."

Royall, who will be one of the first witnesses before the Senate subcommittee investigating the demobilization situation, made his comment in an address prepared for the Rotary Club here.

"The ending of this hysteria," Royall said, "is the responsibility of the people of America, not of the Army, not of the Navy, not of the President, not of the Congress, but the responsibility of leaders in American communities like you people here tonight.

Calls Demobilization Remarkable

"And it is not sufficient to agree in vacuum with the general principles of occupation and demilitarization of our enemy countries and then say 'I want one exception made and that exception is the case of my son or my husband or my brother' nor it is enough to say 'we must still adjust our national economy so as to carry the necessary burden of occupation, but I don't think it should affect my business or my normal life.'

"It is that philosophy of 'me and my son John' that's flooding our congressmen with a deluge of criticism of demobilization—in spite of the most remarkable record of orderly demobilization ever established by the armed forces of any country in any war in the history of the world."

Financial Burden Pictured

Royall said that the "hysteria" to get troops back home is adding to the financial burden by leaving in foreign theaters and in this country insufficient personnel to care for property. Then he added:

"And also—and this is many times more important—it is endangering our whole occupation policy. If it continues, America will lose its power to prevent the totalitarian elements in Germany and Japan from building again for another conquest. These elements are silent. They were silent in Germany after the first World War. No sane man can believe that left alone, Germany and Japan will continue to pursue a peaceful and submissive course."

"War Still A Possibility"

Royall said that the people of the United States are pledged to strive for the success of the United Nations Organization but that in the unsettled world of today "we cannot risk our nation's future entirely on a yet untried organization."

He said that war is still a possibility and that "if it comes, in this new atomic age, it will be more terrible and total than anything we have known in the past. Neither the doctrine of 'sweetness and light' nor solemn pledges will stop the bombs of a fanatical aggressor."

Frankfurt G. I.'s Mass Again

About 1000 Soldiers Stage a Demonstration Against Redeployment Delays.

JAN 11 1946

Frankfurt, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Roughly 1,000 soldiers staged a second night demonstration tonight against delays in redeployment and booed the name of Secretary of War Patterson when it was mentioned in speeches before United States Army headquarters. Some speakers declared that many commanding officers restricted their men to quarters so they could not attend the protest. The number was considerably less than last night.

Earlier in the evening high staff officers told 22,000 protesting soldiers "We have commitments in Europe and cannot walk off and leave them."

These statements were made at a question and answer conference lasting two hours and a half called by Major-Gen. Harold P. Bull, theater chief of staff, acting for Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, who had gone to Berlin for the monthly four-Power control council meeting.

Bull summoned more than fifty G. I.'s from all of the Army units attached to United States forces in Europe into the war room headquarters following last night's protest demonstration.

Looks at Tasks Ahead.

"We have definite commitments on a four-Power level," Bull told soldiers who complained that many jobs in the theater were being done by twenty men when they could be done by one.

The General cited the work of rehabilitating displaced persons, dismantling German military installations and closing out all occupational installations.

"It is mostly a liquidation job," he said. "We have got a whole continent to cover."

However, Bull and his redeployment aids, led by Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Eyester, redeployment chief of the theater, assured the G. I. representatives that men with fifty-five or more points would be on their way home by the end of February, and that men with fifty or more points would be out of Europe by the end of March.

Frankfurt Yanks Call For Ike And Boo McNarney, Patterson

LOREGAN

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 10 (AP). Approximately 1,000 GI's, demonstrating again tonight against the redeployment slowdown, booed and hissed the name of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, American commander in Europe, and chanted "we want Ike."

The soldiers also booed the name of Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, and one speaker declared "we are going to continue to hold meetings until we make ourselves heard by 'Affable Ike,'"—a reference to General Eisenhower, United States chief of staff and McNarney's predecessor.

Assurance On Points

The soldiers demonstrated as their representatives emerged from a conference in which they were

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told by high army officers that men must be kept in Europe until the United States fulfills its commitments there.

The conferees were assured, however, that men with 55 or more points would be en route home by the end of February, and that those with 50 and more points would be out of Europe by the end of March. Redeployment officers estimated there are now 220,000 men in Europe eligible for discharge with 50 points, or more than three and one half years' service.

Acting for McNarney, who is attending a four-power meeting in Berlin, Maj. Gen. Harold P. Bull, McNarney's chief of staff, summoned more than 100 representatives of United States Army units for a question-and-answer meeting that lasted two and one half hours.

"We have definite commitments in Europe and we can't walk off and leave them," Bull told the complaining and questioning soldiers.

He cited the tasks of rehabilitating displaced persons, dismantling German military plants and closing all but occupational installations to explain why all GI's could not go home at once.

"It is mostly a liquidation job," he said. "We have a whole continent to cover."

Full Investigation Ordered

Bull assured the GI representatives that McNarney would be glad to see any of them on his return.

The Army in the European theater cannot release men faster than outlined in the new redeployment program, Bull explained, because the estimates were based on the lowest number of men needed to accomplish Government-assigned tasks. He said McNarney had ordered that every job in the European theater be investigated to see if it could be done away with and the men concerned released.

Asked why replacements were not arriving in greater quantity in view of the fact that selective service is still in force, the General replied: "I wish I knew the answer to that."

Another Demonstration

Just as the conference ended, complaining veterans began the second night's demonstration outside the I. G. Farben building, where United States Army headquarters in Europe are located. The number of participants was considerably less than at the previous protest meeting, and some speakers charged that many commanding officers had restricted their men to quarters so they could not attend.

A large group of military policemen was at the scene, but there was no disorder as the crowd listened to speakers in a light rain.

It was announced that $1,000 had been collected to send cables of protest to President Truman, Patterson and to newspaper columnists. Shouts of approval echoed through the area as the men decided to hold a third protest meeting tomorrow night.

After an hour and a quarter, the demonstration broke up with the men marching away singing, "we want to go home."

2,500 GI's Sign Protest

Berlin, Jan. 10 (AP)—In an orderly mass meeting tonight at the huge Titania Palast Theater, 2,500 GI's signed a petition protesting the slowdown in redeployment. The petition will be sent to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the United States House of Representatives and to a number of newspapers in the United States.

Geiger Forbids Marines To Hold Demonstrations

Pearl Harbor Gets Order Just Before Scheduled Protest

HONOLULU, Jan. 10 (AP).—Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger, commanding general of the Pacific Fleet marine force, issued orders today forbidding marines under his command to stage mass demobilization demonstrations. The orders were received by marine company commanders a few hours before marines were scheduled to meet at Camp Catlin, Pearl Harbor, tonight.

"We have issued orders against any demonstration, meetings tonight or at any other time at which our men enter their alleged grievances," said Brigadier General Mervin H. Silverthorn, chief of staff. "It isn't necessary for the men to hold a meeting to make their grievances known. The marines have had a standard method as long as I can remember whereby any man at any time can see his company or unit commander to discuss his troubles and receive an answer."

Silverthorn said letters carrying Geiger's orders had been sent to various commanders, and they had been told to take "appropriate measures" to prevent any meetings.

General Asks Respect For Those In Authority

Honolulu, Jan. 10 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., cautioned the mid-Pacific *Stars and Stripes* today not to speak disrespectfully of those in authority, but explained later he had no intention of muzzling the outspoken, soldier-edited newspaper in connection with the current demobilization controversy.

Stars And Stripes used as a headline in its January 7 issue for a story on a Manila demobilization demonstration, "Patterson Branded Number One Enemy By Jeering Mob."

The story referred to Secretary of War Patterson.

"Although men of my (mid-Pacific) command may disagree with policies of government and express themselves freely thereon, it is improper while we are in uniform to attack our leaders as individuals," Richardson said. He explained that such attacks "violate the Articles of War which I am under oath to enforce."

Free To Disagree On Policies

Today's edition, published after Richardson's directive, did not carry a single word written by GI's but after the directive was clarified *Stars and Stripes* said it would resume with soldier-written news, letters and soldier cartoons and editorials tomorrow.

At a later press conference, Richardson explained his directive meant that there must be no derogatory remarks made against individuals in authority but that the paper was free to disagree with the policies of the Government and express itself freely.

"He has given us back freedom of the press, for which we are thankful," commented Mast. Sergt. Charles Avedon, of Los Angeles, editor in chief.

Avedon explained that he and his staff had interpreted the directive to mean that there could be no criticism of the Army or its policies because such criticism would be derogatory to officers.

Only News Service Stories

"That wouldn't be derogatory," the General said, "that would be controversial."

The Thursday *Stars and Stripes* carried only stories from news services, which were exempt from Richardson's cautionary directive.

Richardson said: "You are in military service and *Stars and Stripes* is a paper published under auspices of the United States Army with authority of the Secretary of W—

"You and every member of your staff are forbidden to refer in your newspaper discourteously to the President of the United States, Secretary of War, chief of staff of the Army or to others in authority in the Army. You will not publish letters from any individuals which contains discourteous or derogatory statements against authority.

"Responsible For Directive"

"You will be held strictly responsible for this directive and you and every member of your staff will be subjected to disciplinary action if you violate it. This directive does not refer to news received from news services."

There was no story of a mass meeting of 10,000 GI's here last night protesting demobilization policies.

At the same time the staff of another leading soldier paper in the Pacific—the Tokyo edition of *Stars and Stripes*—charged it had been converted into "a house organ for the War Department" in the current "demobilization crisis." Their commanding officer, whose purported action brought the complaint, declined to comment.

Protest Meeting In Seoul

Besides the Honolulu mass meeting, the demobilization "crisis" brought out unestimated thousands of protesting GI's in Seoul, Korea.

Ten thousand demonstrators in Honolulu aired their protests last night before five congressmen, invited spectators who are investigating prospective statehood for Hawaii.

With roars of approval the meeting adopted a resolution asking Congress to enact legislation making army men with two years service eligible for discharge by March 20, reinstate the cumulative discharge point system which was "frozen" last September 2; reduce the critical score for discharge by ten points a month; and eliminate essential classifications for men eligible for discharge.

Army Paper Told To Tone Down Criticisms JAN 11

Honolulu, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Honolulu edition of *Stars and Stripes*, army newspaper, drew a stern warning today from the General who has upheld its outspoken policy, as GI criticism of the demobilization program flared anew throughout the Pacific.

Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of the mid-Pacific, cautioned *Stars and Stripes* not to make any discourteous references to the President, Secretary of War, chief of staff or others in authority in the Army. Although this immediately was termed military censorship by some here, it was pointed out that Richardson only was calling attention to the Articles of War, which provide severe penalties for such criticism.

Staff Held Responsible

Nor is the paper to publish soldiers' letters which could be construed as discourteous or derogatory to authority.

The order holds the paper's staff strictly responsible and subject to disciplinary action for violations, but exempts news received by *Stars and Stripes* from news services.

[In Washington the War Department had no immediate comment on reports of Richardson's order. The sixty-second Article of War says: "Any officer who uses contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President, Vice President, the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of War, or the governor or legislature of any state, territory, or other possessions of the United States in which he is quartered shall be dismissed from the service or suffer such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Applicable To Others

[Then, making provision applicable to all military personnel, the Article says: "Any other person subject to military law who so offends shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

[The sixty-third Article also says that "any person subject to military law who behaves himself with disrespect toward his superior officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."]

Usurped, Paper Says

In Tokyo, 26 members of the Pacific *Stars and Stripes* published there charged that it had been usurped in the "demobilization crisis" and converted into a "house organ for the War Department." They charged that Lieut. Col. James Parks, officer in charge, "broke faith" by publishing without their knowledge a letter from a radio commentator who criticized soldiers demanding quick discharge and reminded them that their buddies had lost their lives in the war.

They said the commentator, William J. Dunn (CBS), declared he never intended the letter for publication but "only to get a gripe off my chest."

Meeting In Germany

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney's headquarters took immediate steps to answer a mass demonstration staged by thousands of GI's and WACs last night in protest against the redeployment slowdown.

Orders went out to all units under McNarney's European theater command to send representatives to a conference at his headquarters in the I. G. Farben Building. It was announced that European theater staff officers would meet the GI representatives to discuss their complaints.

Ike's Plan Hailed

Other developments:

MANILA—Thousands of soldiers whooped as they learned of General Eisenhower's authorization for theater commanders to send home any men deemed not necessary to occupation. T/4 Harold Schiffrin, temporary chairman of a demobilization protest committee, said "it's a great step forward and an intelligent one" but that the committee would adopt a wait-and-ee attitude before disbanding.

SEOUL, KOREA—Thousands of soldiers, at a mass meeting, vociferously but respectfully demanded a congressional inquiry of the demobilization slowdown. "We cannot understand the War Department's insistence on keeping an oversized peacetime army overseas under present conditions," stated a resolution. Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, occupation commander, was present to answer questions.

Congressmen At Rally

HONOLULU—Five members of a congressional committee studying Hawaii's application for statehood attended a mass meeting of 10,000 GI's who roared their approval of a four-point demobilization speed-up demand.

Richardson's orders to Honolulu *Stars and Stripes* came as a surprise. The General previously had supported the paper's outspoken policies.

In an editorial Tuesday, *Stars and Stripes* had pointed out discrepancies in statements on demobilization emanating from the War Department and asserted that Pacific GI's, as a result, "were confused" and did not know whom to believe. It said that if men with two years service were not released by March 20, as promised informally some time ago by General Marshall, the Army would have broken faith with the troops.

Four-Point Plan Okayed

At the Hickam Field rally, the GI's roared approval of a resolution asking Congress to enact this four-point program:

1. Make army personnel with two years service eligible for discharge by March 20.

2. Reinstate the cumulative discharge point system as of September 2, when it was discontinued.

3. Reduce the critical score for discharge by 10 points per month. It now is 50 points, a reduction from 85 as of V-J day.

4. Eliminate essential classifications for men eligible for discharge.

MacArthur Takes Action.

Tokyo, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today issued instructions to the United States Army in the Pacific that no ship shall return to the United States with an empty berth.

He instructed all commanders to release men in the order in which they would next become available for return in order to fill all spaces on all ships.

Twenty-six members of Pacific Stars and Stripes asserted earlier today that that Army newspaper had been useryed in the present demobilization crisis and converted into a house organ for the War Department.

They declared in a statement that Lieut. Col. James Parks, officer in charge of the paper, broke faith with them by publishing a letter from a radio commentator without their knowledge.

They said the commentator, William J. Dunn (CBS), declared he never intended the letter for publication but "only to get a gripe off my chest." The letter criticized G. I.'s who have been demonstrating for discharge and reminded them of those who had given their lives in the war.

"We deplore the necessity of airing our grievances in public but the issue is greater than enlisted personnel or the officer in charge," the statement said.

"From the moment of its inception it (Pacific Stars and Stripes) has never enjoyed privileges of a free press even by Army standards. It has through open and implied pressure upon it been forced to delete, distort and play down news to serve personal and professional interest of

Secretary Patterson Tours With GI Guest

Yokohama, Jan. 10 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson returned by plane today from Hiroshima after a quick tour of southern Honshu Island on which he took a GI as a guest.

Patterson looked up T/4 Derrick V. Webbs, of Shelburn, Vt., son of an old friend, and took him on a special train for an inspection of Osaka, Kobe, Kure and Hiroshima.

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Canadian Rockies Get An Ike's Peak

Ottawa, Jan. 10 (AP)—General Eisenhower, honored by having one of the most famous peaks in the Canadian Rockies named for him, appealed today for a continuance in peacetime of the co-operation shown by the Allies in war.

The chief of staff of the United States Army heard Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announce at a luncheon of the Canadian Club attended by 600 people that 9,390-foot Castle Mountain at Banff, Alberta, had been renamed "Mount Eisenhower" as "a lasting expression of the admiration and affection" of the Canadian people.

"Success was ours because each nation was willing to submerge what might have appeared to be its own narrow interest in the common cause," Eisenhower told the luncheon audience. . . . "Just as each was necessary to victory, all must march together toward peace."

UNITY IS URGED BY EISENHOWER

General Calls for Teamwork on Behalf of Peace.

Ottawa, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, under whose leadership the western Allies defeated Germany, appealed today for the same kind of unselfish co-operation to maintain the peace and save the world from chaos. Such co-operation, necessary to assure the success of the United Nations Organization, can be achieved only if every nation realizes that its very survival may be at stake, Eisenhower declared in a luncheon address broadcast to Canada and the United States.

"Nations that joined together to defeat ruthless enemies have even greater reason to remain united for the peaceful settlement of their differences, lest new Hitlers rise to throw the world into a chaos more awful than the shattered countries of Europe present today," he said. "That is what we squarely face."

It is up to the ordinary citizen, however humble, to take part in this task, Eisenhower said.

It's Up to Citizens.

"Governments may wisely deal with the problems which rise in our concerted search for peace," he continued, "but in the end it will be the citizens of all countries who must outlaw war. Until the peoples of the world understand and respect the interests of their neighbors, the victory will elude us. Until the peoples of the world embrace the democratic belief that the dignity of the individual is the basis of the success of nations, the world will not find an enduring peace."

With hostilities over, the Allies in their even greater task of banishing war forever may learn from their battlefield co-operation, the general declared, adding: "I hate war as only a soldier who has lived it can, as only one who has seen its brutality, its futility, its stupidity. Yet there is one thing to say on the credit side—victory required a mighty manifestation of the most ennobling of the virtues of man—faith, courage, fortitude, sacrifice.

Praises Canadians.

"If we can only hold that example before our eyes; moreover, if we can remember that the international co-operation then so generously displayed points the sure way to the success of the United Nations Organization, then the war can never be regarded as a total deficit."

Eisenhower, on a four-day visit to Canada, warmly praised the Canadians who fought under him, singling out for special commendation the role they played in the clearing of the Scheldt Estuary to open up the port of Antwerp in the closing days of the war. It was a great accomplishment, and the greatest climax of the many Canadian missions, Eisenhower declared.

The historic Canadian assault on Dieppe early in the war, in which there were 3,350 casualties among the 5,000 participants, taught the Allied leaders important lessons which were put to good use later in the war, he said.

"Let no one tell you that the Dieppe affair was devoid of valuable results," he said. "I know of no other single incident that did so much to confirm convictions that the coastal fortifications in France could be successfully breached on a large scale."

Ike's Busy Day In Canada

Ottawa, Jan. 10 (AP) — With a friendly Canadian welcome still echoing in his ears, General Eisenhower embarked on a busy schedule today, the second day of his four-day visit to the Dominion.

A luncheon address by the General before the local Canadian Club, to be broadcast throughout Canada and the United States, was the highlight of a heavy program.

In addition he was to call on Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King at his residence and hold a press conference. Motor routes for the General's drive through the city were planned so that Canadians could turn out to get their first glimpse of him.

19 1-2 Cent Hourly Increase For G-M Employes Is Urged By Truman's Fact-Finders

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — (AP) President's Truman's fact-finders tonight recommended settlement of the General Motors strike on the basis of a 19 1-2 cent hourly pay raise, and said they were satisfied the company could pay it without increasing the price of cars.

The President endorsed the panel's voluminous report in full and strongly urged that it be accepted.

Acceptance Expected

A White House adviser, whose name cannot be used, indicated strong optimism over the prospect of ultimate—though perhaps not immediate—acceptance of the plan.

He said preliminary conversations with principals on both sides, in which the proposed raise percentage was discussed, produced no statement of rejection. It was emphasized, however, that there had been no agreement to accept it.

This adviser said the fact that Kaiser-Frazer already has signed a wage agreement with the same union for production of small cars at the former Ford bomber plant at Willow Run, together with reported readiness of Ford to pay any amount agreed to by General Motors, probably will influence General Motors.

General Motors spokesmen said there will be no statement from the company until officials have had a chance to digest the voluminous report.

R. J. Thomas, president of the C.I.O.-U.A.W. whose 175,000 General Motors workers have been on strike for 50 days, also put off comment pending study.

The President termed the report of his three-man panel, compiled in less than two weeks, a "thorough and reasoned document" capable of ending "this most costly conflict" of the past 50 days, and clearing the postwar "industrial skies."

The board proposed a 17 1-2 per cent increase on the present average pay of $1.13 an hour — more than half the union's demand for 30 per cent or 33.6 cents an hour.

The panel said it had satisfied itself the increase would not have "inflationary consequences." It said it was convinced that the company could pay "in the first 12 months after the resumption of production the recommended wage increase without increasing prices."

It assumed that 1942 prices would be maintained, that productivity would be no greater than in 1941, aggregate volume of production would equal that of 1941, but that other costs would be up since 1941.

The panel, whose decision to consider "ability to pay" prompted the company to withdraw from the fact-finding proceedings, said the corporation's profits would exceed the OUA base period of 1941, and with new operations opening up, might top its 1941 production in 1947 by 50 per cent.

It mentioned that General Motors itself had introduced company records on profits and dividends in opposition to a wage demand before the War Labor board in 1942.

Can Apply to OPA

The panel did not preclude application by the company for higher prices, and said that was a matter for OPA to decide upon.

Other automobile manufacturers whose 1941 output was not as near capacity as General Motors' will be in still better position, the board suggested. It made no attempt to reach a formula for the industry, it said, however.

Corporation officials reserved comment in Detroit and Washington, pending study of the voluminous report.

Thomas called a meeting of the union executive board in Detroit Saturday—a move regarded as significant because it would pass on any possible settlement of the strike which began two days before Thanksgiving.

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the union in charge of General Motors negotiations, called the local representatives into conference Sunday to act on the proposal. It was this group which voted to strike in November.

Increased Output Seen

The panel held that tremendous production and increased output-per-man may be expected in General Motors after the first 12 months and said "the company ought certainly to be included among those employers who are capable of making substantial wage increases for the benefit of their workers and of the nation."

Mr. Truman, in a formal statement shortly after the panel's report had been delivered to him, called it "a thorough and reasoned document" which would "commend itself to the good judgment of the American public."

"I sincerely hope that the parties will follow the recommendations and bring about a speedy end to this most costly conflict," the President said.

"I am satisfied that if such a settlement is made, the industrial skies will rapidly clear and American industry and labor will go forward to new heights of achievement in the interests of the whole country."

Acceptance by the corporation and the C.I.O.-auto workers could lead to the sought-after break in the series of major labor disputes plaguing reconversion. These include steel, electrical manufacturing and meat packing strikes lined up for next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The increase proposed for General Motors workers is slightly under the pattern which seems to be developing slowly in the C.I.O.-oil workers wage dispute. There have been oil settlements at 18 per cent.

The three-man General Motors panel, consisting of Chairman Lloyd K. Garrison, Milton D. Eisenhower and Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy, of the North Carolina Supreme court, was the first such group to complete its services and recommend a solution for a major postwar controversy. The fact-finding procedure is the basis of Mr. Truman's recommendations for handling the big labor disputes. He has asked for legislation to back such boards and in the meantime has gone ahead with them on his own.

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Steel Report Awaited

A similar board has been named by Mr. Truman to investigate the C.I.O.-Steelworkers' demand for $2 a day higher pay in the steel industry. That panel delayed hearings this week to await the outcome of collective bargaining negotiations which started today in New York.

Another board is to report on January 15 in the oil disputes, which resulted in Navy seizure of strikebound refineries and pipelines in October. All but 36 properties have been turned back to the owners as a result of private compromise on the union's 30 per cent wage demand.

Government feelers on possible price concessions—centering on $4 a ton—were counted on to assist the steel negotiations.

A spokesman for the C.I.O.-United Electrical Workers here said that if the steel strike scheduled for next week is called off because of an agreement on wages, the 200,000 electrical union members planning to walk out of General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors electric division will follow suit quickly.

That would leave only the meat packing strike pending for next week. Conciliation conferences in that row are under way in Chicago, with government price concessions playing a big role there.

The General Motors panel called for immediate end of the strike and reinstatement of the 1945 contract which the company cancelled on December 10—"as it had a right to do."

President Truman said that a large part of the proposed wage increase "is for a cost-of-living adjustment to the workers, who have received no general wage increase since 1942."

"The balance is to compensate for loss of earnings due to shorter hours and other factors," the President said.

The corporation had offered as high as 13 1-2 cents an hour, to balance the average worker's pay with a living cost increase of 33 per cent rise since January 1941.

The panel suggested that collective bargaining be resumed after the strike is called off and the 175,000 workers are back on the job. It said there should be no discrimination because of participation in the walkout.

It recommended also that "the

COMPANY SILENT, UNION WILL VOTE ON PANEL REPORT

President Strongly Endorses Proposal for Settling Detroit Strike.

PRAISES BOARD

Recommendation Says Firm Can Act Without Boosting Prices.

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management, the union, and the workers join in a wholehearted effort to restore production as speedily as possible; to continue it without interruption; and to lift it to new levels of efficiency and capacity in the interests of all the people."

in all likelihood exceed its maximum capacity to produce. The company will go into this period in a very favorable position: With a more efficient working force, as experienced workers return from the war and take the place of newcomers to industry; with new and up-

gre .We have examined them and are unable to come to any clear conclusions; but one fact stands out, and that is that all the companies produced in 1941 much less in proportion to their capacity than General Motors, and therefore, un-

we have assumed that (a) General Motors will sell its products at its 1942 schedule of prices, (b) productivity will be no greater than in 1941, (c) aggregate volume of production will equal that of 1941, (d) material costs to General Motors have increased 15 per cent since 1941 and may increase more, (e) total payrolls have increased and will increase proportionately with wage increases and (f) selling, general and administrative costs will be somewhat higher than in 1941.

Our calculations show that, under these assumptions, the company can earn, in the first twelve months following the resumption of production, profits in excess of those of the base period used by Office of Price Administration for pricing purposes. Such a result is possible principally because (a) prices on General Motors 1942 models are slightly more than 12 per cent above 1941 models thus yielding a substantial increase in income on an equal volume of production, and (b) General Motors' 1941 profits were the highest in the history of the company. It does not follow, of course, that the

company will not apply for price increases; nor do we attempt to forecast what the Office of Price Administration would do should an application be made after such approval by the National Wage Stabilization board as might be required. We have not felt it proper for us to consult the Office of Price Administration on this matter. It is because of continued shortages of materials and other uncertainties in production, that we have not felt justified in estimating for the first twelve months following resumption of work a total production in excess of that achieved by General Motors in 1941. We recognize of course that General Motors will gradually achieve higher and higher output, only the time factor being in question. Certainly as General Motors' new plants come into operation, it may exceed in 1947 its 1941 production by as much as 50 per cent. This desirable development will greatly increase the company's profits and will give it the pleasant task of determining how such profits shall be distributed—to stockholders, to reserves, and to consumers generally in the form of higher quality and lower-priced products.

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Recommendations for G-M Strike Settlement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP)—Following is the text of the recommendations with which President Truman's fact-finding board concluded its report on the General Motors strike:

RECOMMENDED SETTLEMENT

Since it is apparent that the parties cannot reach an agreement, it falls to this board to recommend a specific figure in the hope that it will afford a basis for bringing this prolonged conflict to a prompt and peaceful end.

Taking into account all the circumstances, the board has concluded that a general wage increase of 19 - 1-2 cents, or 6 above the company's offer, would be fair and consistent with the public interest in the maintenance of a stabilized economy.

To each of the parties we make the following comments with respect to this recommendation.

To the company we have this to say:

1. The award is within the probable range of the loss of take-home pay which will result from a shorter average work-week in 1946. If we have under-estimated the probable extent of overtime in 1946, there is an eleemnt of loss of earnings through down-grading and demotion which, though it cannot be measured, should in our judgment be given some weight along with loss of earnings through shorter hours.

2. The proposal is in line with the national wage-price policy.

3. It is reasonably related to adjustments which have already been made by some portions of American industry. As a leader of American industry, General Motors ought to stand in the forefront of those employers who are doing what they can to cushion for their workers the economic shock of the transition from war production to civilian production.

4. The company faces a period unprecedented in its history, when the demand for its products will

to-the-minute plant facilities, which will come into operation in the latter part of the year; and with an increasing productivity through technological advance which can be expected to make itself felt significantly at least toward the end of the first year of operation.

To the union and to the workers we have this to say:

1. If, as we believe is probable, the hours worked in 1946 will average a fraction over 40, based on a normal 40-hour week, the amount here recommended would make up the entire loss of earnings from reduction of the war-time hours worked in 1944. If the hours should average close to 41, the loss would be more than made up, and overtime premium pay would further increase the effect of the benefit.

2. If in this respect our judgment should prove faulty and the hours should average 40 or less, the loss would still to a very large extent be made up. President Truman said on October 30, 1945, "We cannot hope, with a reduced work week, to maintain now the same take-home pay for labor generally that it has had during the war. There will have to be a drop. But the nation cannot afford to have that drop too drastic." If there should be a drop in this case, we do not believe that it would be a drastic one.

We conclude with these general observations:

1. There is laid upon us an obligation not to recommend an increase which we believe would have inflationary consequences. We have satisfied our consciences on that score so far as the company is concerned. (See foot note.)

2. So far as the rest of the automobile industry is concerned, it is recognized that the settlement in this case will affect the wage levels of all automobile companies, not necessarily identically or all at once, but fairly speedily and more or less to the same extent. It is well known that General Motors has consistently been the most profitable of the automobile companies. Only one other company approaches it in this respect. Except in the case of General Motors, however, published data on hours, wage rates, material costs, income and profits are mea-

der the peak demand to be expected in 1946, they are likely to be able to operate at a proportionately higher volume in relation to 1941 output than General Motors. Under these circumstances we do not think that there would be any occasion for considering a downward adjustment of the proposed General Motors wage increase on the ground of price consequences to the industry.

3. So far as industry generally is concerned, we wish to emphasize as sharply as we know how the fact that we have endeavored to decide this case upon its own particular merits. We have not evolved any formula or set of rules to be applied in other cases. Each case must stand upon its own footing and be judged accordingly.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend that the company grant a general wage increase of 19 1-2 cents an hour.

2. In line with the customary practice of American industry in similar situations, we recommend that the status quo prevailing before the strike be restored by the reinstatement of the 1945 contract between the parties, which the company cancelled on December 10, 1945 (as it had a right to do).

3. We recommend that after the reinstatement of the contract and pending its expiration on April 22, 1946 the parties settle by collective bargaining the remaining issues between them.

4. We recommend that the strike be called off and that the employes be returned to work without discrimination because of their participation in the strike.

5. We recommend that the management, the union, and the workers join in a whole-hearted effort to restore production as speedily as possible; to continue it without interruption; and to lift it to new levels of efficiency and capacity in the interests of all the people.

Lloyd K. Garrison
Milton S. Eisenhower
Walter P. Stacy

In satisfying ourselves that, in our judgment, the company can pay, in the first twelve months after the resumption of production, the recommended wage increase without increasing prices,

G.M. Head Explains Stand On Group

Detroit, Jan. 10 (AP)—C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, has informed UAW-CIO President Walter P. Reuther that the corporation "is in no way responsible for any of the activities of the Society of Sentinels and contributes no support to it."

Reuther had asked General Motors to take a stand on the activities of the society, pointing out that G.M. Economist Stephen du Brul was one of its vice chairmen. The union official described the group's program as "starkly reactionary."

Things Society Opposes

The society, described as an organization of business men, recently ran a nationally distributed advertisement advocating abolition of the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, Wages and Hours Act and other legislation.

In a telegram to Reuther yesterday, Wilson said he had not heard of the society until he received the former's communication regarding it, and added:

"Mr. Stephan du Brul's interest in it is a personal matter with him."

"Incidentally," the telegram continued, "Mr. Du Brul has stated that he did nto subscribe to the statement to which you refer, (the society's advertisement) had nothing to do with its composition and contributed nothing to its dissemi-

UNION POSTPONES PLANS TO PICKET PHONE EXCHANGES

Western Electric Workers Delay Action Until Monday Morning.

NEW PARLEY CALLED

Weaver Accepts Schwellenbach Offer for Washington Conference.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. — (AP) Ernest Weaver, president of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers (Ind.), said tonight that the union had postponed plans for picketing telephone exchanges in 44 states tomorrow, apparently temporarily removing the threat of a nationwide phone tieup.

Weaver said the picketing had been called off until Monday morning.

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He made the announcement after talking with Labor Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach by telephone and accepting an invitation to confer with the labor head and officials of the Western Electric Company in Washington tomorrow.

Schwellenbach entered the controversy as Weaver told reporters that negotiations were broken off.

Weaver said after the breakup of negotiations late tonight that it would be "practically impossible" to call off all the picket lines at such a late hour. Picketing had been scheduled to start in Michigan and part of Indiana at 12:01 a. m. (EST).

Pickets Planned

The A.C.E.W. is an affiliate of National Federation of Telephone Workers (Ind.), which had planned to observe picket lines in 44 states. Union officials said the lines would not be crossed by some 200,000 members of affiliated telephone unions.

John J. Moran, president of the Federation of Long Line Workers, declared earlier that 1,000 members of his union would leave their posts at the American Telephone and Telegraph company building at 7 a. m.

"It is with sincere regret that we announce that the company after considering a proposal from the union, which was a compromise of the original union demand, has not seen fit to make any proposal to the union and therefore definitely breaking off negotiations," Weaver said.

With Moran's announcement came word from J. R. Frydale, president of the Installation Workers Local in Chicago, that picketing of telephone exchanges in Illinois and Wisconsin would begin at 6 a. m., tomorrow. West Coast union officials said an estimated 17,000 communications workers in California and Nevada would be idle within a week.

However, the Mountain States Federation of Telephone Workers, representing virtually all employes of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company operating in Colorado, Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, and El Paso, Tex., declined yesterday to observe picket lines.

In Buffalo, the executive council of the Empire State Telephone Union also decided against respecting picket lines, Gordon M. Gates, president of the Buffalo Council said.

New England Action

Only a scattered small number of persons left their jobs in New England where installation and maintenance is performed principally by employes of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, it was stated.

A walkout by Moran's union would mean that manual operation of the huge A. T. & T. long distance, trans-oceanic and ship-to-shore facilities in this city virtually would cease tomorrow. Local telephones where dial systems are in operation would not be affected by any walkout, but union officials said lack of maintenance would put those telephones out of order within a week or 10 days.

Telephone company engineers, however, said that barring accident dial phones would operate for "a long period without serious breakdown."

The installation workers struck yesterday, the second Western Electric Employes' group to walk out in a week. Their strike, involving 8,000 workers, tied up 775 installation projects in 44 states, the company said.

Last week, the Western Electric Employes Association, whose 17,000 members were engaged in the manufacture of telephone equipment in the Metropolitan area, struck in a demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. The installation workers had asked a weekly $6 boost, but just before walking out announced they had reduced the amount to an undisclosed figure.

Western Electric and the Bell Telephone System are subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

STEEL CONFEREES SILENT ON PARLEY

Union, Company Officials Adjourn Session for 24 Hours.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(AP) Officials of the U. S. Steel Corp. and the C.I.O. United Steelworkers, meeting in last-minute efforts to avert a shutdown in the nation's steel industry, today adjourned for 24 hours without announcing what progress if any, was made.

Neither company nor union officials commented on today's three-hour session, other than to report that negotiations would be resumed at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Benjamin F. Fairless, corporation president, and Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. and the Steel Union, headed three-man delegations to the conference seeking a settlement to halt 700,000 steel workers from walking off their jobs Monday. The men are demanding a $2 a day wage boost.

Indications were that a satisfactory agreement might pave the way for settlement of other threatened strikes involving more than 1,000,000 workers across the nation.

Others present from the corporation were John A. Stephen, vice-president in charge of industrial relations, and Roger M. Blough, general solicitor. Other C.I.O. men present were Lee Pressman, general counsel, and Clinton S. Golden, assistant to Murray.

Price Boost Asked

U. S. Steel refused to continue wage negotiations unless the government granted a price boost. The firm asked $7 a ton increase, the OPA was agreeable to $2.50, but Reconversion Director John W. Snyder and Stabilization Administrator John C. Collett reportedly favored $4.

Informed sources believe a compromise may be reached at about the $4 figure, but what the government favors was not disclosed officially.

The Steelworkers entered the meeting expecting the corporation to offer a compromise wage boost, probably between $1.20 and $1.76 a day.

C.I.O. representatives have admitted that any settlement reached in the steel dispute would have a direct effect on the threatened strike of 200,000 United Electrical workers at General Electric, General Motors and Westinghouse companies, set for Jan. 15, and the A.F.L.-C.I.O. bid for higher pay for 500,000 shipyard workers.

Lock Strikers Ask Baldwin For Fact-Finding Committee

STAMFORD, Jan. 10.—(AP)—The International Association of Machinists (A.F.L.) called upon Governor Raymond E. Baldwin to appoint a fact-finding committee today after contract negotiations wit' the Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. had broken down for the third time after 15 minutes of discussion.

Asserting that the "company has refused to budge on the open shop and refuses to offer wage increases," Jerome Y. Sturm, union attorney, asked the governor to appoint the committee through Perley Hovey, State Labor department mediator, "for the purpose of hearing stimony and making findings and recommendations" on the issues which have kept the sprawling plant strikebound since November 7.

The union is seeking a closed shop and a 30 per cent wage increase. Approximately 3,000 workers are affected.

Hovey, who was the only neutral spectator at today's meeting, said the company had offered the same counter-proposals to the union de- offered last Thursday.

The union refused to consider them, he said, asserting it wanted "no part in wasting time."

The proposals off ed by the company on January 3 were for an open shop, a 45-hour work week, not guaranteed, and an increase of 5 cents per hour for day workers in t"e lowest labor grades.

Sturm issued a statement after the short meeting in which he said, "the company has refused to submit the issues to arbitration."

Said Weldon P. Monson, company attorney, "the union has failed to make any counter-proposals to the company's proposals of January 3."

Hovey revealed that the State Labor department plan he had submitted to both sides before the start of today's meeting was for "maintenance of membership." He s. ' both sides had been non-committal before the negotiations started and asserted he had had "no chance" to present the plan during the negotiations.

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MEAT PACKERS BAR U.S. OFFER

Reject Price-Relief Proposal; Strike Set For Wednesday

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Chicago, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two large meat packers rejected a Government offer of price relief today and, after failure of this attempt to avert a nation-wide meat-industry strike, the United States conciliation chief, Edgar L. Warren, declared, "the situation looks very bad."

The Government proposed to pay 50 cents more a hundred pounds for all meat it buys, including purchases for the Army, Navy and foreign relief.

Swift Also Rejects Offer

Rejecting this plan, George A. Eastwood, Armour and Company president, said it was "wholly inadequte to meet the demands" of the CIO-Packinghouse Workers' Union, whose 200,000 members are scheduled to strike next Wednesday.

Swift and Company also turned down the proposal, declaring it "must be regarded as impractical because it would cover only the first three months of 1946 and carries no assurance as to volume. It is inadequate because, based on our January sales to the Government, the proposal would allow a wage increase of 1½ cents an hour."

Swift added that the 1½ cents it estimated the Government plan would allow would be in addition to the 7½-cent hourly wage increase already offered by the packers.

The union is asking a 25-cent raise, 17½ cents of it payable immediately and the remainder to be determined by further bargaining.

'No Half Strike'

Patrick Gorman, secretary of the AFL-Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who attended the conciliation conferences said the work stoppage, if it comes will be "a complete tieup of the industry. There will be no half strike."

The AFL union has threatened to call out its 135,000 members in butcher shops throughout the country in support of the CIO demands.

Warren said there were two possibilities for averting a strike if negotiations break down: "Certification to the White House for appointment of a fact-finding board, or Government seizure of the plants involved in the dispute."

He did not elaborate this statement, saying he would withhold his own recommendation until he had conferred with the Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

Kaiser's Son Given Post

Detroit, Jan. 10 (AP)—Appointment of Edgar Kaiser as vice president and general manager of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation was announced today by Joseph W. Frazer president of the corporation. Kaiser, eldest son of Henry J. Kaiser chairman, will make his headquarters at Willow Run where the concern plans production of a medium and a low-priced automobile.

Congress Labor Action Is Forecast By George

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Congress "is going to act" in the nation's labor crisis, Senator George (D., Ga.) declared here today in advocating that the lawmakers and the President get together on "a reasonable legislative solution."

The Georgian expressed fear that unless current disputes are settled before Congress returns Monday "we may get drastic and ill-considered legislation."

"It would be helpful," he said, "if the President could get together with leaders of both parties on a reasonable course. Certainly the country's present plight is above politics.

"People Expect Congress Action"

"The people are looking to Congress for action so we can resume the job of production and reconversion. The time is past, in my opinion, when the President can end the present wave of disputes by appeals to one side or the other."

He expressed doubt that men would return to work if the Government were to take over strike-bound industries.

The Senator, confined to his hotel by a cold today, said recently that his mail reaction to President Truman's Congress-prodding speech generally expressed opinion the executive "had not gone far enough."

4,000 WRITE TO TRUMAN

Ross Tells of Response to President's Call on Public

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—More than 4,000 leters and postcards have been received by the White House in response to President Truman's plea to the people to put pressure on Congress for action on his domestic program.

In addition, Charles G. Ross, press secretary said, more than 500 telegrams have been received, but this form of reaction has about stopped.

Mr. Ross said the letters, which are still arriving, run 80 to 85 per cent "favorable."

"Many say they are writing their Congressmen," Mr. Ross said, stating that he gave this information in reply to "commentators who said the response had been pitifully small."

SEC Union Filing Proposed By Byrd

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator Byrd (D., Va.) will offer, when Congress reconvenes next week, legislation calling for the registration of all unions with the Securities and Exchange Commission, he told the Richmond Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting here tonight.

Until labor shoulders the responsibility that accompanies power "there can be lo lasting industria peace upon which our future prosperity so vitally depends," Senator Byrd declared.

"I have already announced my desire to support President Truman in all proper measures to control strikes," he said. "I believe it vitally important that the President and the Congress get together on a constructive course. I will do all I can to bring this about.

Against Profits Study

"I favor the cooling-off period recommended by the President. I favor fact finding and the publication of full facts regarding both corporations and unions, but I do not believe that corporation profits should be considered as a basis for collective bargaining.

"If so, by the same token, losses must likewise be considered. Some corporations make money, others lose. Some make more, some make less, and to include profits as a major consideration in collective bargaining would mean a very spotted wage scale which, if fairly applied, would greatly confuse the wage situation. The principle is wrong and when a recession in business conditions comes, labor would be the first to want to abandon it."

Points In Legislation

Senator Byrd continued that: "As a first step to union responsibility, and this responsibility I believe to be essential before any real progress can be made to end industrial strife, I will offer when Congress reconvenes on January 14, legislation to provide:

1. That within a resonable time, and annually thereafter, all unions shall register with the Securities and Exchange Commission; that each union shall annually report to the commission, among other information: Initiation fees, annual dues charged to each member, assessments levied during the past twelve months' period, limitation on membership, number of paid-up members, salaries of officers, date of the last election of officers, the method of election, the vote for and against each candidate for office, reserves in the treasury, the date of the last detailed financial statement furnished to all members, and the method of publication or circulation of such statement.

2. That every labor organization having as members one or more employés of persons engaged in commerce shall take out articles of incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

3. That labor unions can be sued for civil damages, either for the breach of its employment contract or for the unlawful damage or destruction of property.

4. That no labor organization shall be entitled to any rights, privileges or benefits under the National Labor Relations Act unless and until such organization complies with the provisions of this law.

"I will press for this legislation as strongly as I can. It is democratic and just. I am convinced its enactment will be a substantial deterrent to strikes."

FISTICUFFS MARK UNION SESSION

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 10—(AP) An international row between factions of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C.I.O.) broke into the open today in a disturbance that threatened to turn the union's 11th annual convention into a riot.

After President John Green—again victorious as the so-called Right-Wing leader—recessed the convention until tomorrow, disgruntled delegates rushed on the stage of the Chelsea Hotel auditorium in an effort to appeal his decision.

Green's rostrum and numerous tables were overturned, and fist fights broke out. In a matter of seconds, pent-up feelings were transformed into action and the melee became general.

Green's supporters gathered around the diminutive Scotsman and escorted him through the surging crowd of delegates, despite Green's pleas of "I'm all right, boys—I can take care of myself."

The disturbance was broadened when the delegates who voted for the recess—generally the Right-Wing faction—attempted to leave the auditorium from their positions in the front of the hall. In order to leave, they had to pass through the ranks of the rival group in the rear.

The split between the two groups first became evident yesterday when Green's backers won a test vote permitting delegates to vote for other locals by proxy. Opponents had contended that this system permitted Green's "hand-picked" delegates to control the convention.

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KIMMEL BLAMES NAVY CHIEFS FOR FLEET DISASTER

Had to Keep Ships at Pearl Harbor or Quit Post, Admiral Says.

SHOT DOWN OWN PLANES

Testimony Given Four Years Ago at Secret Inquiry Revealed by Probers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — (AP) Congressional investiga s learned today that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel told the Roberts Commission four years ago the Washington administration insisted on keeping the fleet in Pearl Harbor and he had the choice of agreeing or

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quitting as its commander.

The admiral's testimony at previous secret quiries, furnished to members of the Senate-House committee today, disclosed that on Dec. 27, 1941, in Honolulu, Kimmel told the group headed by Owen J. Roberts, then associate justice of the Supreme court:

"I knew that the Navy department and the administration in Washington insisted on keeping the fleet out here. I knew of the vulnerability of the fleet here. I thought it was appreciated in the Navy department as well as by me, but it was one of the things I felt was beyond my power to change.

Choice Given

"I had the choice of saying I would not stay and to get another commander-in-chief, or to remain. Naturally, I wish I had taken the other course at the present time, but I did not."

The 63-year-old retired admiral, who Secretary Forrestal has said should never again hold a position with the Navy requiring the exercise of "superior judgment," is to begin his first public testimony before the Senate-House committee next Tuesday.

Committee members, studying his complete testimony before the Roberts commission, a Navy inquiry board and an Army inquiry board, found these principal contentions by Kimmel:

1. "Things would have been different" if Washington had furnished him all the information it had obtained through intercepting and decoding Japanese messages.

2. Had he been forewarned with information obtained when the Japanese consul's codes were seized in Honolulu Dec. 7, 1941, he would have ordered all fleet units to sea and would have put all his planes in the air.

3. If he had flown long-range reconnaissance from Nov. 27, when he received a "war warning" message, the Army and Navy would not have had enough planes to make up an air striking force to "go after the enemy if we found him."

4. He felt it "incomprehensible" that the Army did not report to him until Dec. 9 that its rader had plotted the course of the Japanese planes retiring from the attack.

5. From actions of the Navy department he believed that it shared his own opinion that an air attack on Pearl Harbor was only "a remote possibility."

6. He saw no Navy men intoxicated the night before the attack.

Kimmel disclosed that he was struck on the chest by a spent machine gun bullet as he watched the attack from his headquarters window.

Kimmel Complained

Kimmel complained to the Army inquiry board Aug. 25, 1944, that "vital information in the hands of the War and Navy department was not supplied" to him and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, then Hawaiian army commander.

"Things would have been different" if the information had been furnished, he testified.

"Had we been furnished this information as little as two or three hours before the attack, which was easily feasible and possible, much could have been done," he said.

Kimmel declared he was "certain that several days prior to Dec. 7, 1941, there was information in the War department and the Navy department that Japan would attack the United States, and very probably, that the attack would be directed against the fleet at Pearl Harbor, among other places."

He expressed the belief there was information in the War and Navy departments December 6, 1941, "that the hour of attack was momentarily imminent, and that early on December 7, 1941, the precise time of the attack was known."

Kimmel disclosed to the Roberts Commission that the codes of the Japanese consul in Honolulu had been seized on December 7 and that messages pertaining to Pearl Harbor had been broken down from these codes December 9.

The Senate-House committee has heard previously that the Japanese consul was ordered to burn his codes, but has had no evidence that the destruction was carried out.

Kimmel said that if he had had the information in these messages, which arranged signals about the location of the American ships in the harbor, he would have "ordered all units to sea, because the best dispositions against surprise air attack can be effected with the fleet at sea."

In a statement to the Roberts Commission, Kimmel said he never had had available at Pearl Harbor more than one-third of the planes that would be necessary for a complete circle, long-range reconnaissance. He said this would require 84 planes daily and three times that number to continue it indefinitely.

He said that because of rapidly changing personnel, it was necessary to keep the fleet near Pearl Harbor where facilities were available for training.

Navy Shot Down Own Planes, Kimmel Reveals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—(AP) Gunners on American warships in Pearl Harbor, jittery after the Japanese attack the morning of Dec. 7, 1941, shot down some American planes that night.

The incident was disclosed today in publication of testimony by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, 1941 Pacific fleet commander, to the Roberts investigation commission four years ago.

The number of planes shot down was not developed in the examination.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. McNarney asked Kimmel if he knew of "the incident which happened on the night of December 7 with regard to losing some of our carrier planes?"

Kimmel replied that he did. He went on to relate that Admiral William F. Halsey, at sea with a task force including the carrier Enterprise, had advised that six fighter planes were coming in to land at Ford Island Navy airfield in Pearl Harbor.

Came in With Lights On

The Army, Navy and everyone else was informed, he said, and the planes came in with their running lights on.

"Unfortunately, instead of going right down and landing at Ford Island, the smoke from the burning oil overshadowed the whole place and they were blinded and tried to get in there and they came right up over the ships," Kimmel continued.

"Now, you must remember that these people on the ships had undergone a terrific experience. One ship opened fire, and the trigger fingers were very itchy, and when that one ship opened fire the whole bunch opened in a fusillade.

"The minute the first one opened fire I sent out the signal, 'cease fire. Cease fire.' And the commandant of the district sent out the signal to cease fire.

"You can well understand the feelings of these people on the ships when they saw those planes coming over them after having had their first baptism of fire. I cannot find it in my heart to be too harsh on the people who opened fire.

"Much as I regret the incident, I know of nothing that we could have done other than we did do that night to prevent it."

Byrnes Outlines Plan to Tell World About America's Aims

Writes Truman That Overseas Information Program Will Help to Achieve Security and Peace So Much Desired.

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Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes has advised President Truman that the department's new international information program "will help to achieve the security and peace which our people so ardently desire."

Writing of the department's new International Office of Information and Cultural Affairs, created on January 1, Byrnes said: "The program will be a new departure for the United States, the last of the great nations of the earth to engage in informing other peoples about its policies and institutions."

He said in the letter, dated December 31 and made public by the White House today, that there never was a time, even in the midst of war, when "it was so necessary to replace prejudice with truth, distortion with balance and suspicion with understanding."

"We cannot expect," he wrote, "to carry on our foreign relations effectively unless we recognize this activity as, in your own words, 'an integral part of the conduct of our foreign affairs.'

"We would defeat our objectives in this program it we were to engage in special propagandist pleading. Our purpose is, and will be, solely to supply the facts on which foreign peoples can arrive at a rational and accurate judgment.

Submits Proposals.

The Secretary of State said that proposals for the overseas information service, in terms of money and personnel to be required after July 1, have been submitted to the Budget Bureau calling for:

1. Maintenance of American libraries of information abroad;

2. Supplying of documentary and background material by wireless and mail to United States missions overseas;

3. Scoring of documentary films into foreign languages;

4. Continued publication of a Russian language magazine for distribution in the Soviet Union;

5. Continuing supply of visual materials about the United States;

6.Maintenance in sixty-two countries of small staffs to conduct informational and cultural relations under the direct supervision of the chiefs of United States diplomatic missions.

Extend Some Activities.

Byrnes said to these activities will be added an extension to many other countries of the work now being done by the department, principally in Latin America, in exchanging students, scholars and technicians on behalf of twenty-six agencies of this Government.

He said that the program also provides for continuance of short-wave broadcasting on a reduced scale until recommendations can be made for ultimate disposition of the war time transmitters and frequencies now in the government's hands.

"Many countries," he said, "are interested in the development of this powerful new medium giving us direct access to the peoples of other lands who want to understand the American people and their policies."

Byrnes said that the proposals constitute a modest program compared to wartime standards.

"We shall not seek," he said, "to compete with private agencies of communication, nor shall we try to outdo the efforts of foreign governments in this field.

"Our program, however, calls for a significant expansion, in terms of personnel and budget of the pre-war expenditures of the Department of State."

ROSENWALD HITS COMMONWEALTH FOR PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — (AP) Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, opposed the creation of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine in testimony today before the Anglo-American Palestine committee.

His testimony brought an indignant protest from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress.

"Anything which sets up a separate state introduces the question of allegiance," said Rosenwald.

"One of the fundamental tenets of Zionism is that a man can go to Palestine as a right and not as a sufferance.

"As an American citizen, I have the right to come into the United States. As soon as the Jewish state is set up, I, as a Jew, would have the right to go to Palestine."

"That puts Jews in a different category from any people," he said, in that it would give them dual citizenship.

Rabbi Wise, increasingly agitated, left his seat among the spectators and sought to whisper to the American co-chairman, Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson of Houston, Texas. The British co-chairman, Sir John Singleton, moved away.

When Rosenwald finished Rabbi Wise jumped to his feet, arms upraised, and asked for "just two minutes."

Judge Hutcheson reminded him that he had already testified and that other witnesses were waiting, but finally let him speak.

Rabbi Wise quoted the late Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis as saying, "let no American imagine that Zionism is incompatible with patriotism," and that "loyalty to America demands that every Jew become a Zionist."

Home Builders Bringing Plea To Truman

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Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Leaders of the nation's home builders planned a plea to President Truman today for Government help in boosting the output of building materials.

They arranged a White House conference to tell Mr. Truman they can't make any real start toward solving the housing crisis until lumber and other necessary supplies become more plentiful.

The delegation was made up of officials of the National Association of Home Builders, headed by Joseph E. Merrion, of Chicago. Merrion summoned the group here for a series of "emergency sessions" with Wilson Wyatt, the new national housing expediter. Other Government officials will sit in.

Ceilings On Materials Issue

A spokesman for Merrion's group said the builders will not volunteer any recommendations to Mr. Truman for increasing the present driblet of materials.

But, he added, if the builders are asked for their suggestions they will recommend that OPA cancel price ceilings on materials. OPA recently has approved a number of price boosts in several lines of materials.

The Civilian Production Administration ascribes the materials' shortage to a lack of labor in the materials-producing industry. The builders believe that if prices are allowed to rise materials producers can pay wages high enough to attract the workers they need.

Recent Change

However, under the recently re-established priorities system for housing, most materials becoming available will be channeled into homes costing $10,000 or less. Some officials believe that if ceilings on materials were removed prices might go so high that builders would find it difficult to construct houses to sell for $10,000.

Meanwhile, a few samples of emergency housing for veterans and service men are on display—with the warning, "These are not the GI's dream house."

Federal Public Housing Authority officials yesterday took reporters on a tour of the housing demon-

stration, built on a mudpile in nearby Silver Spring, Md., to show what can be done with surplus war construction.

Space For 100,000 Is Goal

The FPHA hopes that by reusing housing originally built for war use it can provide living space for 100,000 veterans and service men.

Philip M. Klutznick, housing commissioner, came paddling through the ooze to explain that the thing to remember is that this is "stop-gap" housing, for emergency only.

Here is how Klutznick pictured the situation:

The FPHA has a lot of barracks, dormitories and houses built for war workers. The Army and Navy soon will have similar buildings on their surplus lists. By throwing in a wall here and a bathroom there, these can be turned into small apartments.

$191,900,000 To Be Spent

Congress had agreed to spend $191,900,000 to have these buildings cut up and carted to towns and schools badly in need of housing for veterans.

There they can be reassembled and rented at a cost Klutznick guessed would be from $25 to $45 a month, including utilities.

The town or school will provide the site, the sewers and the utilities. The Federal Government will move the house in and set it up.

The cities and schools will do the actual renting of the property, with the profits, if any, coming back to the United States Treasury.

Aims To Save In Material

The chief point of the entire program is to save material needed for permanent construction—and to give the veteran a place to live now.

"These are not the GI's dream-house, but anyway they can get in out of the rain," said Klutznick, getting in out of the rain.

Bowles Appeals For Subsidies Retention

JAN 11 19

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, flatly opposed to food-price increases recommended by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, has appealed for a slower removal of Government subsidies.

Officials who know his views say Bowles has written to Stabilization Director John C. Collet asking that food subsidies be continued beyond dates tentatively set in a program drafted in November.

Abandonment Planned

At that time Collet announced the Government hoped to end by next June 30 virtually all such food payments. Purpose of the $1,785,000,000-a-year war-born program is to keep retail prices from rising.

Bowles took up the fight for extended subsidies against a background of blunt OPA opposition to Anderson's recommendation for an 18-cent-a-pound butter-price increase by next spring.

OPA also has fought quietly Anderson's proposal for higher meat prices. Officials said Bowles takes the position that, since food prices have not declined as expected and actually have risen in some instances, subsidies provide the only way to prevent a general increase in the cost of living.

May Hold Conference

At Collet's office, a spokesman said the possibility of revising the subsidy elimination timetable might be discussed today with Agriculture, OPA and Reconversion officials.

Congressional approval would be needed to extend subsidies beyond next June. Bowles, it is said, is ready to urge this in the case of some foods.

Subsidies currently cover such commodities as meats, milk and other dairy products, flour and a number of canned foods.

No Public Comment

OPA, while irritated when Anderson proposed last week that meat prices be hiked to avert the threatened packers' strike, refrained from public comment. This restraint was cast aside yesterday when the secretary said in Chicago that butter prices should go up, too.

Bowles told reporters frankly that he is "vigorously opposed to any price increase for butter."

The direct butter subsidy already has been withdrawn, causing a price increase of 5 cents a pound, effective last November 1, but other dairy subsidies controlling butter prices still are in effect.

Senator Opposes Loan To Britain

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) is opposed to this Government making a $4,400,000,000 loan to Great Britain "the way I feel about it now," but he is reserving final judgement until after further study.

"Other countries will also be wanting loans and the first thing we know we will be giving away $25,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000," he said.

"If liquid collateral is put up, that would be a loan. But if this country just takes an I.O.U., that is a gift."

Alcoa Gives U.S. Use Of Patents After Battle With Symington

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America has granted the Government free use of its aluminum patents, and thus has "cleared the way for competition" in the industry, the Surplus Property Administration announced today.

W. Stuart Symington, surplus property administrator, announced the agreement with Alcoa and the leasing by Reynolds Metals Company, largest of Alcoa's competitors, of two Government-owned plants in Arkansas. The leases were made possible by Alcoa's release of patents, he said.

The agreement gave Symington victory in a running battle between him and Alcoa. It reached its climax Saturday night with his charge that the company was obstructing disposal of Government plants by clinging to its patents.

'Monopolistic Position'

He said the company at that time was trying to get the more desirable Government plants for itself and "thus increase and solidify its own monopolistic position."

Tonight the surplus property administrator at a news conference hailed Alcoa's latest action as "a splendid contribution" and the "first step in putting thousands of Americans back to work."

Simultaneously, Chairman O'Mahoney of the Senate Small Business Committee issued a statement declaring the transaction was "a splendid beginning in the effort of the Government to establish competition in this great industry and to turn the plants from Government ownership into operation by private industry."

Symington said the arrangement involved no understanding by which the Justice Department would modify its pending monopoly charges against Alcoa.

Barred From Buying Plants

The department has barred the company on anti-trust grounds from buying or leasing any of the Government-owned plants which it built and operated for the Government during the war.

I. W. Wilson, Alcoa vice president, who sat beside Symington at the news conference, indicated, when questioned, that Alcoa would renew its efforts to buy surplus plants if the release of patents opened up the industry sufficiently to change the Justice Department's mind about Alcoa being a monopoly.

Wilson estimated that the Reynolds acquisition of the Hurricane Creek and Jones Mills (Ark.) plants would bring Reynolds's capacity for smelting aluminum to half that of Alcoa.

"Reynolds will have as much capacity as would correspond with the entire prewar market for aluminum in this country," Wilson said. "The whole industry will have three times the capacity which the prewar market could absorb. The future of the industry depends on expanding the markets for aluminum."

The patents involved cover the extraction of alumina from bauxite . . . the first step in the production of aluminum. Alcoa's patents are granted royalty-free to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which can sublease them to companies leasing Government plants.

Under this arrangement the Reynolds company will take over the Government - owned Hurricane Creek plant, which has an annual capacity of 1,555,000,000 pounds of alumina, on a five-year lease, with annual rentals scaling up from $237,000 in the first year to $546,900 in the fifth year.

Sliding-Scale Lease

Reynolds also will get a sliding-scale lease on the Jones Mills plant, where alumina is smelted into aluminum. The rental, designed to go up as output increases, will run from $534,800 in the first year to $1,069,600 in the fifth year.

The leases, which Symington said would be signed shortly, will include options to buy both plants.

Compromise Proposed On Airport-Aid Bill

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—An attempt will be made shortly after Congress reconvenes to iron out House and Senate differences on the airport Federal aid bill.

Senator McCarran (D., Nev.) said today that he expects to call the conference committee together as soon as its members return. Each house has passed a bill, but they differ in some respects, notably on how the money shall be distributed.

The Senate bill would permit the states to distribute the money. The House bill requires the municipalities or other sponsors to make application to the Federal agency handling the funds, except in states where an aeronautical authority exists.

The Senate bill would authorize a five-year program of $300,000,000 with $75,000,000 to be spent the first year. The House would provide $650,000,000 for ten years with $100,000,000 to be available the first year. The local sponsor would match the Federal contribution.

ARMY TO CLOSE 14 HOSPITALS

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Structures Will Be Offered to Veterans First

Washington, Jan. 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that fourteen more Army general hospitals, three annexes to hospitals and four convalescent hospitals will be closed by March 1, under present plans.

The hospitals will be offered to the Veterans Administration. If not desired by that agency, they will be turned over to Surplus Property Administration for disposal.

The Army so far has closed out twenty of the sixty-five general hospitals it operated during the war. The department reported that there were approximately 121,400 patients in general and convalescent hospitals at the first of the year and that this number will be reduced to about 39,700 by June 1.

The following general hospitals will be closed by February 28:

Billings General Hospital, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; (will revert to station hospital status to serve the needs of the fort); Camp Butner General Hospital, North Carolina.

The following are among those scheduled for closing by March 31: Camp Edwards Hospital, Mass. (to become station hospital for the camp) and the Thomas M. England Hospital, Atlantic City.

The following is among the annexes to general hospitals, but not the hospital itself to be closed by March 31:

Edgewod annex to Mason Hospital, Brentwod, L. I.

Wallace Urges Economic Plan To Assure Jobs

Asks Farm Field Service Men to Help in Averting 'Cycle of Boom and Bust'

ST. PAUL, Jan. 10 (AP).—A coordinated Federal policy amounting to an "economic charter" recognizing the right of equal opportunity to earn a decent living was asked for today by Henry A. Wallace as the key to averting another "cycle of boom-and-bust."

The Secretary of Commerce spoke at a regional conference of the field service branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, with 300 agricultural representatives from ten Mid-West states in attendance.

Mr. Wallace said the victory won by free peoples over the disciplined and regimented power of the nations that forswore their freedom is followed by another test and another threat.

"And the threat of chronic mass unemployment and stagnation," Mr. Wallace said, "is as dangerous as the threat of war," adding that the problem of averting the cycle of danger is a national one and calls for national action.

"The first need," Mr. Wallace said, "is a kind of mutual pledge to each other as free citizens that we will do this job . . . that we will take such action as will assure continued opportunity for everybody able and willing to work to earn a decent living.

"We need a statement of Federal policy adopted by our elected representatives that will amount to an economic charter; a statement that will express our mutual pledge and set it where all the world may see," he said.

There is no single measure or policy that will do the job, Mr. Wallace continued. "It will take a whole series of measures and policies. It will take a systematic, well-thought-out program of Federal measures that will direct the activities and the policies of the national government toward the basic objective of full-employment opportunity."

"The action for full employment that you get from Washington in the critical years ahead," Mr. Wallace said, "will clearly reflect the kind of men and women you people send to Congress."

Gen Browning to Head Domestic Commerce Unit

Republican Is Appointed to New Post by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, tonight appointed Brigadier General Albert J. Browning, a Republican and a former business executive, as director of the new Office of Domestic Commerce.

General Browning is on terminal leave from the Army Service Forces, where he was director of purchases.

He is slated to become one of three Assistant Secretaries of Commerce under Mr. Wallace's reorganization plan, which will divide the department into three bureaus if Congress approves—domestic commerce, small business and foreign trade.

Before coming to Washington for war service General Browning was merchandising manager for Montgomery Ward & Co. in Chicago. He previously had headed the United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., of Chicago.

He was appointed deputy director of purchases of the old Office of Production Management under Donald M. Nelson. When Mr. Nelson became production chief he arranged General Browning's transfer to the War Department as part of his program of giving the armed forces experienced civilian executives to direct their purchasing.

In his new post General Browning will run Commerce's rubber, steel and other commodity divisions as well as the units concerned with transportation, building and the wholesale and retail trades.

ARMY-NAVY BILL SLOWED

Thomas Says Draft of Merger Plan May Take Weeks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Plans for speedy Senate action on President Truman's request for merger of the Army and Navy hit a stumbling block today.

Chairman Elbert Thomas of the Senate Military Committee announced that a special subcommit-

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...would be unable to have unification legislation ready on Jan. 14 as expected.

"This is a bigger job than we thought," Mr. Thomas told reporters, who had been informed that a first draft of the bill would be made public today.

"It may be several weeks before we have a draft ready."

He added, however, that it had been decided to call the proposed new single agency "a Department of Common Defense."

Choice Seen Near Of Air Route To Orient

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) said today that he has been informed that the Civil Aeronautics Board probably will reach a decision on the route of the proposed airline to the Orient before the end of the month.

An examiner recommended that the route be through Canada and Alaska to the Orient, but eighteen Western senators and members of the House from the eleven Western states protested to the board that such a route would not best serve the needs of the nation. They asked that the route be from the Pacific Northwest to the Orient.

U.S. Seizes Two Hemp Plantations

Washington, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Alien Property Custodian today seized the world's two largest Manila hemp plantations, the source of about 90 per cent of the prewar global supply.

Custodian James E. Markham also announced seizure of all branches of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., and the Manila branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. Markham said he hopes that seizure of the plantations, and making their crops available to the United States Commercial Company, will "alleviate the serious shortage of hemp in this country."

The two plantations produce abaca, from which hemp is made. They are the Furukawa Plantation Company and the Ohta Development Company, Inc., both situated near Davao, P.I.

The Japanese invasion of the Philippines and the incident blocking off of fiber shipments to the outside world brought one of the Allied nations' most serious material shortages of the war. Wire cables had to be substituted for rope in many instances.

Attempts were made to grow Manila fiber in Panama and in other tropical areas but the crops have not been as successful as those grown in the Philippines.

NIMITZ EXPLODES JAPANESE HOAX

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10.—(AP) Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz tonight exploded as a propaganda hoax, perpetrated by Japan's military hierarchy, the reported boast by Admiral Yamamoto that he would dictate peace terms in the White House.

Speaking before some 300 members of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, the new chief of U. S. naval operations called upon the United States to maintain a mighty sea power "whose purpose transcends self-defense and self-protection and aims at fostering international security. . . ."

"Adm. Yamamoto was reputed to have bragged he would dictate peace in the White House," Adm. Nimitz told the newspaper executives. "We believed he made that boast; more importantly, the Japanese people believed he made that boast.

"But since the end of the war, we have learned from Japanese sources that Yamamoto never said anything of the kind; in fact, he had such a healthy respect for the United States that he said quite the opposite."

Nimitz said the militaristic Japanese government lifted a single sentence from the context of a statement by the Jap naval chief warning of the consequences to be expected from war with the United States, and "employed a prostituted Japanese press to twist Yamamoto's true assertion into an opposite meaning."

"When all causes for our victory are analyzed, the free press of the United States will be adjudged to have contributed as much as any other agency," he told the editors. "It is not without significance to note the corollary that the nations without a free press were defeated; the governments that inflicted rigorous censorship of opinion were destroyed."

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Committee Visits Hyde Park, Honors FDR

HYDE PARK N Y Jan. 10—(AP) The United Nations committee stopped in its site hunting trip today to pay honor to the memory of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man who helped conceive the United Nations Organization.

Chairman Stoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia said at the conclusion of a motor trip along the banks of the Hudson that the proposed Hyde Park site—five square miles embracing the Roosevelt ancestral home—"seems to be quite a possibility."

"It will be taken into serious consideration in our recommendations" to the General Council in London for a permanent UNO home, he said.

The visiting diplomats rode through the river estate and concluded their tour with a visit to the Roosevelt home.

There, in the snow covered garden the men representing seven nations placed two wreaths and seven red roses on the grave of the late President.

A short time earlier the committeemen had gathered in the study of the Roosevelt home to hear a broadcast of the opening of the UNO General Assembly in London.

From Hyde Park the committee motored to Rye, N. Y., to spend the night. En route, they inspected another proposed site in upper Westchester County,—an area known as the Somers-Yorktown proposal.

The committee will see another Westchester site, the Harrison-Newcastle area, enroute tomorrow to Connecticut.

Artificial Pupil Is Cut In Eye of G.I. Boy Mascot

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10—(AP) An artificial pupil was cut today into the damaged right eye of Gianfranco Cabbia, eight, in the remote hope that the operation would give some sight back to the GI-befriended Italian boy.

Dr. Alan C. Woods, director of the Wilmer Eye Institute of Johns Hopkins hospital, performed the delicate surgery which required about two hours.

He said that he had little hope that the boy would see again, so extensively damaged is the back of the eye. The left eye was knocked out and the right eye severely injured when the child was kicked by a German cavalryman's horse in September, 1944.

Three divisions of GI's in Italy chipped in funds to bring the boy to the United States for treatment.

COMPETITION UNDER WAY FOR UNO ARCHITECTS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10—(AP) Spokesmen fo two national groups of architects tonight proposed a "world-wide competition" to select architects for the United Nations capital that UNO's buildings may meet "the highest human concepts of fitness, economy and beauty."

The proposal was put forth by the executive committee of the American Society of Planners and Architects, headed by Dean Joseph Hudnut of Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, and the American branch of the International Congress of Modern Architects, headed by Richard Neutra, of Los Angeles.

30 Ships Bring 22,000 More Veterans To U.S.

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[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 12,000 service men are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports aboard fourteen transports, while on the Pacific coast sixteen vessels are due to arrive with more than 10,000 men.

Arriving at New York are nine vessels with 8,095 men, while five ships are due at Newport News, Va., with 3,770.

Incoming ships on the West Coast include: Seven at San Diego, Cal., with 1,085 men; two at Los Angeles with 2,009; five at San Francisco with 4,666; one each at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., with 1,279 and 1,212, respectively.

Docking At New York

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—U.S.S. General Muir, from Calcutta (due yesterday): 2,940 troops, including 141 patients; 558th Signal Battalion; 5th Liaison Squadron; 94th and 178th Station Hospital; 1,007th Engineer Battalion; 777th Engineer Company; 51st Quartermaster Company; 789th Engineer Petroleum Distributing Company; 7th Photo Technical Squadron; 9th Engineer Squad; 269th Ordnance Company; 183d Service Company; 628th Quartermaster Refrigeration Company.

Daniel H. Lownsdale, from Bremen: 556 troops, including members of the 175th Infantry Regiment of the 29th Division.

Richard Cattling, from Antwerp: 549 troops, including 201st General Hospital; Medical Detachment; 4th Convalescent Hospital.

Other Units

Miscellaneous troops on following: Army hospital ship Wisteria from Bremen, 561 patients; U.S.S. General Squier from Calcutta, 3,308; Waigstall Avery from Marseille, 112; Cardinal Gibbons from Antwerp, 28; Fred C. Stebbins from Newport, England, 24; Matthew Goldsboro from Barry, Wales, 17.

At Newport News — William Smith from Marseille, 565 troops, including the 974th Field Artillery Battalion.

Rensselaer Victory from Marseille, 1,502 troops, including 230th General Hospital Detachment; 4th Convalescent Hospital; 869th Quartermaster Fumigation and Bath Company; 3,958th, 3,982d, 3,990th Quartermaster Truck companies; 641st Ordnance Ammunition Company.

From Marseille

Woodbridge Victory from Marseille, 1,563 troops, including Headquarters Company and Headquarters special troops, 100th Infantry Division; Headquarters Battery, 100th Division Artillery; 373d Field Artillery Battalion, and following 397th Infantry Regiment units: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Service Company, Anti-Tank Company, Cannon Company.

Moses Cleveland, due originally January 8, 117 troops, including Company C, 145th Engineer Combat Battalion, Detachment B.

Philip Barbour from Marseille, due originally January 8: 23 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous army, navy and coast guard personnel on following ships, all from Pearl Harbor: Escort Carrier Corregidor, 751; LSM's, 77, 251 and 152, total 69 navy; LST's 463, 466, 474, total 265 navy.

Other Returnees

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous on following: Noble from Pearl Harbor, 1,979.

Severn from Wakayama, 30.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Pamina from Manila, 700 mostly army; Sanctuary from Pearl Harbor, 705 mostly navy; Altamaha from Pearl Harbor, 439 mostly navy; Elmore from Leyte, 1,640 mostly army; Exiria from Okinawa, 1,182 army.

At Seattle—Suwanee from Okinawa: 1,180 army; 99 navy.

At Tacoma—Cape Douglas from Okinawa: 1,203 army; 9 navy.

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ADD UNO-SPAAK WAS BRITAIN'S CANDIDATE.

EVERY ONE KNEW SPAAK WAS BRITAIN'S CANDIDATE.
MOST DELEGATES EXPECTED RUSSIA TO LET SOME SMALL NATION NOMINATE
LIE AND WHEN GROMYKO MADE THE NOMINATION HIMSELF THERE WERE SOME
MUTTERINGS OF "RUSSIAN STEAMROLLER TACTICS."
APPARENTLY ON THAT INSTANT THE BRITISH DECIDED NOT TO NOMINATE
SPAAK PUBLICLY.
THE TEST CAME WHEN GROMYKO PROPOSED LIE'S ELECTION BY ACCLAMATION
INSTEAD OF HOLDING A SECRET BALLOT. THE PROPOSAL WAS DEFEATED,
25 TO 9, BRITISH LEADERS PRIVATELY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THEY HAD WON.
THEY WERE RIGHT. THE VOTE WAS 28 TO 23 FOR SPAAK.
AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ELECTION ON THE PUDGY BELGIAN WENT
IMMEDIATELY TO THE ROSE-BROCADE CHAIR WHICH HE WILL OCCUPY FOR THE
REMAINDER OF THIS ASSEMBLY SESSION.
SPAAK'S INFORMAL REMARKS SIGNIFIED THE CONCLUSION OF TODAY'S
WORK AND HE CLOSED THE SESSION AT 12:44 P.M. EST.
U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES WALKED OUT ARM IN ARM WITH
ATTLEE. THEY DROVE ABOUT A BLOCK TO THE HISTORIC HOUSE OF LORDS,
WHERE FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN HELD A RECEPTION FOR ALL DELEGATES FROM
1 P.M. TO 2:30 P.M. EST.
HJ907PES

A63

SECOND LEAD UNO
BY JOHN M.HIGHTOWER

LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, CARRYING FORWARD THE WORLD'S HOPES FOR PREVENTION OF AN ATOMIC AGE WAR, CAME INTO BEING IN BATTLE-SCARRED LONDON TODAY AND HEARD A BALD WARNING THAT IT HOLDS IN ITS HANDS THE CHOICE OF "LIFE OR DEATH" FOR MANKIND.

THE WARNING CAME FROM BRITAIN'S PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE AFTER DR.EDUARDO ZULETA OF COLOMBIA HAD CALLED THE DELEGATES OF THE 51 UNITED NATIONS TO ORDER AT 4:03 P.M. (11:03 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

"IT IS FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THEIR REPRESENTATIVES, TO MAKE THEIR CHOICE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH," ATTLEE DECLARED IN HIS BLUNT SPEECH.

DR. ZULETA, TEMPORARY PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY, TOLD THE DELEGATES IN THE BLUE, CREAM AND GOLD CENTRAL HALL OF WESTMINSTER PALACE ON PARLIAMENT SQUARE THAT ALL MUST GIVE THEIR UNQUALIFIED AND UNHESITATING SUPPORT "TO SAVE SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS FROM THE SCOURGE OF WAR."

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TOOK SEATS LONG BEFORE THE LAST OF THE DELEGATES HAD ENTERED THE HALL. MRS.FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT SAT ON THE LEFT OF SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX). SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES SAT ON CONNALLY'S RIGHT. THEY CHATTED AND LAUGHED DURING THE LAST MINUTES BEFORE THE TWO RAPS FROM DR.ZULETA'S GAVEL THREW OPEN THE SESSION.

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THE GALLERIES OVERFLOWED AND MANY PERSONS STOOD IN THE CORRIDORS, UNABLE TO GET IN. CURIOUS CITIZENS BEGAN GATHERING EARLY IN THE STREETS OUTSIDE, UNDER THE RAINBOW OF THE 51 FLAGS OF THE NATIONS ASSEMBLED WITHIN. BY NOON A CROWD OF 100 HAD QUEUED UP FOR ADMITTANCE TO THE PUBLIC GALLERY.

ABOUT 700 DELEGATES HELD PLACES ON THE ASSEMBLY FLOOR AND THE GALLERY OFFERED SEATS FOR ANOTHER 1,000 REPORTERS, PHOTOGRAPHERS, GUESTS AND PLAIN CITIZENS.

THE SESSION MOVED TOWARD A LAST-MINUTE DISPUTE OVER ELECTION OF AN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT FOR THE LONDON MEETING ONLY. THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE SUPPORTING TRYGVE LIE, NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER. BRITAIN IS BACKING DR. PAUL HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM. THE ELECTION IS SCHEDULED AS THE ONLY FORMAL BUSINESS OF THE FIRST MEETING.

A QUESTION AROSE IMMEDIATELY AS TO WHETHER THIS WOULD UPSET INFORMAL AGREEMENTS MADE EARLIER AMONG THE BIG POWERS TO SUPPORT CANADA, MEXICO, BRAZIL, EGYPT, THE NETHERLANDS AND POLAND FOR THE SIX NON-PERMANENT PLACES ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL. GREAT BRITAIN ORIGINALLY HAD FAVORED COLOMBIA RATHER THAN MEXICO.

ANOTHER ELECTION FIGHT OVER A MEMBERSHIP IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL SEEMED ASSURED BETWEEN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, AMONG OTHERS, ADVOCATE THE ELECTION OF CANADA BECAUSE OF HER PART IN THE WAR AND HER JOINT PART IN DEVELOPING THE ATOMIC BOMB.

TODAY AN AUSTRALIAN SPOKESMAN SAID HIS COUNTRY DEFINITELY IS A CANDIDATE AND "WE'VE GOT A GOOD CHANCE TO WIN."

ALL SIDES AGREED THERE WAS NOT ROOM ON THE COUNCIL FOR BOTH AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

"THE COMING, ETC., SECOND GRAF FIRST LEAD UNO

FD1210PES

WITH LONDON UNO

BRUSSELS, JAN. 10-(AP)-PAUL HENRI SPAAK, THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS KNOWN AT HOME AS "THE CHURCHILL OF BELGIUM" BECAUSE OF HIS BRILLIANT ORATORY.

HE IS A FORMER PRIME MINISTER. HE ENTERED POLITICS IN HIS LATE TWENTIES AFTER FORSAKING A LAWYER'S CAREER. SPAAK IS A GRANDSON OF A FAMOUS LAWYER, PAUL JANSON.

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SPAAK WAS BORN IN THE BRUSSELS SUBURB OF SCHAERBEEK IN 1889. AT 17 WHEN THE KAISER'S ARMY WAS OCCUPYING BELGIUM, HE X TRIED TO CROSS GERMAN LINES AND JOIN THE BELGIAN ARMY TO FIGHT IN FRANCE. HE WAS CAUGHT AND INTERNED BY THE GERMANS UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER BEGAN IN 1932 WHEN HE WAS ELECTED SOCIALIST DEPUTY FOR BRUSSELS. THREE YEARS LATER, PAUL VAN ZEELAND APPOINTED HIM MINISTER OF TRASPORTS IN HIS NEW CABINET. IN 1936, SPAAK FOUND HIMSELF AT

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THE HEAD OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND IN 1938 HE BECAME PRIME MINISTER OF BELGIUM.

WHEN GERMANY AGAIN INVADED BELGIUM IN 1940, SPAAK WAS BACK AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE IN THE PIERLOT CABINET. LEAVING HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS IN BELGIUM, HE ESCAPED TO SPAIN WITH HIS ONLY SON, FERNAND. ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRIME MINISTER, HUBERT PIERLOT, ALL THREE NARROWLY ESCAPED INTERNMENT IN SPAIN. THEY WERE FORCED TO HIDE IN THE CHATEAU JUST OUTSIDE MADRID WHILE SERRANO SUNER'S SPANISH GESTAPO, WORKING UNDER GERMAN PRESSURE, SCOURED ALL SPAIN FOR THEM.

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ESCAPING BY NIGHT OVER THE BORDER INTO PORTUGAL, THEY FINALLY REACHED ENGLAND WHERE SPAAK AND PIERLOT LED THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE WHICH, OVER THE SHORT WAVES OF THE BBC, DIRECTED BELGIAN RESISTANCE AGAINST THE NAZIS.

BEFORE THE WAR SPAAK WAS AN ARDENT TENNIS PLAYER. HE WON A NUMBER OF CHAMPIONSHIPS. WHEN KING GUSTAV OF SWEDEN CAME TO BELGIUM, HE ALWAYS SELECTED SPAAK AS HIS OPPONENT.

NOW THAT ACHILLE VAN ACKER HAS CHOSEN TO ASK FOR DISSOLUTION OF

THEBELGIAN PARLIAMENT, SPAAK FINDS HIMSELF WITHOUT A MINISTERIAL POST, BUT.

THE BELGIANS FEEL THAT HE WILL NOW HAVE MORE TIME TO DEVOTE TO THE GREAT TASK

OF LEADING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION ON THE PATH TO A LASTING PEACE.

WILLIAMS 1820 JAN 9 APRA RM 1545

LONDON, JAN. 10 -- (AP) -- FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL

FRANK WALKER SAID TODAY IT HAS BEEN CLEARLY INDICATED THAT THE

AMERICAN DELEGATES WERE ENTERING THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY "WITH THE HOPE OF REAL ACCOMPLISHMENT AND IN FULL

ACCORD ON POLICY".

"A FEELING OF HOPE AND GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY" SEEMS TO

PERMEATE THE AIR," WALKER SAID IN AN

BROADCASTING COMPANY RADIO TALK EARLY TODAY, PRIOR TO THE OPENING

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SESSION OF THE UNO.

"BECAUSE OF MY OWN CLOSE FRIENDSHIP WITH FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN WHOSE CABINET I SERVED DURING THE WAR PERIOD -- BECAUSE I SAW HIM AND HIS GREAT SECRETARY OF STATE WEAVE THE PATTERN FOR THIS ORGANIZATION THAT NOW IS COMING INTO BEING -- I SHARE THIS FEELING OF HOPE AND GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY WITH PARTICULAR KEENNESS," WALKER CONTINUED.

WALKER SAID HE FELT THAT SUCCESS IS CERTAIN IF THE 51 MEMBER NATIONS FOLLOWED THE RULES THEY HAD LAID DOWN AND THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD MAINTAINED THE ATTITUDE OF RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THE ORGANIZATION, BUT WARNED, "HOPE IS NOT ENOUGH."

"SUSPICION MUST BE ERADICATED -- OUR GOAL MUST BE MUTUAL FAITH AND CONFIDENCE," HE SAID. "IT LIES WITHIN THE POWER OF THOSE ASSEMBLED HERE TO MAKE THE BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA FOR THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD."

LONDON, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A REPORT FROM BUDAPEST, SAID TONIGHT THAT FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER DR. LASZLO DE BARDOSSY WHO WAS CONVICTED OF BEING A WAR CRIMINAL, WAS EXECUTED TODAY. NO DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION WERE GIVEN.

RP113AES

LONDON, JAN. 10--(AP)--THE DUKE OF WINDSOR, CONTINUING A ROUND OF CALL O HIGH OFFICIALS IN LONDON, TODAY SAW U. S. AMBASSADOR JOHN WINANT AND SEC RETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES. THE NATURE OF THE DUKE'S CONVERSATIONS WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

LLANDOUGH, WALES, JAN. 10 - (AP) - LORNA GROVE'S TELEPHONE RANG AS SHE SAT DOWN TO TEA TODAY AND FIVE MINUTES LATER SHE WAS THE BRIDE OF CHIEF PETTY OFFICER MURRAY PETERSEN OF THE U.S. NAVY, WHO WAS 6,000 MILES AWAY.

THE LONG DISTANCE CALL FROM PETERSEN IN BREMERTON, WASH., "CAME AS A SURPRISE," THE TYPIST BRIDE SAID, ALTHOUGH THEY LONG HAD PLANNED TO MARRY.

BESIDE PETERSEN WHEN HE TELEPHONED WAS A NAVY CHAPLAIN WHO PERFORMED THE CEREMONY.

MRS. PETERSEN SAID SHE WAS "LEFT BREATHLESS, BUT SOON GOT DOWN

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TO BRASS TACKS" AND TOLD HER NEW HUSBAND TO SEND THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO SHE COULD ARRANGE TO JOIN HIM.

BY RICHARD KASTSCHKE

JAN 11 1946

BERLIN, JAN. 10--(AP)--A HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIAL IN U.S. OCCUPIED GERMANY PREDICTED THAT A LARGE AMOUNT OF GERMAN WAR PLANT EQUIPMENT IN THE WESTERN ZONES MIGHT HAVE TO BE DESTROYED BECAUSE IT WOULD BE REJECTED BY REPARATIONS CLAIMANTS AS NOT WORTH MOVING AWAY AND REASSEMBLING.

"IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE EVIDENT," THIS OFFICIAL SAID, "THAT REPARATIONS CLAIMANTS ARE LOOKING CLOSER AT THIS EQUIPMENT AND COUNTING THE COST OF HAULING AWAY AND REASSEMBLING WHAT, AFTER ALL, NETS THEM ONLY A SECOND HAND PLANT. SOME WHO AT FIRST WERE MOST EAGER TO GET THIS STUFF ARE NOW SUSPECTING ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS, AND THERE IS ACTUALLY A DELUSION IN IT."

HE CITED A CASE IN WHICH ONE COUNTRY'S AGENT APPRAISED ONE OF GERMANY'S BIGGEST FACTORIES, WHICH AT FIRST HE VERY MUCH COVETED, THEN DECIDED TO TURN IT DOWN.

"BECAUSE OF THIS LOOKING THE REPARATIONS HORSE IN THE MOUTH, IT IS LIKELY WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO DESTROY CONSIDERABLY MORE INDUSTRIAL EQUIP-

MENT THAN WE FIRST FIGURED IN THE DISARMAMENT SCHEME."

THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT AMERICA HAD NOT YET MADE ANY CLAIMS TO MACHINERY IN GERMANY BUT FROM THE FIRST HAD HAD ITS EYE--WISELY, HE SAID--ON GERMANY'S FOREIGN HOLDINGS AND PATENTS.

PW REWRITE KASISCHKES 0150 ROH 1051A.

BERLIN, JAN. 10-(AP)- THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TODAY HELD WHAT WAS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A "VERY SUGGESTIVE" DISCUSSION ON THE LEVEL OF INDUSTRY TO BE ALLOWED FOR POSTWAR GERMANY.

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AFTER A SIX-HOUR DISCUSSION, WERE UNABLE TO AGREE ON THE WORDING OF A COMMUNIQUE FOR RELEASE TODAY. THE COMMUNIQUE AND AN AMPLIFICATION OF THE COUNCIL'S AGREEMENT ARE EXPECTED TOMORROW.

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS OF THE FOUR POWERS,

#B/430P KASISCHKE 0215

HANOVER, GERMANY, JAN. 10 - (AP) - BRITISH MILITARY POLICE TODAY ARRESTED A MAN DRESSED AS AN AMERICAN MILITARY POLICEMAN ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN THE RINGLEADER OF A GROUP OF AWOL AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN PILLAGING SUPPLY TRAINS IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

THE MAN, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS STAFF SERGT. ROBERT F. CARR, JR., BUT DID NOT DISCLOSE HIS HOME ADDRESS, WAS CARRYING A GERMAN AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND A PISTOL WHEN HE WAS ARRESTED HERE. SIX OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GANG WERE ARRESTED LAST WEEK AT KREFELD IN THE RUHR IN A LUXURIOUSLY-CARPETED RAILWAY CAR WITH EASY CHAIRS, HEATING AND COOKING EQUIPMENT AND A RADIO.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID THE GANG WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE TRANSMITTED SPURIOUS ORDERS TO DIVERT FOOD CARS TO SIDINGS WHERE THE GANG, TRAVELING WITH THE CARS OSTENSIBLY AS GUARDS, DISPOSED OF THE FOOD ON THE BLACK MARKET.

HOR NUERNBERG TRIAL (RING) XXX TOO

THREE YEARS AFTER THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF POLAND, FRANK REPORTED TO BERLIN THAT THE "FEEDING OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED HERETOFORE AT 1,500,000, DROPS OFF TO AN ESTIMATED 300,000 JEWS WHO STILL WORK FOR THE GERMAN INTERESTS AS CRAFTSMEN OR OTHERWISE."

JEALOUS OF ANY INFRINGEMENT ON HIS AUTHORITY, FRANK IN HIS DIARY ACCEPTED FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BRUTAL ADMINISTRATION OF POLAND AND FRANKLY CONCEDED THAT DEFEAT OF GERMAN WOULD BRING HIM TO HIS PRESENT PREDICAMENT.

IN 1943 HE TOLD DISTRICT LEADERS:

"WE MUST REMEMBER THAT WE WHO ARE GATHERED TOGETHER HERE FIGURE ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS. I HAVE THE HONOR OF BEING NUMBER ONE. WE HAVE, SO TO SPEAK, BECOME ACCOMPLICES IN THE WORLD HISTORIC SENSE. BECAUSE OF THIS WE MUST HOLD TOGETHER."

MEANWHILE, AS THE PROSECUTION CONTINUED TO PRESENT ITS CASE AGAINST THE 22 NAZI LEADERS, TO SHOW THEIR INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY, IT APPEARED UNLIKELY THAT THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH ATTORNEYS WOULD FINISH BY THE END OF THE WEEK.

(EDS: 2ND LINE, 3RD PGH, READ IT X X X I CARE MINCEMEAT X X X)

JPOBDAE

JAN 11 1946

WARSAW, JAN. 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POLISH MILITIAMEN AND SECURITY AGENTS BATTLING WITH UKRAINIAN NATIONALIST BANDS IN THE PRZEMYSL DISTRICT DURING RECENT MONTHS HAVE KILLED 984 BANDITS AND CAPTURED 3,500 OTHERS, MARSHAL MICHAL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI, POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER, SAID TODAY.

HE LISTED POLISH CASUALTIES AT SIX OFFICERS AND 72 SOLDIERS KILLED, WITH 81 OTHERS WOUNDED.

THE MARSHAL INFORMED THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE HOMELAND PARLIAMENT THAT SEVERAL DIVISIONS OF MILITIA HAD BEEN SENT TO SOUTHEASTERN POLAND IN AN EFFORT TO HALT THE KILLING OF POLISH REPATRIATES AND THE BURNING OF VILLAGES BY UKRAINIAN GROUPS KNOWN AS "UNDO" AND "BULBA". HE CHARGED THAT THESE GROUPS ARE REMNANTS OF THE ARMY OF GEN. ANDREI A. VLASSOV, RENEGADE RUSSIAN GENERAL WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AFTER HIS CAPTURE BY THE GERMANS.

30.24-217

A111

REDEPLOYMENT (160)

VIENNA, JAN. 10-(AP)-A COMMITTEE OF FOUR OFFICERS AND FOUR ENLISTED MEN OF THE U.S.FORCES IN AUSTRIA, FORMED AFTER 362 SOLDIERS SENT $1,000 WORTH OF MESSAGES TO U.S. SENATORS AND NEWSPAPERS PROTESTING THE SLOWNESS OF THEIR DEMOBILIZATION, STUDIED PERSONNEL RECORDS IN GEN. MARK W. CLARK'S OFFICE TODAY SEEKING AN ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM.

THE COMMITTEE WAS NAMED AFTER CLARK, COMMANDING OFFICER OF USFA AND AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION HERE, SUMMONED SGT. WILLIAM HAYETT OF NEW YORK CITY TO DISCUSS GRIEVANCES WHICH LED THE SOLDIER TO GET 362 SIGNATURES OR A LONG MESSAGE COMPLAINING OF "TOO MUCH BRASS."

ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN VIENNA, THERE HAVE BEEN NO OVERT INCIDENTS.

THE COMMITTEE STUDYING THE REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM COMPRISES COL. HARRY O. PAXON OF OAK PARK, ILL.; LT. COL. CHARLES F. SAWYER OF HUNTINGTON WOODS, MICH.; MAJ. EDWIN Y. ARNOLD OF BRYAN, TEX.; MAJ. ROBERT E. KERLEY OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF; SGT. JOHN L. KARRIGAN OF GAYS MILLS, WIS.; SGT. ELROY MONTGOMERY OF CHISOLM, MINN.; T/4 KENNETH D. KELLER OF BOSWELL, IND.; AND HAYETT.

HJ1141PES

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VIENNA, JAN. 10 -- (AP) -- THE ALLIED COUNCIL, FACED WITH A SERIOUS FOOD DEFICIENCY IN VIENNA FOR THE BITTER WINTER WEEKS AHEAD, TODAY ASKED THE UNRRA TO INCREASE ITS TOTAL 1946 AID FOR AUSTRIA FROM $75,000,000 TO $150,000,000, AND REQUESTED INFORMATION AS TO WHEN THE EMERGENCY PROGRAM WOULD BEGIN.

IN ADDITION TO THE FOOD SHORTAGE THERE IS A PERILOUS LACK OF MANY ESSENTIAL MEDICINES TO CARE FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, ALTHOUGH GEN. MARK W. CLARK ALREADY HAS BROUGHT IN 160 TONS OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

THE COMMUNIQUE OF THE

[illegible]

JAN 11 1946

A37
(120)
ATHENS, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE GREEK GOVERNMENT, BESET BY STRIKES AND INFLATION, FACED A NEW CRISIS TODAY IN THE WAKE OF AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RIGHT-WING POPULISTS AND DISSIDENT LEADERS OF PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS' OWN LIBERAL PARTY HAD JOINED FORCES.

PREMIER SOPHOULIS, WHO FORMED HIS CABINET LAST NOV. 10, DECLARED THE SURPRISE COALITION "MAY CAUSE THE GOVERNMENT'S OVERTHROW."

THE DISSIDENT LIBERALS, LED BY FORMER PREMIER SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS; WHO BROKE WITH SOPHOULIS IN NOVEMBER, WERE REPORTED IN THE COALITION ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE READY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT TO SUPERVISE THE GREEK GENERAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 31.

SOPHOULIS, WHO YESTERDAY BROUGHT ABOUT THE COMPROMISE END OF A SPREADING UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION STRIKE, LABELED THE COALITION AS "ENTIRELY UNACCEPTABLE" AND SAID THAT AS LIBERAL PARTY LEADER HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE NEGOTIATIONS.

JR530AES

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10-(AP)-MORE THAN 5,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CALCUTTA REDEPLOYMENT CENTER FOR TROOPS IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER GATHERED TONIGHT IN A PEACEFUL PROTEST TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF A SLOWDOWN IN DEMOBILIZATION.

SGT. JAMES SENOR, 3525 SILSBY ROAD, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, DESCRIBED THE MEETING AS "ONLY A GATHERING TO EXPRESS OUR BASIC RIGHTS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS." HE SAID A COMMITTEE WAS FORMED TO CARRY COMPLAINTS OF GIS IN THE THEATER TO THE "PROPER PERSONS" IN WASHINGTON.

ONE OF THE SOLDIER SPEAKERS SAID THAT SGT. NORMAN OWEN OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., HAD BEEN REDUCED TO THE RANK OF PRIVATE FOR DUPLICATING NOTICES OF THE MEETING.

THE AUDIENCE BOOED THE NAME OF SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON AT EACH MENTION.

CPL. EDWARD ALEXANDER OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., BURMA-ASSAM CORRESPONDENT FOR THE THEATER NEWSPAPER "ROUNDUP," DECLARED THE SOLDIERS WERE NOT GETTING FULL INFORMATION. ALL NEWS IN THE ROUNDUP HAD TO BE APPROVED BY THE THEATER COMMANDER OR A HEADQUARTERS REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE PUBLICATION, HE SAID.

HJ136PES

JAN 11 1946

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD CHINESE X X X HIS FATHER.

CHOU EN-LAI'S REFERENCE TO 18 YEARS OF BITTERNESS RECALLED THE LONG STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF CHINA'S DESTINY AFTER THE DEATH IN 1925 OF DR.SUN YAT-SEN, FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC. WITH HIS DEATH, THE CLEAVAGE WIDENED IN THE KUOMINTANG PARTY WHICH HE HAD ORGANIZED.

IN 1926 CHIANG WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES, AND THE RIGHT-WING FORCES, SETTING UP A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN NANKING THE FOLLOWING YEAR, ANNOUNCED THAT A PURGE WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN OF THOSE ON TH

IN NANKING THE FOLLOWING YEAR, ANNOUNCED THAT A PURGE WOULD BE UNDERTAKEN OF THOSE ON THE LEFT.

FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS CHIANG'S ARMIES WERE DRIVING THE COMMUNISTS OUT OF CENTRAL CHINA. A PAPER AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COMMUNISTS AND CHIANG'S KUOMINTANG WAS REACHED IN 1937 SHORTLY BEFORE JAPAN ATTACKED, IN WHICH BOTH SIDES AGREED TO FIGHT A FOREIGN AGGRESSOR BUT TO CONFINE THEIR CONTROL TO THE AREAS THEY THEN OCCUPIED.

FRICTION AROSE ONCE MORE AS THE JAPANESE DROVE CHIANG'S FORCES WESTWARD UNTIL THE SPLIT WAS WIDE OPEN AGAIN BY 1940.

JQ837PCS

INSERT CHNKNG DAY 4 LETER P 30

THE TRUCE ORDER PROVIDED FOR IMMEDIATE ESTABLISHMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING WITH THREE COMMISSIONERS -- A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE, A COMMUNIST AND AN AMERICAN -- TO CARRY OUT DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT.

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 10-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS TODAY REPORTED FURTHER CONCENTRATIONS OF INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS SOUTH AND WEST OF SEMARANG, CENTRAL JAVA TOWN, WHERE LARGE NUMBERS OF NATIONALISTS WERE REPORTED GATHERING LAST WEEK.

INFORMATION MINISTER MOHAMMED NATSIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT SAID THAT HE PLANNED TO CURB CERTAIN EMBARRASSINGLY VIOLENT BROADCASTS ORIGINATING FROM INDONESIAN-CONTROLLED RADIO STATIONS IN EAST JAVA.

W1002AES

JAPANESE

TOKYO,FRIDAY,JAN.11-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER YOSHIDA REPORTED TODAY TO EMPEROR HIROHITO ON THE CABINET CRISIS

YOSHIDA WAS ONE OF SEVERAL CABINET MEMBERS WHO VISITED PREMIER SHIDEHARA'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN RELAYS THIS MORNING, EACH ROUND TRIP REQUIRING AN HOUR AND DELAYING THE FINAL DECISION.

WATARA NARAHAS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF LEGISLATION, TOLD NEWS MEN THE DECISION "PROBABLY WOULD BE TO RESIGN."

IF THAT IS THE DECISION, JUSTICE MINISTER CHUZO IWATA PROBABLY WTULD CARRY THE RESIGNATIONS TO THE EMPEROR AS SENIOR MEMBER OF THE CBET.

YOKOHAMA -- FIRST ADD WAR-CRIMES XXXX TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

THE FORMER PRISON CAMP COMMANDMANT, WHO HAD PROTESTED THAT HE WAS KIND TO HIS PRIONERS AND TREATED THEM TO SAKE (RICE WINE), SEEMED ON THE VERGE OF TEARS AS THE VERDICT WAS ANNOUNCED BY NAVY CAPT. BEVERLY COLEMAN, MCCLEAN,VA., COMMISSION PRESIDENT.

MRS.FURUSHIMA ALSO HEARD THE VERDICT. HER FACE REMAINED IMPASSIVE.

THE PROSECUTION HAD SOUGHT THE DEATH PENALTY. IT WAS THE THIRD SUCH TRIAL; IN TWO EARLIER CASES, ONE COMMANDANT HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH AND ONE TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR. NO APPEALS HAVE BEEN FILED IN ANY OF THE CASES, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY LT.GEN.C.P.HALL, EIGHTH ARMY COMMANDANT.

FJ1248ACS

A131KX (WEST OUT)

TOKYO,F

JAN 11 1946

IDAY,JAN.11-(AP)-THE TOKYO BROTHEL KEEPERS ASSOCIATION DECIDED TODAY TO ABOLISH LICENSED PROSTITUTION AND TO "LIBERATE" 300 GIRLS OF TOKYO'S RESTRICTED DISTRICTS.

THE GIRLS, WHOSE DEBTS OBVIOUSLY HAD KEPT THEM IN THE PREDICAMENT OF WHITE SLAVES, NOW WILL BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE BY PAYING ONLY FOR ROOM AND BOARD, AND TO REFUND "ON EASY PAYMENTS" THEIR DEBTS TO THE BROTHEL KEEPERS.

THE KROTHEL KEEPERS ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD DECIDED ON THE CHANGE AS IN KEEPING WITH "DEMOCRATIZATION."

FJ1148PCS

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO, JAN. 10-(AP)-IT SEEMS AFTER ALL THAT THE JAPANESE ACTUALLY WERE INTERESTED IN HAWAII'S PRE-PEARL HARBOR CHRYSANTHEMUMS AND HERRING ROE. . .

CONSEQUENTLY AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND, DEEP IN YOMIURI NEWSPAPER FILES, THE UNROMANTICALLY SIMPLE ANSWER TO ONE OF THE MOST TANTALIZING WAR MYSTERIES PRESENTED TO THE PEARL HARBOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WHEN YOMIURI TELEPHONED ITS HONOLULU CORRESPONDENT ON DEC. 5, 1941, FBI MONITORS HEARD WHAT SOUNDED LIKE 20 MINUTES OF SUSPICIOUS DOUBLE-TALK. QUESTIONS OF WAR TENSENESS IN HONOLULU AND THE NUMBER OF SAILORS ON THE STREETS WERE MINGLED INEXPLICABLY WITH QUERIES CONCERNING THE WEATHER, THE QUALITY OF LIQUOR AND WHETHER FLOWERS WERE BLOOMING.

THIS BECAME KNOWN AS THE "FAMOUS DOCTOR MORI TELEPHONE CONVERSATION," NAMED FOR THE HONOLULU PHYSICIAN WHO ANSWERED THE CALL FOR HIS WIFE, YOMIURI'S CORRESPONDENT. THE PEARL HARBOR REPORT RECOUNTS THE EXCITEMENT WITH WHICH IT WAS RECEIVED BY SOME HONOLULU OFFICIALS WHO TRANSLATED HORTICULTURAL REFERENCES

30.24-219

AS CODED INFORMATION ON FLEET MOVEMENTS.
BUT YOMIURI OFFICIALS, AFTER THE OCCUPATION, EXPLAINED THAT THE TELEPHONE CALL WAS INTENDED SOLELY TO OBTAIN A NEWS STORY ON THE STATE OF MIND OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF HAWAII AMID THE GENERAL PACIFIC TENSION. THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED A LENGTHY ARTICLE ON DEC. 7, THE DAY BEFORE PEARL HARBOR (JAPANESE TIME), DETAILING THE CONVERSATION FROM CHRYSANTHEMUMS TO SAILORS.
WW208APS

ADD TOKYO SHIDEHARA XXX COUNCIL

"PERSONNEL OF THE COUNCIL IS DETERMINED ENTIRELY BY THE FOUR COUNTRIES WHO APPOINT THEM. THE AMERICAN MEMBER IS GENERAL MACARTHUR OR A DEPUTY NAMED BY HIM. THE RUSSIANS ALREADY HAVE APPOINTED THEIR REPRESENTATIVE, LT.GEN.KUZMA N.DEREVYANKO. THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND CHINESE MEMBERS WILL BE APPOINTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.
"GENERAL MACARTHUR THEREFORE DOES NOT DICTATE NOR CONTROL THE TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP. HE PUBLICLY STATED THAT HE HAD NO PREFERENCE AS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS."
PM202APS

JAN 11 1946

WAR TRIALS (220)
BY HAL BOYLE
MANILA, JAN 10 (AP)-A SLENDER YOUNG FILIPINO CAPTAIN--A MAN THE JAPANESE COULDN'T KILL--TODAY CONFRONTED IN A WAR CRIMES TRIAL COURTROOM THE COMMANDER ACCUSED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR BATAAN DEATH MARCH ATROCITIES, LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA.
AT A JUDGE'S ORDER, CAPT.PEDRO L.FELIX, ONE OF ONLY TWO SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRE OF 400 FILIPINO OFFICERS, PEELED OFF HIS SHIRT AND EXPOSED HIS BARE BACK.
SPECTATORS GASPED. HOMMA'S BUSHY BROWS KNITTED AS HIS BLACK EYES SAW FOUR DARK SPOTS IN THE CENTER OF THE YOUNG CAPTAIN'S BACK. THEN HE LOOKED AWAY.
THE SPOTS WERE SCARS LEFT BY FOUR BAYONET THRUSTS IN APRIL, 192 WHEN JAPANESE GUARDS LINED UP

THE SPOTS WERE SCARS LEFT BY FOUR BAYONET THRUSTS IN APRIL, 1942 WHEN JAPANESE GUARDS LINED UP 400 FILIPINO OFFICERS AND NON-COMS AT THE EDGE OF A RAVINE AND BEHEADED OR BAYONETED THEM. FELIX SAID THE ORDER TO KILL THEM WAS PERSONALLY GIVEN BY GENERAL NARA, A SU

THE ORDER TO KILL THEM WAS PERSONALLY GIVEN BY GENERAL NARA, A SUBORDINATE OF HOMMA.
O OTHER DEATH MARCH SURVIVORS ALSO TESTIFIED.

T/SGT HORACE M.CLARK OF SALISBURY, MD., SAID A JAPANESE OFFICER--ENRAGED BECAUSE AN AMERICAN SOLDIER COLLAPSED AND COULDN'T REGAIN HIS FEET--HACKED OFF THE PROSTRATE MAN'S HEAD WITH TWO SWORD STROKES.
COL.JOHN H.BALL OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., WEPT AS HE DESCRIBED "DEATH MARCH" SCENES.
BALL, WIPING TEARS FROM HIS EYES, TOLD HOW A JAPANESE GUARD BAYONETED A DELIRIOUS FILIPINO WHO HAD FLUNG HIMSELF DOWN TO DRINK DITCH WATER.
"THIS FILIPINO MADE A NOISE YOU CAN'T FORGET--LIKE A BABY CRYING," SAID THE OFFICER, A VETERAN OF 30 YEARS' SERVICE. "THERE ARE MANY THINGS ABOUT THAT MARCH YOUR MIND WANTS TO FORGET--AND CAN'T."

DEMOBILIZATION (350)
BY JOHN GROVER
MANILA, JAN.10-(AP)-GENERAL "IKE" OWNS MANILA TODAY.
THE NEWS THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER HAD AUTHORIZED OVERSEAS THEATER COMMANDERS TO SEND HOME MEN NOT NEEDED, REGARDLESS OF THEIR DISCHARGE POINTS, CAME AS A TOTAL SURPRISE TO THE MANY THOUSAND TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES. MANY RECENTLY HAD CABLED THEIR CONGRESSMEN AND FRIENDS ON THE MAINLAND TO DEMAND A SPEEDUP OF DEMOBILIZATION.
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FIRST REPORT ON THE STATEMENT BY THE U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF WENT OUT OVER ARMY RADIO STATION WVTM. WAC SGT. JESSIE STEARNS SAID TELEPHONES BEGAN TO BUZZ IMMEDIATELY AS INCREDULOUS G.I.'S CALLED IN "AND IT HAEN'T STOPPED RINGING YET."
POSTED IN THE RADIO STATION LOBBY, THE AP DISPATCH ATTRACTED A JOSTLING, UNIFORMED, GRINNING CROWD. MANY SOLDIERS WHOOPED WITH JOY.
THROUGHOUT MANILA, SOLDIERS WERE INQUIRING HAPPILY: "HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS?"
"IT'S A GREAT STEP FORWARD AND AN INTELLIGENT ONE," SAID T/4 HAROLD SCHIFFRIN OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE PROTEST COMMITTEE WHICH PLANNED TO MEET TONIGHT WITH DELEGATES FROM OTHER LUZON BASES TO FORMULATE PLANS TO ASK CONGRESS FOR A "CLEARER" DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM.
"EISENHOWER NOW PUTS IT UP TO THE THEATER COMMANDERS TO GET MEN HOME. "IT'S A GOOD DIRECTIVE, AND IF IT'S CARRIED OUT IT WILL SOLVE THE PROBLEM."
LT. GEN.W.D.STYER, ARMY COMMANDER IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, DECLINED COMMENT ON EISENHOWER'S DIRECTIVE PENDING ITS RECEIPT THROUGH OFFICIAL ARMY SOURCES.
SCHIFFRIN SAID THE SOLDIERS' COMMITTEE WOULD PROCEED WITH PLANS TO REQUEST SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AND A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO HEAR COMPLAINTS OF SOLDIERS WHEN THEY ARRIVE IN MANILA NEXT WEEK.
THE DIRECTIVE MAY END DEMOBILIZATION PROTESTS, SCHIFFRIN STATED, BUT UNTIL ITS EFFECT IS SEEN IN A DEFINITE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS HOMEWARD, THE COMMITTEE WILL CONTINUE.
IF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MEN ARE DECLARED BY GENERAL STYER AS UNESSENTIAL IN THE PHILIPPINES, IT APPEARS THAT THEY CAN BE SHIPPED HOME ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. AT LEAST A DOZEN SHIPS WITH SPACE FOR 40,000 TO 50,000 TROOPS ARE SCHEDULED TO DOCK HERE BEFORE JANUARY 16.
LESS THAN 3,000 ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL ARE ELIGIBLE TO SAIL IN JANUARY UNDER THE POINT DISCHARGE SYSTEM.
WW215APS NM

ADD HONOLULU DAY XXX DISCHARGE

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THE CONGRESSMEN WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING INSISTED THEY WERE PRESENT ONLY AS SPECTATORS. THEY ARE REPS. HENRY D. LARCADE, JR, (D-LA,) DEAN TAYLOR (R-NY,) GEORGE P. MILLER (D-CALIF,) HOMER D. ANGELL (R-ORE,) AND JAMES D. DELANEY (D-NY.)
RICHARDSON SENT THE SAME WARNING TO THE MEETING'S SPEAKERS AS HE HAD TO STARS AND STRIPES: THERE MUST BE NO CRITICAL REMARKS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF WAR, CHIEF OF STAFF OR ANYONE ELSE IN AUTHORITY, UNDER THREAT OF ARREST.
THERE WAS AN OUTBURST OF LAUGHTER AS THE OFFICER READ "THE SECRETARY OF WAR" IN THE MESSAGE. ARMY NEWSPAPER REPORTERS RECENTLY TRIPPED UP SECRETARY PATTERSON ON SOME QUESTIONS REGARDING DEMOBILIZATION
IN SEOUL, SOME GI PROPONENTS OF THE DEMOBILIZATION SPEEDUP PROGRAM NEVERTHELESS WERE OPENLY CRITICAL OF OTHER COMPLAINERS WHO HAVE BEEN OVERSEAS A COMPARATIVELY SHORT TIME---SOME ONLY A FEW MONTHS.
WW454APS

ADD HONOLULU NIGHT - GI PROTEST XXX DISCHARGE

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO WAS TOLD NOT TO PUBLISH SOLDIERS' LETTERS WHICH COULD BE CONSTRUED AS DEROGATORY OR DISCOURTEOUS TO THOSE IN AUTHORITY. STAFF MEMBERS WERE TOLD THEY WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR VIOLATIONS.

SOME CALLED THE ORDER MILITARY CENSORSHIP. OTHERS POINTED OUT THAT GENERAL RICHARDSON WAS MERELY CALLING ATTENTION TO THE 62ND AND 63RD ARTICLES OF WAR, UNDER WHICH SOLDIERS EXPRESSING DISRESPECT TOWARD AUTHORITY ARE SUBJECT TO PUNISHMENT "AS A COURT-MARTIAL MAY DIRECT."

THE "HOUSE ORGAN" PROTEST CAME FROM TOKYO.

DIRECT."

THE "HOUSE ORGAN" PROTEST CAME FROM TOKYO. TWENTY-SIX STAFF MEMBERS OF THE PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPES THERE SAID IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT THAT THEIR PAPER "HAS NEVER ENJOYED PRIVILEGES OF A FREE PRESS, EVEN BY ARMY STANDARDS.

JAN 11 1946

"IT HAS THROUGH OPEN AND IME

PRESS, EVEN BY ARMY STANDARDS.

"IT HAS THROUGH OPEN AND IMPLIED PRESSURE UPON IT BE

PRESS, EVEN BY ARMY STANDARDS.

"IT HAS THROUGH OPEN AND IMPLIED PRESSURE UPON IT BEEN FORCED TO DELETE, DISTORT AND PLAY DOWN NEWS TO SERVE PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTEREST OF THE ARMY HIERARCHY AND IN MANY INSTANCES OFFICERS GENERALLY."

A181KX

THEIR STATEMENT WAS TOUCHED OFF BY PUBLICATION OF A LETTER FROM A CIVILIAN RADIO COMMENTATOR CRITICIZING SOLDIERS FOR DEMONSTRATING FOR DISCHARGE. THE STATEMENT SAID THE LETTER WAS INSERTED IN THE PAPER BY LT.COL.JAMES PARKS, OFFICER IN CHARGE, WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENLISTED STAFF.

THE STAFF STATEMENT DEALT ONLY WITH THE FREE PRESS ANGLE, NOT THE DEMOBILIZATION DEMONSTRATIONS.

WITH HONOLULU DEMOBILIZATION

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY LT.GEN. ROBERT C.RICHARDSON HAD WARNED THE HONOLULU EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES ABOUT "DISRESPECTFUL ACTION" AFTER THE PAPER HAD PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE REFERRING TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON AS "PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1."

A DEPARTMENT STATEMENT, ISSUED IN REPLY TO INQUIRIES SAID THAT THE MID-PACIFIC COMMANDER "ISSUED A DIRECTIVE TO THE EDITOR AND STAFF X X X CALLING THEIR ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THEY WERE IN MILITARY SERVICE, THAT THEY WERE PUBLISHING A NEWSPAPER UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY X X X AND THAT THEIR ACTIONS WERE GOVERNED BY ARTICLES OF WAR."

THE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT THEN QUOTED THE ARTICLES OF WAR, NO. 62 AND 63, TO WHICH RICHARDSON REFERRED. THESE PROVIDE PUNISHMENT FOR OFFICERS OR MEN WHO USE "CONTEMPTUOUS OR DISRESPECTFUL WORDS" AGAINST THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

RICHARDSON, THE STATEMENT SAID, "DID NOT PROHIBIT PUBLICATION OF NEWS RECEIVED NOR CRITICISM OF POLICY OR METHOD. HE DID PROHIBIT INITIATION OF DISRESPECTFUL ACTION AGAINST OFFICERS AS INDIVIDUALS."

" EG512PES NM

UNDATED ASIATIC (210)

JAN 11 1946

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A TRUCE WAS DECLARED TODAY IN CHINA'S UNDECLARED CIVIL WAR AND WAS FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY ANNOUNCEMENT OF A GOVERNMENT DECISION TO LEGALIZE ALL POLITICAL PARTIES IN THAT TURBULENT NATION.

CEASE FIRE ORDERS WENT OUT TO CHINESE COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FIELD COMMANDERS AFTER AN UNSCHEDULED MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH SIDES IN CHUNGKING, IN WHICH GENERAL MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY, PARTICIPATED.

THEN GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK OPENED THE 14-DAY POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE WITH AN OUTLINE OF A FOUR-POINT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM GUARANTEEING FREEDOM OF PERSON, CONSCIENCE, SPEECH, PRESS AND DECLARING ALL POLITICAL PARTIES EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.

THE 38 CONFERENCE DELEGATES OF CHINA'S VARIOUS POLITICAL FACTIONS CHEERED THE GENERALISSIMO'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TRUCE, WHICH PROVIDES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A THREE-MEMBER COMMISSION IN PEIPING TO CARRY OUT DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENT. ONE MEMBER WILL BE AN AMERICAN, TO ASSIST THE CHINESE COMMISSIONERS IN IMPLEMENTING THE TRUCE.

MEANWHILE, GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER TO OVERSEAS THEATER COMMANDERS TO SEND HOME UNNEEDED SOLDIERS, REGARDLESS OF DISCHARGE POINTS, WAS RECEIVING A JOYOUS G.I.WELCOME IN THE PACIFIC.

IN TOKYO, GENERAL MACARTHUR INSTRUCTED PACIFIC ARMY COMMANDERS TO SEE THAT NO SHIP RETURNS TO THE UNITED STATES WITH AN EMPTY BERTH.

SOLDIERS IN MANILA WHOOPED THEIR C

SOLDIERS IN MANILA WHOOPED THEIR COMMENT ON EISENHOWER'S DIRECTIVE.

CG112PACS NM

30.24-221

A74 (AX FW)
CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAN. 10-(AP)-TRAVELERS ARRIVING HERE FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE, CAPITAL OF HAITI, SAID TODAY DISTURBANCES HAD LED TO THE DOWNFALL OF THE CABINET AND THE ARREST OF A NUMBER OF DEMONSTRATORS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.
HAITIAN PRESIDENT ELIE LESCOT, IN A RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE THIS AFTERNOON, SAID HE HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATIONS OF HIS MINISTERS.
IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE TROUBLE STARTED JAN. 4 WITH THE CLOSURE OF THE YOUTH PUBLICAN "LA RUCHE" AND THE ARREST OF ITS EDITORS. THE DEMONSTRATIONS FOLLOWED.
HJ956PES

JAN 11 1946

A110
BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 10-(AP)-POLICE REPORTED ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED TONIGHT IN AN EXCHANGE OF GUNFIRE IN FRONT OF THE NATIONALIST ALLIANCE HEADQUARTERS.
ABOUT 20 YOUTHS FIRED UPON THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONALIST COMMITTEE, WHICH SUPPORTS THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF COL. JUAN PERON, AND RECEIVED A REPLY IN KIND, THE OFFICIAL POLICE REPORT SAID.
HJ1137PES

(300) AVIATION
BY ALEX H.SINGLETON
WASHINGTON, JAN.10-(AP)-AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTEMPT TO REACH AN AVIATION AGREEMENT THIS MONTH MAY PRODUCE THE FIRST SHOWDOWN OF THE ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRITAIN'S "NATIONALIZATION" PROGRAM AND AMERICA'S FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM.
THE ISSUE IS EXPECTED TO ARISE AT THE TWO-NATION CIVIL AVIATION CONFERENCE OPENING IN BERMUDA NEXT TUESDAY. THE RESULTS ARE CERTAIN TO BE WATCHED CLOSELY BY CONGRESS AS AN INDICATION OF THE DEGREE OF COOPERATION THAT CAN BE ATTAINED UNDER THE TWO SYSTEMS.
THE CONFLICT STEMS FROM THE DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED POSITIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES ON THE QUESTION OF CONTROLLING RATES. BRITAIN IS HOLDING OUT FOR GOVERNMENT-ESTABLISHED MINIMUMS. THE UNITED STATES IS ARGUING FOR THE RIGHT OF AIRLINES TO FIX THEIR OWN CHARGES.
WHILE BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE PROFESSED A DESIRE TO AVOID CUTTHROAT COMPETITION IN THE SKY, A CLASH OF ECONOMIC INTEREST UNDER THEIR CONTRASTING SYSTEMS OF OPERATION APPEARS INEVITABLE AS THEY BID FOR EXPANDING MARKETS MADE AVAILABLE BY LONG-RANGE AVIATION.
UNDER THE LABOR PARTY'S LONG-RANGE PROGRAM FOR SOCIALIZATION OF SEVERAL OF BRITAIN'S BASIC INDUSTRIES, PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE'S GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS UNFOLDED A PLAN FOR TAKING OVER ALL AVIATION EXCEPT PRIVATE FLYING.
ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS OBJECTIVE WOULD LEAVE THE UNITED STATES' PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AIRLINES FACING PROSPECTS OF WHAT WOULD AMOUNT TO SUBSIDIZED COMPETITION.
ANY ATTEMTP TO FIX RATES, AS A RESULT, WOULD APPEAR LIKELY TO PRODUCE A PROTRACTED ARGUMENT BEFORE FIGURES COULD BE REACHED HIGH ENOUGH TO INSURE THE AMERICAN COMPANIES A PROFIT.
THIS, OBVIOUSLY, WOULD REQUIRE A SURVEY OF COSTS OF OPERATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP AS AGAINST THAT OF PRIVATE FINANCING AND DEMONSTRATE HOW FAR THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO GO IN FINANCING ITS AVOWED DETERMINATION TO BUILD A CIVIL AIR FORCE SECOND TO NONE.
VH540AES

WASHINGTON,JAN.10-(AP)-MARK ETHRIDGE, LOUISVILLE PUBLISHER, DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY THE RECENT SURVEY OF THE ROMANIAN AND BULGARIAN POLITICAL SITUATIONS WHICH HE MADE AT MR. TRUMAN'S REQUEST.
ETHRIDGE'S FORMAL REPORT WAS SUBMITTED A MONTH AGO, BUT HAS NOT BEEN MADE PUBLIC. HE GAVE A SUMMARY OF HIS TRIP, HOWEVER, IN A RECENT ADDRESS IN LOUISVILLE.
AB109PES

WASHINGTON,JAN. 10-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT RELEASING THE FACT-FINDING BOARD REPORT RECOMMENDING A GENERAL WAGE INCREASE OF 19 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR FOR GENERAL MOTORS EMPLOYES (ABOUT 350), FOLLOWS:
"I HAD RECEIVED AND AM RELEASING FOR PUBLICATION THE REPORT OF THE FACT-FINDING BOARD APPOINTED IN THE GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE. THE BOARD MAKES THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:
"1. THAT THE COMPANY GRANT A GENERAL WAGE INCREASE OF 19 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR. THE REPORT SHOWS THAT A LARGE REPORT OF THIS INCREASE IS FOR A COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT TO THE WORKERS, WHO HAVE RECEIVED NO GENERAL WAGE INCREASE SINCE 1942. THE BALANCE IS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOSS OF EARNINGS DUE TO SHORTER HOURS AND OTHER FACTORS.

JAN 11 1946

B127WX
"2. THAT 'IN MIND WITH THE CUSTOMARY PRACTICE OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN SIMILAR SITUATIONS ... THE STATUS QUO PREVAILING BEFORE THE STRIKE BE RESTORED BY THE REINSTATEMENT OF THE 1945 CONTRACT BETWEEN THE PARTIES, WHICH THE COMPANY CANCELLED ON DECEMBER 10,

D45, (AS IT HAD A RIGHT TO DO).'

3. THAT 'AFTER THE REINSTATEMENT OF THE CONTRACT AND PENDING ITS EXPIRATION ON APRIL 28, 1946, THE PARTIES SETTLE BY COLLECTIVE BARGAINING THE REMAINING ISSUES BETWEEN THEM.'

B128WX

"4. THAT 'THE STRIKE BE CALLED OFF AND THAT THE EMPLOYES BE RETURNED TO WORK WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE STRIKE.'

"5. THAT 'THE MANAGEMENT, THE UNION, AND THE WORKERS JOIN IN A WHOLEHEARTED EFFORT TO RESTORE PRODUCTION AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE; TO CONTINUE IT WITHOUT INTERRUPTION; AND TO LIFT IT TO NEW LEVELS OF EFFICIENCY AND CAPACITY IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE.'

B129WHWDLL"THE REPOR

JAN 1 1 1946

B129WX

"THE REPORT IS A THOROUGH AND REASONED DOCUMENT. I BELIEVE THAT IT WILL COMMEND ITSELF TO THE GOOD JUDGMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THVA

THAT IT WILL COMMEND ITSELF TO THE GOOD JUDGMENT OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. I SINCERELY HOPE THAT THE PARTIES WILL FOLLOW THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND BRING ABOUT A SPEEDY END TO THIS MOST COSTLY CONFLICT. I AM SATISFIED THAT IF SUCH A SETTLEMENT IS MADE, THE INDUSTRIAL SKIES WILL RAPIDLY CLEAR AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND LABOR WILL GO FORWARD TO NEW HEIGHTS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY."

(END TEXT) VX356PES

HAMILTON FIELD, CALIF., JAN.10-(AP)-STAFF SGT.FRANK HIRT WILL BE TRIE DY GENERAL COURT MARTIAL HERE FEB. 14 ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE, THE PROVOST MARSHAL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HIRT, 30, THOUGH BORN IN THE UNITED STATES, LIVED FOR MANY YEARS BEFORE THE WAR WITH GRANDPARENTS IN GERMANY, ARMY AUTHORITIES SAID.

THEY SAID HIRT, WHO GAVE HIS ADDRESSLONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, MAINTAINED CORRESPONDENCE WITH GERMANY THROUGH AGENTS IN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

COUNSEL FOR HIRT WAS ANNOUNCED AS MAJ.RICHARD P.WHITKER, FORMER MICHIGAN LAWYER, AND CAPT.JEAN MORONY, SAN FRANCISCO LAWYER. MAJ.JOHN P.MCQUILLEN FROM SIOUX FALLS, S.D., AND LT.GEORGE T.DAVIS OF SAN FRANCISCO WERE NAMED TO PRESENT THE PROSECUTION'S CASE.

JQ1055PCS

(WEST OUT (

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,JAN.10(AP)-COMDR.JAMES VAN ZANDT, FORMER PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMAN AND PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT AFTER 27 MONTHS IN THE PACIFIC AS COMMANDER OF LST GROUP 19.

IN AN INTERVIEW AFTER DISEMBARKING FROM HIS FLAGSHIP, LST 474, VAN ZANDT, OF ALTOONA,PA., SAID HE FAVORED COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

474, VAN ZANDT, OF ALTOONA,PA., SAID HE FAVORED COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING AND THE EXPANSION OF R.O.T.C. PROGRAMS.

"BY NECESSITY, THE UNITED STATES MUST MAINTAIN A LARGE MILITARY FORCE -- ARMY, NAVY, MARINES AND COST GUARD --" VAN ZANDT SAID. "AND SELECTIVE SERVICE IS THE ONLY METHOD I KNOW OF GAINING SUFFICIENT MAN POWER.

HE SAID HE HAD LOST TOUCH WHILE OVERSEAS ON DEMOBILIZATION AND THE TREATMENT OF RETURNING SERVICEMEN.

TENTATIVE ORDERS CALL FOR VAN ZANDT TO REPORT TO THE BUREAU OF PERSONNEL IN WASHINGTON,D.C., TO SERVE ON THE SELECTION BOARD.

FJ1230ACS

NO

JAN 1 1 19

SAN FRANCISCO,JAN.10-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL V.H.RAGSDALE, COMMANDER OF CARRIER DIVISION SIX IN WORLD WAR II, HAS SUCEEDED REAR ADMIRAL GLENN B.DAVIS AS CHIEF OF STAFF AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN SEA FRONTIER.

ADMIRAL DAVIS OF NORWALK,O., HAS BEEN NAMED SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. NAVAL GUN FACTORY, WASHINGTON,D.C.

FJ606ACS

30.24-223

THIRD NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THREATENED DISRUPTION OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONE SERVICE WAS TEMPORARILY AVERTED LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT WHEN A COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS UNION POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY ITS PLANS TO PICKET TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN 44 STATES..

WESTERN ELECTRIC INSTALLATION WORKERS, ON STRIKE IN THE STATES, CALLED OFF THE SCHEDULED PICKETING SHORTLY AFTER SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH HAD CONFERRED BY TELEPHONE WITH ERNEST WEAVER, UNION PRESIDENT. THE PICKETING WAS TO HAVE BEGUN TODAY (FRIDAY).

WEAVER SAID HE HAD ACCEPTED SCHWELLENBACH'S INVITATION TO CONFER WITH THE LABOR HEAD AND WESTERN ELECTRIC OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON TODAY (FRIDAY).

MEANWHILE, IN THE GENERAL MOTORS-CIO AUTO WORKERS DISPUTE, VICE PRESIDENT WALTER P.REUTHER ANNOUNCED THAT A RECOMMENDATION BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING BOARD FOR A 19 1/2 PER CENT HOURLY PAY INCREASE WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF GM WORKERS IN DETROIT NEXT SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

CALLING OF THE CIO UNION'S EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING FOR A SUNDAY MEETING IN DETROIT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT IN THAT UNION SOURCES SAID THAT BODY WOULD HAVE TO ACT FIRST ON ANY POSSIBLE STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

THE PROSPECT OF A HALT, ETC., 2ND GRAF 2ND NIGHT LEAD.

QZ1112PCSNM

JAN 11 1946

THE PROSPECT OF A HALT IN TELEPHONE SERVICE RESULTED FROM A PLAN BY TELEPHONE INSTALLATION WORKERS, ALREADY ON STRIKE, TO ESTABLISH PICKET LINES TODAY (FRIDAY) AROUND EXCHANGES.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH A.BEIRNE OF THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS (IND), IN WASHINGTON, SAID HE EXPECTED THE ORGANIZATION'S 263,000 MEMBERS, INCLUDING OPERATORS, NOT TO PASS THE PICKET LINES.

"I AM SURE OUR PEOPLE ARE UNION SCONSCIOUS ENOUGH TO RECOGNIZE THE BADGE OF LABOR," BEIRNE SAID.

MR.TRUMAN ENDORSED IN FULL THE REPORT OF HIS FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE IN THE GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE AND URGED ITS ACCEPTANCE BY THE COMPANY AND THE CIO UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS UNION, WHOSE 175,000 MEMBERS HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE FOR 50 DAYS IN 70 PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THE FACT-FINDERS, HEADED BY LLOYD K. GARRISON, WERE SATISFIED GM COULD GIVE PRODUCTION WORKERS A 19 1/2 CENT RAISE WITHOUT INCREASING THE PRICE OF CARS.

INDICATING STRONG OPTIMISM OVER THE PROSPECT OF ULTIMATE--THOUGH PERHAPS NOT IMMEDIATE--ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN, A WHITE HOUSE ADVISER, WHOSE NAME WAS WITHHELD, SAID THE PROPOSED RAISE PERCENTAGE WAS DISCUSSED IN PRELIMINARY CONVERSATIONS WITH BOTH GM AND THE UNION.

HE SAID THE TALKS PRODUCED NO STATEMENT OF REJECTION FROM EITHER SIDE, BUT HE EMPHASIZED THERE HAD BEEN NO AGREEMENT TO ACCEPT IT.

GARRISON SAID THE HOURLY INCREASE RECOMMENDED WOULD COME TO AROUND 17 1/2 PER CENT. THE WORKERS HAVE DEMANDED 30 PER CENT.

THERE WAS ONE RAY OF HOPE IN THE TELEPHONE SITUATION.

MEANWHILE, A SPOKESMAN FOR STRIKING WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES, ETC., PICKING UP IN 5TH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.

MEANWHILE, A SPOKESMAN FOR STRIKING WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES SAID YESTERDAY (WEDNESDAY) THE UNION HAD SUBMITTED TO THE COMPANY A PROPOSAL WHICH--IF ACCEPTED--MIGHT END THE STRIKE AND AVERT A THREATENED NATIONWIDE TELEPHONE TIEUP.

PRIOR TO THE SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT, HOWEVER, JOHN J. MORAN, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION OF LONG LINE TELEPHONE WORKERS, ANNOUNCED 1,000 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE WORKERS, INCLUDING OPERATORS, WOULD LEAVE THEIR POSTS TODAY AND WOULD BE JOINED BY 6,000 MORE DURING THE DAY.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC SPOKESMAN WAS WILLIAM D.BARRY, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 69 OF THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT WORKERS, WHO DID NOT DISCLOSE PROVISIONS OF THE PROPOSAL. J.R.MANDELBAUM, U.S. CONCILIATOR, HOWEVER, SAID IT CONCERNED THE 1947 DATE OF A NEW AGREEMENT.

MORAN SAID THE TELEPHONE WALKOUT WOULD BE SIMULTANEOUS WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PICKET LINES AROUND NEW YORK CITY'S CHIEF TELEPHONE BUILDING. IT WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP IN A THREATENED NATIONWIDE SHUTDOWN OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE SERVICE STEMMING FROM WEDNESDAY'S WALKOUT BY TELEPHONE INSTALLATION WORKERS.

THE INSTALLATION WORKERS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL PICKET TELEPHONE EXCHANGES THROUGHOUT THE NATION TODAY AND SAID THEY HAD BEEN ASSURED OTHER TELEPHONE WORKERS WOULD REFUSE TO CROSS THE LINES.

ANOTHER PHONE TIEUP, WHICH THE UNION SAID BEARS NO RELATION TO THE SYMPATHY WALKOUT ANNOUNCED BY THE FEDERATION OF LONG LINE TELEPHONE WORKERS, CURTAILED WASHINGTON TELEPHONE SERVICE FOR THE SECOND TIME IN SIX DAYS WHEN SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COOMPANY LEFT THEIR POSTS TO ATTEND A UNION MEETING IN PROTEST AGAINST "OVERWORKING" SUPERVISORS AND OPERATORS.

JAN 11 1946

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THE WALKOUT, CONDUCTED BY THE WASHINGTON TELEPHONE TRAFFIC UNION, AN AFFILIATE OF THE FLLTW, INTERRUPTED WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT INDICATED IN THE WAGE DISPUTE BETWEEN 7,000 CIO EMPLOYES OF WESTERN UNION IN NEW YORK CITY. THE UNION PROTESTED THE COMPANY WAS DELIVERING TELEGRAMS BY MAIL, CLAIMING SUCH DELIVERY WAS IN VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS ACT. THE STRIKE HAS LEFT THE METROPOLIS VIRTUALLY CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE NATION TELEGRAPHICALLY.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WAS RESUMED IN NEW YORK IN A LAST-MINUTE EFFORT TO AVERT A NATIONWIDE STEEL STRIKE, BUT THE SESSION ADJOURNED FOR 24 HOURS WITHOUT A PROGRESS REPORT. SOME 700,000 STEELWORKERS ARE DUE TO WALK OFF THEIR JOBS MONDAY IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN A $2 DAILY WAGE BOOST.

TOP EXECUTIVES OF THE U.S. STEEL CORPORATION, INCLUDING PRESIDENT BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, PARTICIPATING FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE DISCUSSIONS, AND OF THE CIO, INCLUDING PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY, SAT DOWN TOGETHER TO ATTEMPT TO UNSNARL THE DISPUTE.

OTHER MEETINGS SLANTED TOWARD AVERTING WALKOUTS IN THE ELECTRICAL AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRIES WERE HELD YESTERDAY. IN NEW YORK, OFFICIALS OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. AND THE CIO UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION CONFERRED IN AN EFFORT TO HALT A STRIKE OF 200,000 WORKERS SET FOR TUESDAY. IN CHICAGO, FEDERAL CONCILIATION SESSIONS CONTINUED IN THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY, WHERE SOME 335,000 WORKERS HAVE

ANNOUNCED A WALKOUT IS PLANNED FOR WEDNESDAY. BOTH SCHEDULED STRIKES STEM FROM WAGE DISPUTES.

CONTINUING STRIKES, INCLUDING THAT OF 175,000 WORKERS AT GENERAL MOTORS, KEPT IDLE ABOUT 415,000 PERSONS.

IN ST.LOUIS, 25 OF THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE GROCERY FIRMS SHUT DOWN BECAUSE OF A TRUCK DRIVERS' STRIKE AND MOST RETAIL GROCERS WERE WITHOUT A SOURCE OF STAPLE FOOD SUPPLIES. THE DRIVERS' DISPUTE CONCERNS WAGES AND HOURS.

IN COSHOCTON,O., THE CITY'S ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER, THE TRIBUNE, SUSPENDED PUBLICATION FOR WHAT ITS MANAGING EDITOR SAID MIGHT BE AN INDEFINITE PERIOD AFTER AFL PRINTERS STRUCK FOR A $6 A WETQ WAVE ZOOST.

THE TENNESSEE COFFIN AND CASKET CO. AT CHATTANOOGA WAS CLOSED BY A WALKOUT OF 225 CIO FURNITURE WORKERS IN A WAGE DISPUTE. A UNION SPOKESMAN SAID THE COMPANY HAD

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BIG 5 GIVEN POSTS IN UNO ASSEMBLY

JAN 12 1946

Elected Vice Presidents Along With Venezuela And South Africa

PATTIS

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—The five key powers of the United Nations Organization—the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia—were elected today with Venezuela and South Africa to the seven vice presidencies of the UNO General Assembly.

Thus the newly formed assembly temporarily accepted big-power leadership in forming an influential steering committee and moved swiftly ahead with building a new peace machine for the world.

Candidates supported by the big powers also were elected without dissent as chairmen of six committees. The committee chairmen and the vice presidents will sit with the assembly president, Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, in directing UNO's work.

NIGHT

Group May Be Enlarged

The committee assignments went to the Ukraine, Poland, Panama, Uruguay, Syria and New Zealand.

There was a possibility, however, that the group of fourteen might be enlarged as Guy Perez Cisneros, delegate from Cuba, demanded that the steering be done by representatives of all 51 nations in UNO.

Spaak urged the assembly to accept the leadership of the fourteen until the UNO committee on legal questions could discuss Cuba's suggestion. His recommendation was accepted. The legal committee is to make its report in eight days.

The Cuban objection renewed a basic conflict that arose at the San Francisco conference, where many small nations argued bitterly against what they termed big-power domination.

Spaak referred to this issue in his presidential acceptance speech today.

Frisco Decision Cited

The San Francisco conferees, he said, decided to give the great powers a dominant place in the United Nations Organization.

"The system adopted there must be accepted here," he said, without elaboration.

Meanwhile, behind-the-scenes discussions centered on composition of the eleven-member Security Council and election of a secretary general.

Six nonpermanent members of the Security Council will be elected tomorrow. The five major-power delegates met tonight to seek agreement on a slate, with a fight over small-country membership assured.

The five powers were reported to have agreed upon Canada, Brazil, Egypt and Poland for the nonpermanent membership.

Reliable sources said, however, that there was disagreement on the remaining two council seats to be filled and that the council elections, scheduled for tomorrow at the assembly meeting, either would be postponed or the differences between Russia and other key powers would be aired in discussion on the floor.

Hodgson's Stand

Australia disclosed she would fight "to the bitter end" for a seat. Col. W. R. Hodgson, Australian Minister to France, said "Australia will not be satisfied" without membership.

The Security Council, core of the peace agency, will exercise full control over UNO's projected "international police force."

"After all, among the countries now mentioned for posts, India, Burma, Malaya, New Zealand and Australia would not be represented," Hodgson said, adding:

"That would mean a great part of the world without a representative on the most important council of the peace organization."

Another controversy also appeared to be brewing.

Seeks To Abandon Ballot System

Russia asked on the floor of the assembly today for abandonment of the secret-ballot system by which Spaak defeated the Soviet-sponsored candidate, Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, in yesterday's presidential election.

Sentiment for abandoning the secret-ballot system was reported developing within the American delegation on the grounds that secrecy is undemocratic. Britain has favored the secret ballot.

A motion by Dmitri Manuilsky, Foreign Minister of the Ukraine, one of the three U.S.S.R. delegations, that hereafter all persons voted on for UNO office be nominated and discussed from the floor was sent to the legal committee.

Cloakroom discussion today also centered on the election of a secretary general. The smaller countries, a survey of the delegates showed, are waiting on the sidelines for the Big Five to agree or disagree on a candidate.

Says Ike May Be Drafted

The London *Star* in its afternoon edition said that General Eisenhower, United States Army chief of staff, might be drafted as UNO secretary general to avoid a deadlock, but the United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, promptly asserted Eisenhower was not to be considered available.

"Before leaving Washington," Byrnes said, "General Eisenhower advised me he had been informed that his name would be suggested, and in case it was, he wished me to state that he would not be interested and that he intended to continue in the office of chief of staff."

UNO ASSEMBLY ELECTS SEVEN VICE-CHAIRMEN

Places Go to South Africa, Venezuela and the Big 5 Powers.

REDS ATTACK SECRET BALLOT

U. S. Delegates Also Reported Opposed to Closed Voting as Undemocratic.

Harris

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Delegates of the five major nations and Venezuela and South Africa were today elected to the seven vice-presidencies of the United Nations Assembly as the meeting moved toward an almost certain fight over small-country membership in the key Security Council.

DAY

JAN 12 1946

The voting on the vice-presidential posts brought a protest on the method of balloting, the second of the day. The posts went to the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China as well as to Venezuela and South Africa by acclamation. Britain protested that, under the rules, a secret ballot should have been taken.

With Belgium, which has the presidency of the Assembly, the countries providing the chairmen of the six main committees and the vice-presidencies form a General or Steering Committee.

The election of the vice-presidents came so late in the day that the Assembly deferred until tomorrow the selection of the six non-permanent members of the Security Council.

The larger Powers thus far have failed to agree on a slate for this vital body. Australia was reported prepared to fight with Canada for a place.

There was talk that Russia might back Norway instead of the Netherlands for one of the seats, for which the Dutch had expected big Power support.

Reds Attack Secret Ballot.

Earlier today Russia launched an attack on the secret ballot system under which her candidate for Assembly president was defeated yesterday.

Sentiment was reported developing among the American delegates too for the abandonment of the rule under which Paul Henri Spaak, the Foreign Minister of Belgium, was chosen Assembly president, with the backing of Britain, while Trygve Lie, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, was defeated despite his support by Russia and the United States. One reason advanced was that secrecy is undemocratic.

Dmitri Manuilsky, the Foreign Minister of Ukrainia, one of the three U. S. S. R. delegates, moved that hereafter all persons voted on for UNO office be nominated and discussed from the floor. Spaak was elected without his name being mentioned on the floor. Delegates wrote his name in on secret ballots.

was blocked, however, when Cuban and other proposals came up and Spaak observed that the assembly was attempting to discuss three things at once. He proposed that the question be sent to the legal committee, leaving the temporary rules in force, and Manuilsky accepted the suggestion.

The Cuban delegate, Guy Perez Cisneros, raised the issue of the predominance of the big Powers in the assembly by demanding a sweeping change in the proposed general or steering committee. This committee, as projected by the preparatory commission, would have fourteen members, five of them big Powers. Perez Cisneros argued either for a fifty-one nation steering committee or else a limitation upon its authority and a rule against the re-election of its members so as to restrict big Power membership.

UNO Site Issue Up Again.

Spaak, in his acceptance speech as President of the Assembly, discussed the question by declaring that the decision was made at San Francisco last spring to give the great Powers a dominant place in the UNO and that "the system adopted there must be accepted here."

Another development today was the possibility that Australia may ask the Assembly to reverse the Preparatory Commission's decision that permanent headquarters be near New York or Boston, in order to bring up again the proposal to make the world peace capital at San Francisco. In a telegram published in today's Official Journal Mayor Roger Lapham of San Francisco asked for reconsideration.

True to earlier reports of an agreement among the Big Five on the important assembly chairmanships, the Assembly elected Manuilsky chief of the important Political and Security Committee, and Maclaw Konderski of Poland, chairman of the Economic Committee. The chairmanships of two of the most important committees to be set up thus went to countries within the Soviet zone of influence.

Committees, meeting on a staggered schedule through the afternoon, elected their chairmen directly and unanimously, according to a pre-arranged slate. Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand was chosen to head the Social-Humanitarian group. His nomination by Stanley Knowles of Canada was seconded by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, making her first speech at the meeting.

Dr. Roberto E. MacEachen, Uruguayan Ambassador to London, was chosen head of the Trusteeship Committee. Dr. Roberto Jimenez, former Foreign Minister of Panama, was elected chairman of the Legal Committee, and Faris al Khoury, Speaker of the Syrian Parliament, won the chairmanship of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee.

MRS. R. REPORTED IN PLEDGE TO GI'S

JAN 12 1946

Said To Have Promised Troops To Take Protests To U.S.

Wilson

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—High-point GI's, demanding speedier redeployment, sought today the help of the American delegation to the United Nations Organization and reportedly drew from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt a promise that she personally would take their complaints to the United States.

Nine soldiers, representatives of about 500 who held a protest meeting in London's Hyde Park, called on Mrs. Roosevelt at her Claridge Hotel room. She welcomed them for a ten-minute talk, but admonished them not to repeat the conversation.

However, Sergt. J. T. Travers,

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of Dallas, Texas, said "she told us she will carry our message personally to the States and promised she would do what she could."

Mass Demonstration Held

The group left messages asking for appointments tomorrow morning with Senators Connally (D., Texas) and Vandenberg (R., Mich.), both of whom are delegates to the UNO Assembly's second meeting.

The call on Mrs. Roosevelt followed an hour-long mass demonstration in front of army redeployment headquarters, to which the disgruntled GI's moved after gathering at Hyde Park.

Major J. B. Campbell, redeployment officer, was presented with a petition addressed to "the United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom," which the officer was asked to forward to the "proper authorities in Washington."

Marshall's Plan Cited

The soldiers' plan, which they said was "in line with the announcement made by Gen. George C. Marshall shortly after V-J day," called for:

Immediate shipment to the United States of all men with a point score of 50 to 54, making those with 40 to 49 points or three years' service eligible for discharge February 1; those with two years' service eligible for discharge March 20, those with eighteen months' service eligible for release May 1.

Explaining that Atlantic gales had damaged repatriation ships, Campbell told the men that "acts of God slowed down redeployment."

His remark brought boos and shouts of "nuts." A soldier shouted, "acts of God apparently don't apply to GI brides"—a reference to planned mass shipment to the United States of English wives of United States soldiers.

Another shouted, "you know who we got on this side, don't you?"

"Eleanor!" the crowd roared in reply.

As the group started for the hotel, Corporal Wilfred Head, of Martin, Tenn., called:

"Remind Harry and the congressmen that the brides can't vote—but we can."

at her room at Claridge's Hotel.

Earlier, a crowd of 500 GI's had shouted for "Eleanor" to help them, in a demonstration before the United States Redeployment Office.

Taken To Her Room

The nine soldier delegates, led by Sergt. Henry Calo, of Chicago, were taken by a diminutive bellhop to Mrs. Roosevelt's door. They rapped for about five minutes before she emerged and said, "I'm glad to see you all."

Glimpsing a half-dozen newsmen trailing the soldiers, she said smilingly, "No publicity."

She conferred with the soldiers in her room for more than ten minutes. She asked them, when they left, not to repeat the conversation.

Message To Be Carried

But Sergt. J. T. Travers, of Dallas, Texas, reported that "she told us she will carry our message personally to the States and promised she would do what she could."

As they left the hotel the nine soldiers brushed past uniformed attendants who attempted halfheartedly to shoo them through the door. They left messages requesting appointments tomorrow with Senators Connally (D., Texas), and Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who are also United States delegates to the United Nations Assembly.

To Demonstrate "Nightly"

Travers said the soldiers planned to demonstrate in front of Army redeployment headquarters "every day until we get an answer" to a four-point petition demanding a speed-up of their return to the United States.

The petition first was carried to Major J. B. Campbell, redeployment officer. It was addressed to Ambassador John G. Winant, who was asked to forward it to Washington.

GI's See Mrs. R., Win Promise Of Help

JAN 12 1946

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Nine GI delegates obtained from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today a promise to carry to the United States their demand for quick demobilization.

The soldiers met Mrs. Roosevelt

The petition presented a plan for immediate shipment to the United States of all men with 50 to 54 points, and making those with eighteen months of service eligible for release May 1.

Ships Damaged

After a fifteen-minute session with Campbell, the sergeant told the crowd that Campbell had explained the delays were caused by Atlantic gales which damaged transports.

The group grumbled, booed and shouted "Nuts!"

Another sergeant in the middle of the crowd shouted:

"You know who we got on this side, don't you?"

"Eleanor!" roared the soldiers.

Among those to call upon Mrs. Roosevelt and Congressmen, Calo chose Travers, Cpl. John H. Fields of Allen Park, Mich., T/Sgt. A. Ellenberg of New Brunswick, N. J., T/Sgt. William Halsey Jr. of 79 Charles street, New York, and Corp. Thomas Hayner of Huntington, W. Va.

Cpl. Wilfred Head of Martin, Tenn., shouted: "Remind Harry and the Congressmen that the brides can't vote—but we can."

Their demonstration was staged in front of a door marked "G. I. Brides' Entrance." One soldier yanked down the sign, held it up in front of the crowd, then put it back.

ARMY, NAVY CHIEFS TO FACE CONGRESS

Eisenhower and Nimitz Will Discuss Demobilization at Joint Session Tuesday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — (AP) The Army and Navy agreed today to send Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to a Senate-House meeting Tuesday in the demobilization furor.

The Army reacted, too, by cutting the training period for troops to replace veterans overseas and deciding to let some long-service men out of the Air Force regardless of the need for specially qualified personnel.

The Army Times, unofficial service publication, reported that Eisenhower has issued orders to all Army commands against giving basic and other elemental training to combat veterans. The newspaper quoted him as saying that "a schedule prepared primarily to keep such men busy for the required number of hours has no place in the Army." Some veterans have complained they are compelled to undergo basic training repeatedly as a make-work device.

Approved by Truman

Congressmen hit on the idea of the joint session this morning. By midafternoon the appearance of the Army Chief of Staff and the Navy chief operations was settled. A senator who didn't want his name used said the arrangements had the full support of President Truman.

Congress held a joint session last September to hear Gen. George C. Marshall, then army chief of staff, on demobilization. That served to hush some of the complaints about the slowness of discharges at that time.

But Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.), chairman of a senate military subcommittee named to look into the discharge problem, told a reporter:

"The joint session won't eliminate a need for a thorough investigation. We are after a lot of details and will go ahead with our inquiry."

A member of the full military committee, Senator Kilgore (D-W. Va.), predicted that discharge "inequalities will be adjusted in the immediate future." In an interview at Fairmont, W.Va., Kilgore attributed demobilization troubles to the army's making "many more promises than it was able to handle."

Related to the demobilization situation were these developments:

Training Period Cut

The Army ordered the training of replacement troops cut from 17 to 13 weeks. That will make these troops available four weeks sooner for replacing veterans overseas.

Army air forces announced that some soldiers with long service will be released automatically without respect to the need for specially qualified men. Any AAF enlisted man with 50 points and 42 months of service can get out. Some with fewer points and shorter service also can get out.

The Marine Corps ordered all marines eligible for discharge under the point system returned home immediately from Pacific transient centers. Men in transient centers are enroute from one assignment to another. The order means that eligible men need not wait to reach new assignments before starting home.

Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Burma-India army commander, announced in New Delhi that starting next month men not needed in his theater would be sent to the United States regardless of whether they are eligible for discharge. That complies with a directive issued this week by Eisenhower.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of American forces in Austria, named a committee of officers and enlisted men to study personnel records in an attempt to answer protests on demobilization policies.

GI's Cable Assails 'Vienna Brass'

JAN 12 1946

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Enlisted men of the United States occupation forces in Vienna, Austria, have appealed to Representative DeLacy (D., Wash.) to ask the War Department why so many high-point men must be kept there.

The cable, signed by T/Sergt. William Hayett representing 361 men of headquarters special troops in Vienna, said there were 14 generals, 46 colonels, 91 lieutenant colonels, 131 majors, 194 captains, 233 first lieutenants and 92 second lieutenants and 12,000 enlisted men in Vienna.

"Brass" Must Be Serviced

"A good part of the 12,000 enlisted men occupying Vienna," the cable said, "are engaged in servicing this heavy load of brass. Is this blackmail by the Army to get the nation to support compulsory military training?"

DeLacy said in Seattle, Wash., that he would ask the War Department for an explanation. He said the Army now has 5,000,000 men while the War Department said only 500,000 would be needed for occupation purposes.

DeLacy also received cables from enlisted men of the 15th Army at Frankfurt, Germany, and from enlisted men at Adak in the Alutians asking his aid in getting them sent home.

Reich GI's Set 3d Rally

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP). A third mass meeting to protest the redeployment slowdown was tonight planned by GI's who booed the names of Secretary of War Patterson and their commander, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, in another "I want to go home" demonstration last night.

Chanting "We Want Ike," approximately 1,000 protesting soldiers began the demonstration following a redeployment conference at which high army officers explained to soldiers that men must be kept in Europe until the United States had fulfilled its commitments.

Plan More Meetings

"We are going to continue to hold meetings," one soldier speaker shouted, "until we make ourselves heard by Affable Ike"—General Eisenhower, McNarney's predecessor and now United States chief of staff.

The number of participants in last night's orderly demonstration was considerably less than at the first meeting. Charges were made by some speakers that men had been restricted to quarters by their commanders to keep them from attending.

2,500 Sign Petition

Berlin, Jan. 11 (AP)—A petition protesting the slowdown of demobilization, signed by 2,500 soldiers, was forwarded to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the United States House of Representatives and to a number of American newspapers today following a massmeeting last night in Titania Palast Theater.

Study Is Ordered

Vienna, Jan. 11 (AP)—Demobilization protests have led Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of United States forces in Austria, to appoint a committee to study personnel records in an effort to find an answer to the problem.

The committee, composed of four officers and four enlisted men, was appointed after 362 soldiers here had sent protests to newspapers and United States senators. Appointment of the group followed a meeting between General Clark and Sergt. William Hayett, of New York city.

Although there have been no group demonstrations in Vienna, soldiers in increasing numbers have been sending protest messages home.

JAN 12 1946

No Surplus In China

Shanghai, Jan. 11 (AP)—A spokesman for Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in the China theater, said today that General Eisenhower's demobilization speedup program would not affect this theater.

Surplus low-point men in China already have been sent home, said the spokesman.

"We have been criticized for sending low-point men home while we retained many with higher points because of the essential nature of their work," the spokesman added.

"We will still send home the men we don't need, but since theater requirements now call for more men than we have, few can expect to be placed in surplus status."

Marine Chiefs Bar Protest Rallies

Honolulu, Jan. 11 (AP)—United States Marines in the Pacific theater are under orders of their commanding general not to stage mass demonstrations such as other service groups have held in Korea, Japan, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines to protest the current demobilization program.

The order of Lieut. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, issued yesterday to company commanders, canceled a Marine meeting scheduled last night at Camp Catlin, adjacent to Pearl Harbor.

"It's traditional with the Marines," explained Geiger's chief of staff, Brig. Gen. Mervin H. Silverthorn, "that men go to their commanders with their troubles, and we don't feel there is any occasion for meetings which are not a military formation that can be controlled."

Richardson Gratified

Silverthorn said the orders applied not only to a meeting last night but also to those at "any other time."

Meanwhile, Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of army forces in the mid-Pacific, expressed gratification over the orderly manner in which soldiers of his command have held protest meetings.

"I am happy to say their actions reflect great credit upon my noncommissioned officers," he said.

Richardson told the men that any expressions of opinion formally ratified at orderly meetings would be transmitted to General Eisenhower and General MacArthur.

The Honolulu edition of the army newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, reopened its columns today to soldier-written articles after a one-day interruption prompted by its interpretation of a Richardson order. Richardson's directive was initially taken to mean the paper could not criticize army policies.

The General in a directive had cautioned the newspaper against carrying derogatory remarks or references about the Secretary of War and others in army authority "as individuals."

5,000 Gather

Calcutta, Jan. 11 (AP)—A committee of GI's was delegated today to forward complaints against the redeployment slowdown to "proper persons" in Washington, following a protest meeting attended by approximately 5,000 American soldiers last night.

The meeting was conducted in orderly fashion but mention of Sec-

retary of War Patterson's name drew boos.

6,000 In Mid-Pacific Due For Quick Release

Honolulu, Jan. 11 (AP)—Headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., announced today a change in discharge requirements which would mean immediate release of more than 6,000 officers and men of his mid-Pacific command.

The public relations office could not say immediately whether this was the result of a new directive from the War Department, whose recent demobilization slowdown order touched off soldier protest demonstrations in the Pacific.

Under the change, all male enlisted personnel with 38 months of service in the Army or 48 discharge points, and all male officers, except medical officers, with 47 months of service or 68 points are eligible for immediate discharge.

Yanks In India, Burma Are Printing Protests

Calcutta, Jan. 11 (AP)—Forty thousand postcards demanding an investigation of redeployment in the India-Burma theater are being printed for sending to the chairman of the United States Military Affairs Committee and other "proper persons" in Washington by soldiers stationed in and near Calcutta.

The printing of the postcards was approved tonight by a 25-man committee formed after last night's meeting when approximately 5,000 GI's protested the War Department's announcement of a slowdown in demobilization.

MacArthur's Action

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP)—General MacArthur's new instructions that no ship is to return to the United States with empty berths constitute his only comment on the demobilization directive of General Eisenhower, headquarters press relations said today. General Eisenhower had instructed field commanders to return all unneeded men regardless of their point scores.

MacArthur instructed all his commanders to release men in the order in which they would become eligible.

Unneeded Soldiers Get Break

New Delhi, India, Jan. 11 (AP)—Beginning in February, men unnecessary in this theater will be moved to the United States regardless of whether they are eligible for discharge, Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, Burma-India commander, announced today.

Army Denies Gag Rule

MANILA, Saturday, Jan. 12 (AP)—The protest brought an explanation today from Army authorities that the new policy was aimed at building up the Army rather than undermining it—but that it did not constitute gag rule

Col. W. E. Waters, in charge of the information and education section of Army forces Western Pacific, said it had been decided to exercise supervision of subject matter in letters of the Mail Bag column.

Henceforth, Colonel Waters said, letters touching on such controversial subjects as race relations, religion and officer privileges versus enlisted men's privileges will be banned.

Colonel Waters denied that the Pacifican staff had been forbidden to publish lists of Congressmen and Senators. He said that he had seen a proof list The Pacifican was scheduled to publish Jan. 10, had noticed that it was outdated, so had ordered the publication upheld until corrected. He said the list would appear Sunday.

3 RAF Flyers, Rescued By Ship, Reach Britain

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Three RAF airman were landed at Dover today by the American Liberty ship Harriet Turman, which rescued them Tuesday after they had been adrift seven hours in a rubber life raft 500 miles offshore in the Atlantic.

Five other members of the crew are missing. The men were aboard an RAF Flying Fortress which crashed 500 miles southwest of Land's End while on a meteorological mission.

The Liberty ship was en route from Charleston, S.C., to Antwerp.

Rumors Say Windsor May Succeed Halifax

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor left for Paris today after telling reporters "I have no definite plans for the future, as yet."

During his second short stay in London, the Duke conferred with Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Bevin, United States Secretary of State Byrnes, and United States Ambassador John G. Winant, raising speculative rumors that he might succeed Lord Halifax as British Ambassador to the United States.

Albania Established Formally As Republic

London, Jan. 11 (AP)—Tiny, war-scarred Albania formally established itself as a republic today, the Ankara radio reported, and 51-year-old King Zog joined the growing ranks of Europe's throneless monarchs.

The broadcast, quoting dispatches from Tirana, said the 82-member constituent assembly, which was elected last month when Premier Enver Hodja's government was virtually unopposed at the polls, had voted for a republican form of government.

King Zog was informed of the news at his estate near London, where he is living in exile. He fled Albania in 1939 when Italian troops invaded his mountainous Balkan nation.

There was no comment immediately from Zog, but a member of his entourage remarked gloomily that the development "was to be expected."

BUYS BOMBER TO MOVE FAMILY

London, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Unable to obtain ship passage without a long delay, Capt. Geoffrey Wikner has purchased a four-motored Halifax bomber from the Air Ministry to take his wife and two children to Australia.

The Australian war veteran said he hoped to take along a few passengers to help cover the fuel cost—which he estimated would be about $8,000. The plane was used by the Royal Australian Air Force in fifty-one raids over Germany.

Liverpool Cotton Market To Open to Buy From U.S.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Government Cotton Control Agency announced today that the Liverpool cotton market would be reopened, at least temporarily, for the purchase of raw cotton from the United States.

The control agency stated in a letter to the American Shippers' Association that while no general policy had been established for the purchase of cotton, "certain quantities of United States cotton during the next few weeks" would be purchased through Liverpool agents.

Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the Board of Trade, was reported last October to have opposed reopening the Liverpool market.

CZECH TESTIFIES FIVE TOP NAZIS VISITED DACHAU

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 11. — (AP) A Czech doctor who spent four years at Dachau told the International Tribunal trying 22 ranking Nazis today that five of the defendants had visited the notorious concentration camp and he dramatically pointed out four of them.

The reaction was swift. Wilhelm Frick, former minister of the interior and one of the men pointed out by the witness, Dr. Franz Blaha, shook his fist and angrily demanded through his counsel that he be given a chance to take the stand immediately to "confront" his accuser.

Rosenberg Smug

Another defendant, pointed out by Dr. Blaha was Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi party philosopher. Rosenberg sat with a smug snarl on his face, but his counsel joined with Frick's lawyer in denying that Rosenberg and Frick had been at the camp.

The presiding justice told the lawyers that all defendants would get an opportunity to present their cases but they would have to wait their turn.

Dr. Blaha testified that he personally had seen Rosenberg and Frick at Dachau and that he had been told three other defendants, Walter Funk, former Reichsbank president, Fritz Sauckel, in charge of slave labor, and Ernst Kaltenbrunner, one-time security police chief, had made inspection visits there. He pointed to Funk and Sauckel also. Kaltenbrunner was not in court because of a cranial hemorrhage.

The German defense attorneys questioned Blaha at length but he held to his story.

Dr. Blaha, whose testimony at the Dachau trials led to the sentencing of 40 officials and guards—36 of whom received death sentences—was presented as a surprise witness after the prosecution completed cases against two top financiers of the Nazi regime, Funk and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

The prosecution charged that Schacht was a "double talker" who criticized the Nazis before foreigners, but went along willingly with them to build up the German war machine.

Funk was depicted as one of the key conspirators from the beginning when he started collecting campaign funds for the Nazis in 1931 until he succeeded Schacht as president of the Reichsbank.

Defendants Surprised

Blaha's appearance produced an emotional shock among the defendants, several of whom bolted upright with their hands clinching the rails.

The Czech doctor, whose wrist tendons were cut so he could not continue as a surgeon, testified that many high government and military figures frequently visited the extermination camp near Munich. He described how some murder victims were chosen for perfect teeth and smooth skins.

"Orders frequently were received at Dachau for skulls," Blaha said. "Teeth counted a great deal. When these orders came, the camp commandant would remark on the necessity of finding men with perfect teeth. It was dangerous to have a soft skin or good teeth at Dachau." Soft human skin, he said, was prized for leather.

The presiding justice adjourned the afternoon session by announcing the tribunal would work in closed session tomorrow and again Monday afternoon. There will be a regular open session Monday morning.

Schacht Blamed For Conquests

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 11 (AP) — The American prosecution charged before the international military tribunal today that Germany's military successes were made possible only by the resourcefulness, financial ruthlessness and "absolute cynicism" of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

The one-time wizard of German finances is now on trial for his life with 21 other Nazi leaders. He heard an assistant United States prosecutor, Naval Lieutenant Brady O. Bryson of Catonsville, Md., cite a memorandum which Schacht wrote Hitler in 1939 as evidence of Schacht's complicity in the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Gives Self Credit

The memorandum hailed Germany's foreign policy as successful and pointed out to Hitler that Schacht's financial talents had rearmed German forces to the point which made the Nazi foreign policy possible.

Shortly after the memorandum was written, the former president of the Reichsbank and German Economic Minister declared in a speech in Vienna that "Hitler has created a communion of German will and German thought, he has bolstered it up with the newly strengthened *Wehrmacht* and he finally gave the external form to the inner union between Germany and Austria."

Not A 100 P.C. Nazi

As the prosecution built its case against the high-collared financier, bits of testimony showed that Schacht, although aiding in Germany's war effort, often declared himself out of sympathy with Nazi policies.

This was the first instance since the trial began in which any defendant has been pictured as anything but a completely ruthless criminal.

Schacht's "hatred of Hitler" was noted by former United States Ambassador William E. Dodd in his diary in September, 1934, but Dodd also pointed out that Schacht was ready for forceful occupation of small countries.

Wanted Upper Silesia

As early as 1929, the prosecution showed, Schacht declared in Paris that Germany never would be able to pay her obligations until the Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia were handed back and cololnial possessions were made available to the Reich.

While the American prosecution entered the final phase of its presentation of evidence against the individual defendants, chief United States prosecutor Justice Robert H. Jackson issued an order prohibiting interviews with prisoners or witnesses.

This followed a recent embargo laid down by the tribunal providing that correspondents who obtained interviews with the defendants through their counsel would be charged with contempt.

Jackson's order was directed to all personnel of the office of the chief counsel.

Patton War Report Nearly Completed

Frankfurt, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The huge task of analyzing the campaign of the United States Army in Europe, which Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. was directing at the time of his death, is almost completed. The general board, now headed by Major-Gen. Leven C. Allen, will finish the exhaustive critique about January 31, headquarters announced.

The board has made more than 200 studies, ranging from "the strategy of the compaign in western Europe in 1944-45," to investigations of trench foot and the theater library services.

Autopsy On Passau Victims Awaited

Nuernberg, Jan. 11 (AP)—An autopsy was scheduled to be performed tonight at the United States Army Hospital in Regensburg on hte scorched bodies of three United States Army officers which were recovered from the charred ruins of a house on the outskirts of Passau at the Austrian border, 80 miles southeast of Regensbrg.

Pending receipt of the report on the autopsy tomorrow, officers of the 4th Armored Division, which is the occupation force for that area, declined to give any information in the circumstances surrounding the deaths, particularly respecting the possibility that the victims were beaten to death before the house burned.

Editors of the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said their correspondents in the Passau area made a belated discovery of the fire, which occurred Monday, but their efforts to learn the details were hampered when investigating authorities declared the scene of the tragedy "off limits" and withheld information.

Soldiers who reached the ruins soon after the fire was extinguished, however, informed the *Stars and Stripes* that all three officers appeared to have had their heads caved in, and declared there were indications that the house was subsequently doused with gasoline and then set afire.

Although the dead officers were described as a major, a captain and a lieutenant, names of the victims were withheld pending notification of their relatives.

It was learned, however, that two of them were stationed at Regensburg and had gone to Passau only to visit the third victim.

Burned Yank Bodies Found

Nuernberg, Jan. 11 (AP)—The army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* reported today that the charred bodies of three United States Military Government officers had been found in a half-burned house on the outskirts of Passau, near the Austrian-Bavarian border.

"Soldiers who saw the fire said there were indications that the officers were beaten to death and the house set on fire after it was drenched with gasoline," the paper said. It declared that an army investigation already was under way.

The dead officers were described as a major, a captain and a lieutenant, but their names were not disclosed.

30.24-227

Harmony Marks Red-Bulgar Talks

Moscow, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—A joint Russian-Bulgarian communique announced today that conferences here between representatives of the two nations had been completed "in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and heartiness."

The bulletin said the talks had touched on the matter of economic collaboration and "other questions relative to the mutual relations between both countries," but gave no information on the decisions reached.

Russians Try Nine Germans

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP)—Nine Germans, including Lieut. Gen. Herman Winkler, went on trial before a military tribunal in the Ukrainian city of Nikolaev yesterday for alleged war crimes.

Gestapo Torture To Get Radar Secrets Charged

Naples, Jan. 11 (AP)—The German Gestapo tried to find out secrets of American radar by torturing United States flyers captured in North Italy, the prosecution charged today at the war crimes trial of four Nazi officers accused of murdering seven Allied soldiers.

Major Samuel Lewis, of Dallas, Texas, trial judge advocate, submitted an affidavit of Sergt. Melvin Ernest Kelly, of Framington, Ill., who was shot down over Bologna. Kelly said the Gestapo beat him and forced him to witness the execution of an Allied soldier in a vain attempt to make him tell radar secrets.

His comrades of the Mitchell bomber were submitted to similar treatment, he said.

Lewis and the assistant prosecutor, Capt. John S. Pennell, of Jackson, Mich., sought to link Kelly's testimony with the murder of four American flyers at Bolzano a year ago. The airmen first were reported killed in action but later were found to have been shot on the pretext of attempting to escape. The victims were Lieut. Charles Parker, Milldale, Conn., Lieut. George W. Hammond, Jr., Newnan, Ga., Sergt. Medard R. Tafoya, Yoloa, Cal., and Lieut. Hardy D. Narrow, R. F. D. No. 2, Kenly, N. C.

Public Gatherings Prohibited In Naples

Rome, Jan. 11 (AP)—Public gatherings of more than five persons were prohibited in Naples by order of the Mayor today as disorders continued throughout Italy.

The mayoral edict followed an assault on the City Hall yesterday by about 4,000 unemployed veterans and returned war prisoners who were armed with clubs and stones.

The Mayor was stoned. Police intervened and in the resultant shooting twelve persons were injured.

Disorders also were reported from Palermo, Sicily, and a half dozen other cities, most of them demonstrations for "bread and work."

JAN 12 1945

Hungary Executes Bardossy as Traitor

Former Premier Assails 'These Bandits'

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10 (Delayed) (AP).—Lazslo de Bardossy, former Hungarian Premier who led his country into war beside Germany, died a traitor's death today before a four-man firing squad.

His last fanatical words—"God save Hungary from these bandits"—nearly started a riot in the jail courtyard where the watching crowd shouted back, "Long live democracy!"

The silver-haired Bardossy originally was sentenced to hang. The Supreme National Council deemed a firing squad "more honorable."

He entered the gloomy Mark Street jail courtyard at 8:45 a. m. Bullets from rifles of four jailers thudded through his body two minutes later.

Provoked by the doomed man's last words, a crowd of onlookers stormed against the police-held barriers, but drew back as Bardossy half turned, sagged and crumpled after the crack of execution rifles.

Bardossy spent his last hours with his wife, who blames Americans for demanding her husband's life. A police officer said Bardossy joked with his wife during his last minutes, and shrugged off his fate with a muttered: "One must die sometime."

World War II Cost Put at 600 Billion

Four Times That of First, Bank Estimates

BASEL, Switzerland, Jan. 11 (AP).—The cost of World War II was more than four times that of World War I, the Bank for International Settlements estimated in a report made public here today.

World War II costs up to last summer borne by the various treasuries of the world were placed roughly at $600,000,000,000. Converting the "1913 dollar" into a "1945 dollar" (taking into account the rise in prices), the cost of World War I was placed at $180,000,000,000.

These figures, the report said, represent direct costs only, without counting the capitalized value of human life, the property losses, the loss of production, the cost of war relief and neutrals' losses.

U.S. Aid To Belgium Told

Brussels, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Belgian War Relief Society of the United States announced today that during the war Americans had donated more than $100,000,000 in currency and goods to the Belgian people.

Five in Jap Cabinet Have Quit, Is Report

TOKYO, Saturday, Jan. 12—(AP) A usually informed government source said today that five ministers of the Shidehara cabinet have submitted their resignations and a search already is underway for replacements. Their names would be submitted to Gen. MacArthur's headquarters for approval.

Two ministers believed to have been instrumental in convincing Premier Shidehara he should reorganize rather than decide on total resignation were said by the source to be among the five resigning.

The two are Kenzo Matsumura, minister of agriculture and forestry, and Daisaburo Tsugita, minister without portfolio.

MACARTHUR'S WORK UPHELD

Hirohito's Abdication Is Not Necessary, Patterson Says

Tokyo, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson assured Allied newsmen today that General MacArthur's command "remains undiminished" under the new four-power control setup for Japan, and said he did not believe Emperor Hirohito's war responsibility was such as to require his abdication.

The Japanese Cabinet, meanwhile, decided, after an all-day conference, that aged Premier Kijuoro Shidehara should remain in office pending attempts to solve by reorganization the crisis touched off by MacArthur's January 4 political purge directive.

Sources close to the Government said several ministers submitted their resignations during the day's session, and Kyodo news agency reported that one of these was Zenjiro Horikiri, Home Minister. Kyodo also reported that Tamon Maeda, Education Minister, was planning to resign.

Hirohito Receives Yoshida

Daisaburo Tsugita, the chief Cabinet secretary, said another Cabinet meeting would be held to decide on the resignations of ministers affected by MacArthur's directive. The directive ordered removal from public office of all ultranationalists who had helped to steer Japan into war.

Hirohito this morning received Shigeru Yoshida, Foreign Minister, for a report on the political crisis.

Government sources declined to say how many ministers might be forced out of the Cabinet, but Tokyo newspapers said that six of the twelve members would have to go.

Jap Reporters See Patterson

Furamatsu Kishi, Shidehara's secretary, said after today's meeting that the elderly Premier, who is recuperating from an attack of pneumonia, would have preferred to resign and turn the reins of government over to a new man. Retention of a premier after resignation of a large part of his Cabinet is unprecedented in Japanese politics.

Secretary Patterson's comment on the status of Hirohito was made at a news conference including Japanese as well as Allied reporters. In reply to the written question of a Japanese he said he did not think abdication was required.

"That is a problem for the Japanese people," he asserted, adding that the entire question of the emperor system was covered in the Potsdam declaration.

No Occupation Time Estimate

Patterson said he would not answer a question as to how long Japan would be occupied, and declared that "as far as I know there is no desire on the part of the Russians to furnish occupation forces."

Asked specifically if MacArthur had protested against a Russian occupation force, he replied "no." Asked if MacArthur had ever sent him a message warning that he would resign if the Russians came he again answered "no."

A Japanese reporter asked if there was a possibility that the supreme commander might resign or be recalled to the United States. Patterson responded:

"I think there is no possibility of that."

Jap Monopolies Criticized

The Japanese appeared surprised when Patterson, in reply to another question, said the occupation had been progressing smoothly but that "the existence of a food problem has never been brought out."

The War Secretary said MacArthur's command had "made an excellent beginning toward democratizing Japan, politically, socially and along economic lines." He mentioned the granting of civil liberties as one of the major accomplishments toward re-education of the Japanese people, and said that one of the major objectives of world peace would be promoted by breaking up Japanese monopolies and cartels.

Shidehara Due To Stay As Premier

JAN 12 1

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP)—The aged and convalescent Premier Kijuro Shidehara will remain in office while his Cabinet attempts to solve its political crisis by reorganization, the ministers decided today after a day-long meeting.

Some ministers submitted their resignations during the session in conformance with General MacArthur's January 4 political-purge directive, said sources close to the Government. However, they declined to disclose the number of possible resignations.

Later, Kyodo news agency said that Home Minister Z Enjiro Horikiri had handed his resignation to Shidehara and that Education Minister Tamon Maeda was unauthoritatively reported as planning to resign.

Shidehara's Stand

Government sources also indicated that Shidehara originally desired the ministers' resignation *en bloc*, but agreed to remain in office and try a reorganization after arguments raised in today's meeting were relayed to him at his home.

The chief Cabinet Secretary, Daisaburo Tsugita, officially announced the Cabinet's decision at 4.45 P.M. He said another meeting will be held to determine the resignations of ministers affected by MacArthur's directive.

He added that this meeting will probably not be until January 15, the next regularly scheduled Cabinet session, when Shidehara is expected to return after a two-week illness. A special meeting could be called earlier, however, and Kyodo said the ministers might convene tomorrow.

Confident On Election

Tsugita gave no direct reason for the Cabinet decision. He said, however, that "the Cabinet is confident the general elections will be carried out successfully." The elections, originally scheduled for this month, have probably been delayed two months by the Cabinet crisis.

Preceding his announcement, Tsugita and Kenzo Matsumura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, had conferred with Shidehara at his private residence—one of a series of meetings in which Cabinet members, in relays, shuttled between the Premier's official and private residences.

Conference With Mikado

In midmorning, Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida had reported to Emperor Hirohito on the situation created by General MacArthur's order that all militaristic, ultranationalistic public officials who had influenced Japan to make war must be ousted.

During the week-long crisis, proponents of reorganization contended that the Cabinet should not resign as a body until the election had paved the way for party government.

Tokyo newspapers had previously reported that six of the twelve Cabinet members would be forced out for past ultranationalistic activities. The papers named these Ministers as falling under MacArthur's directive: Horikiri, Matsumura, Maeda, Tsugita, Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Welfare, and Joji Matsumoto, Parliamentarian.

Few Decided Upon

Reluctance of Government sources to discuss possible resignations indicated that only a few had been decided upon so far.

Retention of a premier after a sizable portion of his Cabinet has resigned is unprecedented in Japanese politics. The usual procedure is total resignation, followed by reappointment of the Premier to form a new Cabinet.

Shidehara's secretary, Furamatsu Kishi, said after today's meeting that the Premier preferred to resign and turn over the Government reins to a new leader. Shidehara is recuperating from pneumonia, Kishi said.

Hirohito Is Held Jap Problem

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP)—United States Secretary of War Patterson said today, in answer to a Japanese newspaper man's questions, that he did not believe Emperor Hirohito's war responsibility was such as to require his abdication.

"That is a problem for the Japanese people," Patterson said, adding that the entire question of the Emperor system was covered in the Potsdam Declaration.

Reporting at a press conference on his tour of Japan before leaving tomorrow for Korea, China and the Philippines, the Secretary praised General MacArthur and the occupation army.

400,000 In May

He said Pacific army forces would be reduced to 400,000 in May and reported that neither Russia nor China, to his knowledge, has asked to send in troops to join American forces. Negotiations are under way for a British Commonwealth force to participate.

Questions submitted in writing beforehand by both Allied and Japanese correspondents covered a wide range, from the prime question of demobilization to MacArthur's position under the new four-power control setup agreed upon in Moscow recently.

GI Morale "Good"

Patterson said he found soldier morale good in Japan and other Pacific bases he had visited and said it was not impaired materially by demobilization. Asked if failure of

Congress to have a blueprint was responsible for failure to work out an orderly demobilization, he replied:

"I don't admit there has been failure to carry out a plan for orderly demobilization. The War Department made careful plans and accelerated demobilization considerably over estimates of last August and September."

Patterson declined to comment on demonstrations by American soldiers in the Pacific in protest against the demobilization slowdown, but gave renewed assurance that he would visit Manila, where a GI committee has prepared questions to ask him.

Along Indicated Lines

Demobilization, he continued, is being carried out along indicated lines.

Asked what soldiers would be considered essential under General Eisenhower's recent authorization for the return of men not needed, Patterson said that was a rpoblem for MacArthur's headquarters.

He said there is need in Japan for highly skilled persons from civilian life in the United States and steps are being taken to supply them. As for soldiers now in the area, a reduction in theater requirements would cut that force—which was 807,000 in the Pacific January 1—to approximately 400,000 in May. The latter level was "set by the theater commander as necessary to carry out responsibilities."

Replacements Due

Of the 400,000, a large number will be relieved in the same period by sending out new men to replace them "in line with the American rule of fair play and spreading the load."

Patterson said MacArthur's "command remains undiminished" in reply to questions of both American and Japanese newsmen regarding the General's status under the four-power commission.

He told a Japanese correspondent that conditions are entirely different in Japan than in Germany and there is no possibility of divided rule such as exists in Germany.

He said he could not answer a question as to how long Japan would be occupied.

No MacArthur Protests

Asked specifically if MacArthur had protested against Russians coming to Japan, he replied "No." Asked if MacArthur ever sent him a message warning that he would resign if the Russians came, he again replied "No."

Asked by a Japanese if there is a possibility that MacArthur might resign or be recalled to the United States, Patterson answered: "I think there is no possibility of that."

The Japanese appeared surprised when, in answer to a question, Patterson said the occupation was progressing smoothly, but "existence of a food problem has never been brought out."

Error on Cyclotrons Admitted by Patterson

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson today assumed full responsibility for the destruction of Japanese cyclotrons.

Asked at a press conference, "Who in your department ordered the cyclotrons destroyed?" the Secretary replied: "I will take the blame for that. That is, the order went out under my name. I didn't see the message. The mistake was in not consulting scientists first."

Several scientists who helped develop America's atom bomb protested strongly at news of the wrecking of the cyclotrons. They said the machines should have been sent to the United States for study.

Given Life, Jap Nearly Cries At Trial

JAN 12 1946

Yokohama, Jan. 11 (AP)—Lieut. Chotaro Furushima, third Japanese prison-camp commandant to be convicted of the mistreatment of Americans, nearly wept today as his sentence—life imprisonment—was read.

His wife, in the rear of the courtroom, remained impassive.

Furushima, former schoolteacher and vice mayor of Funatsu, was acquitted by the trial commission of two specifications alleging that he deprived internees of adequate food, clothing and medical facilities, but was convicted of brutalities for which the prosecution had sought the death penalty. "The trial was satisfactory," said Furushima's attorney.

In earlier cases, one camp commandant had been sentenced to death and another to life imprisonment at hard labor. All three sentences are subject to review by Lieut. Gen. C. P. Hall, United States 8th Army commander.

New Trials Next Week

A Japanese captain charged with responsibility for the deaths of four Allied prisoners of war will go on trial Monday or Tuesday—the fourth war-crime defendant in Japan.

Eighth Army authorities announced a lengthy indictment against Capt. Haichi Hirate, former commander of the Hakodate prison camp on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

Hirate is charged personally with the death of British Pfc. Raymond Suttle, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and of responsibility for the deaths of another British soldier and two Dutch soldiers.

Tokyo-U.S. Phone Wire Open Again

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP)—A wife in Texas wouldn't believe her husband was telephoning from Tokyo; a worried captain was reassured because "there was a smile in mother's voice" and a corporal stood looking at the phone and saying: "Gosh!"

Thus was telephone service resumed to the United States today, to carry emergency personal calls of occupation troops. The rate: 180 yen ($12) for three minutes.

Jap Geologists' Idea Stymied

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP) — Japanese geologists who asked permission to study other parts of the world left tonight to see Japan instead—in the company of American scientists.

The Japanese and 23 Americans left on a field trip to the Kyoto area, part of a research program aimed at helping Japan solve its economic problems.

Jap Paper Firm Restricted By Allies

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (AP) — Oji Paper Manufacturing Company, Ltd., which produces half of Japan's paper, and 40 subsidiary firms today were added to Allied headquarters' list of restricted concerns.

Financial transactions and production of the firms are subject to headquarters approval.

TOKYO BROTHELS 'LIBERATE' GIRLS

Tokyo, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Tokyo Brothel Keepers Association decided today to abolish licensed prostitution and to "liberate" 300 girls of Tokyo's restricted districts. The girls, whose debts previously had kept them in the predicament of white slaves, now will be permitted to operate by paying only for room and board, and to refund "on easy payments" their debts to the brothel keepers.

The Brothel Keepers Association announced that it had decided on the change as in keeping with "democratization."

PAPER CLAIMS 'HANDS BOUND'

Army Authorities Explain Policy On Daily Pacifican

JAN 12

Manila, *Saturday*, Jan. 12 (AP)—A protest by the staff of the army newspaper *Daily Pacifican* that "our hands are now bound" by new supervisory measures brought an explanation today from army authorities that the new policy was aimed at building up the Army rather than undermining it—but does not constitute gag rule.

Col. W. E. Waters, in charge of the information and education section of [illegible] Western Pacific, said it had been decided to exercise supervision of subject matter in letters of the "Mail Bag" column. The popular column features letters from service men in the theater who air their grievances.

Controversial Subjects Banned

Henceforth, Waters said, letters touching on such controversial subjects as race relations, religion and officer privileges versus enlisted men's privileges will be banned. He explained that "nothing can be done at this command level about such problems and it does no good to provoke ill feelings."

Waters denied the the *Pacifician* staff had been forbidden to publish lists of congressmen and senators to whom the GI's can address their protests against the demobilization policy.

He said he saw a proof list the *Pacifican* was scheduled to publish January 10, noticed it was outdated, so ordered the publication upheld until corrected. He said the list would appear Sunday.

Staff members had said the list was ordered out with no mention that later publication would be permitted.

Staff Issues Statement

The policy stems from a meeting of all information and education officers called late in December by Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, AFWESPAC commander, Waters explained.

The policy calls for approval of all subject matter in the *Pacifican* and unit newspapers by a supervising officer. Previously, the enlisted staff members wer the final judges.

The staff yesterday issued a statement saying an officer with power to delete any article was installed in the office after this week's demobilization demonstrations.

The statement, signed by Editor Tom Kinney and 32 members of his staff, came as the demonstrations appeared to be tapering off in the Pacific.

2,500 At Demonstration

Only 2,500 turned out last night for a demonstration in Hawaii, where sponsors had expected 12,000, and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., expressed the hope they would cease with one last mass meeting tomorrow.

"All of you have had your say," he told a soldier spokesman. The War Department has shown an interest, so wait and see what they're going to do.

A two-man Senate subcommittee studying surpluses, bases and related matters arrived in Shanghai today and planned to leave for Manila tomorrow or Sunday. Members are Senators Tunnell (D., Del.) and Knowland (R., Cal.).

A spokesman for Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said at Shanghai that General Eisenhower's directive to send all surplus men home regardless of point scores would not affect his command in the China theater because all such men already had left.

Soldier committees in Manila were busy assembling for the senators evidence of what the soldiers termed "waste and lost motion" in demobilization.

HANDS NOW BOUND BY CENSOR, ARMY PAPER EDITOR SAYS

MANILA, Jan. 11 — (AP) The staff of the army newspaper Daily Pacifican declared today that an officer with power to delete any article had been installed in its office after this week's demobilization demonstrations and "we are compelled to announce that our hands are now bound."

There was no immediate comment from Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander in the Western Pacific, who told soldiers protesting war department slowdown orders Monday that the army still had work to do in the Pacific.

The statement, signed by Editor Tom Kinney and 32 members of his staff, came as the demonstrations appeared to be tapering off in the Pacific.

Only 2,500 turned out last night where sponsors had expected 12,000, and Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., expressed the hope they would cease with one last mass meeting tomorrow.

"All of you have had your say," he told a soldier spokesman. "The war department has shown an interest, so wait and see what they're going to do."

JAN 12 1946

Patterson Speaks

Secretary of War Patterson told newspapermen in Tokyo that in fact the war department had "accelerated demobilization considerably over estimates of last August and September."

"I don't admit there has been a failure to carry out the plan for orderly demobilization," he said, adding that it would be continued along indicated lines.

The Secretary said he found that morale on Pacific island bases he had visited was not materially impaired by the demobilization and reiterated he would visit Manila after trips to Korea and Shanghai next week.

A two-man senate sub-committee studying surpluses, bases and related matters arrived in Shanghai today and planned to leave for Manila tomorrow or Sunday.

Members are Senators Tunnell (D-Del) and Knowland (R-Calif.)

A spokesman for Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said at Shanghai that General Eisenhower's directive to send all surplus men home regardless of point scores would not affect his command in the China theater because all such men already had left.

Soldier committees in Manila were busy assembling for the senators evidence of what the soldiers termed "waste and lost motion" in demobilization.

The statement by the Daily Pacifican staff asserted that on "orders from on high" even the "mail bag" column of letters from soldier readers now "is subjected to severe editorial restrictions and limitations."

"We have been denied even the right to print Associated Press and United Press dispatches if they report any criticism or dissatisfaction whatsoever with official policies of the war department and our theater commanders."

Editor Kinney, veteran newspaperman from Covington, Ga., said the statement was issued because the staff had received many inquiries the last few days asking: "what's happened to the Daily Pacifican?"

"New restrictions on freedom of expression imposed from above no longer enable us to bring the full news and the full truth to our GI readers," the statement said.

"To keep faith with our readers, who have come to expect adequate news coverage and the truth as we see it and understand it from the columns of the Daily Pacifican, we are compelled to announce our hands are now bound. As loyal soldiers we execute orders received."

JEEP THEFT RING

Manila, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—United States military police today announced the arrest of six A. W. O. L. American enlisted men, eleven Philippine Army officers and four employees of a printing shop on charges of complicity in a well-organized jeep theft ring. Fifteen jeeps have been recovered.

Capt. M. H. Traylor, chief investigator, said the ring even gave printed "ownership" papers to buyers of the stolen vehicles. Several American G. I.'s in the group, he said, were posing as Air Force officers and were "living high" on the proceeds of the jeeps, which had been sold to Philippine Army officers. The printing shop employees were accused of duplicating ownership papers.

HELD IN CAIRO DEATH

Cairo, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Public Prosecutor's Office said today that the "young man" who last week killed Amin Osman Pasha, former Minister of Finance, had confessed.

The killer's name was not given. The Prosecutor's statement said the slayer of the pro-British former Egyptian official had admitted guilt in "other crimes."

30.24-229

Truman Acts to Avert Steel Strike; G-M Rejects Board's Pay Proposal

JAN 12 1946

TKR In Java Disarmed

Batavia, Java, Jan. 11 (AP)—British authorities announced today that they had disarmed all personnel of the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps (TKR) in Buitenzorg, scene of several recent outbreaks.

They said the local TKR commander was co-operating in sifting out undesirables and that, when this task was completed, authorized personnel would be rearmed.

Six Arrests At Bandoeng

Meanwhile, the British arrested six men at Bandoeng, Java's summer capital, on suspicion of implication in the killing of 50 Europeans, Eurasians and Indonesians. A Eurasian prisoner described the killing of 14 others December 19.

The military situation was quiet except for patrol clashes at Semarang and in two areas near the Dutch naval base of Soerabaja. A British mobile column cleared the Semarang road six miles southwest of the town, eliminating several roadblocks. One Ghurka soldier was killed and a British officer wounded.

Flight Engineer Guilty In Hawaii Plane Crash

Civilian Gets 6 Months, Fined $2,000; 18 Were Killed

HONOLULU, Jan. 11 (AP).—Headquarters of the commanding general of the Pacific Division, Air Transport Command, announced today the conviction of John R. Patrick, twenty-seven, of Tulare, Calif., on a charge of involuntary manslaughter growing out of the crash of an Army plane at sea Nov. 3 with loss of eighteen lives. He was sentenced to six months confinement and fined $2,000.

The plane, a four-engined Liberator, ran out of fuel and plunged into the ocean 500 miles northeast of Honolulu en route to Fairfield, Calif. Patrick, civilian flight engineer, was one of eight survivors.

Patrick was accused of failing to "determine positively" whether the plane had been refueled before the take-off. His defense, the public relations office said, was that he did take precautions.

The sentence is subject to a review and possible revision by Major General William Ord Ryan, commanding the A. T. C. Pacific Division.

UNITY GOVERNMENT MAPPED FOR CHINA

Dr. Sun Outlines Plans For Multi-Party Setup

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Chungking, Jan. 11 (AP) — The national delegation at the unity conference announced today it was drafting a formal plan for broadening China's Government to include other parties in line with United States policy.

Immediately following yesterday's truce to Government-Communist hostilities, Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan (Council) unfolded the Government plan for cementing the divided nation.

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A broadcast from Communist headquarters in Yenan, heard by Associated Press monitors in San Francisco, said cease-firing orders already had gone out to its armies.)

Dr. Sun Outlines Plans

Dr. Sun, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, told reporters the Kuomintang (National) party proposal would be submitted within a few days to the political consultation conference now in session.

The plan would be to reorganize largely advisory, to make it China's supreme policy-making and directive authority, with membership including other parties.

The Council, now composed entirely of members of the Kuomintang, would be able to override the President of the republic (now Chiang Kai-shek) by a two-thirds vote.

In Line With Truman's Idea

Secondly, Dr. Sun said, new ministers of state with or without portfolio from among leaders of other parties would be added to the executive Yuan, China's Cabinet.

The delegation spokesman said this reorganization would be in line with recommendations for a broadened Government as outlined by President Truman in his December 15 statement on America's China policy.

Some observers pointed out that while the proposal fell short of an outright coalition Government demanded by both the Communists and the Democratic League, it was the greatest concession yet offered by the Government.

India-China Pipeline Sold By U.S. For Scrap

New Delhi, India, Jan. 11 (AP)—The 900-mile United States Army pipeline which carried oil and fuel across Burma into China has been sold as scrap to a New Delhi concern, the Indian Traders' Corporation, for a price still undisclosed.

The whole pipeline system including 35 pumping stations reaching from Assam, India, to Wanting, China, was estimated to total 17,500 tons of scrap. It operated until the end of the war.

Burma Oil Line Sold for Scrap

New Delhi, India, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The 900-mile U. S. Army pipeline which carried oil and fuel across Burma into China has been sold as scrap to a New Delhi concern, the Indian Traders' Corporation, for a price still undisclosed.

The whole pipeline system, including thirty-five pumping stations reaching from Assam, India, to Wanting, China, was estimated to total 17,500 tons of scrap. It operated until the end of the war.

15 Australian Girls Are Given Reprimand

Brisbane, Australia, Jan. 11 (AP)—Fifteen Australian girls who flew to Manila without passports to work as secretaries for American officers, came home today to an official scolding.

They were severely reprimanded by the collector of customs for leaving Australia without proper travel documents and tax clearances. It was understood that no further action was contemplated in the case, which had drawn considerable criticism in Australian newspapers.

Before the girls left Manila on their homeward flight, Maj. Gen. Clements McMullen, commander of the Far East Air Service Command there, said they were being sent back "to appease the press."

The General explained that the fifteen secretaries had been brought to Manila to meet an acute personnel problem caused by the return home of all enlisted WACs in the FEASC.

7 DIE IN ARMY CRASH

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The Meridional news agency reported today that seven United States Army personnel had been killed in the crash of a Flying Fortress at Touros, near Natal.

Haitian President Forced To Resign

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan. 11 (AP). A three-man military junta took over the reins of the Haitian Government tonight after President Elie Lesoot was forced to resign in a climax to day-long demonstrations in which four to six persons were killed and 100 injured.

While troops guarded Lescot's home an unconfirmed report was heard that he had fled Haiti with his family aboard a ship. The new government said hundreds of political prisoners alread yhad been freed and it promised free elections.

The military junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Magliore, apprently had not yet restored order. Thousands of persons stormed police headquarters demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with killing one civilian and beating a woman during disorders today.

Five Jap PW's Escape On Morotai

Sydney, Jan. 11 (AP)—Five Japanese prisoners of war, four of them suspected war criminals, have escaped on Morotai Island, in the Halmahera group. They are the first Japanese reported to have escaped from guards since Japan surrendered.

A message from Morotai said one was to have appeared before an Australian court today on a murder charge, and three others were accused of atrocities against Dutch nationals. The fifth was a witness in a pending case.

Morotai, an island of 1,000 square miles, affords ample hideout possibilities. The escape was discovered when the five failed to answer midday roll call.

airmen with whom she had dates. Investigation showed she was living in a $175 a month apartment, although her salary was $90 a month and that of her mother $60 a month.

Girl Questioned, Dismissed

The girl was questioned, but was dismissed and no charges were brought. She moved to the United States with her mother and later a parcel was intercepted detailing plans of a Boston shipyard, together with specifications of a warship to be launched there, together with information about the Montreal airport.

The girl and her mother fled to Argentina, police said.

PW's Found Near Airport

The following winter, many German prisoners of war who had escaped from internment camps were found in ditches near the airport and one, Capt. von Foerster, a German U-boat commander, told officials that prisoners had orders to damage the airport if they could escape.

In England, before being transferred to Canada the prisoners were briefed on the layout of the field from pictures clipped from newspapers. Later raids in internment camps brought to light small instruction books about Dorval.

U. S. STRIKES INTERRUPT CANADA, BRITAIN CALLS

MONTREAL, Jan. 11. — (AP) Transatlantic telephone communication between Canada and Britain has been substantially interrupted and calls between the Dominion and seven American cities have been reduced to an emergency basis by the strike in the United States, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada said today.

A spokesman for the Canadian Telephone Company said the great majority of calls to and from Britain normally are routed by way of New York and the transoceanic channels from that city have been put on an emergency basis as well. That left only the Canadian Marconi Company's direct wireless telephonic channel to handle all overseas calls.

Nazi Plot On Montreal Airport Is Disclosed

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Montreal, Jan. 11 (AP)—The hitherto secret story of a wartime German plot to destroy the Montreal airfield at nearby Dorval, jumping off point for aircraft being flown to Britain, was disclosed today by RAF security police.

Police files showed that a pretty Canadian girl, daughter of a German mother, and a stenographer with the RAF transport command in 1943, became suspect because of the pointed questions she asked

PRESIDENT MEETS CIO, STEEL HEADS FOR TALKS TODAY

Murray and Fairless to Confer with Truman in White House.

NEGOTIATIONS COLLAPSE

Union Reduces Demands—One Bethlehem Steel Plant Force Quit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 — (AP) President Truman stepped into the steel wage controversy tonight as negotiations broke down in efforts to avert a strike scheduled for Monday by 800,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers.

Shortly after Philip Murray, CIO and Union president, announced that the walkout would begin as scheduled, the President invited Murray and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U.S. Steel Corp., to the White House tomorrow for a continuation of talks, starting at 2 p.m. E.S.T.

Both men accepted the invitation.

Negotiations collapsed here after a three-hour conference at which the Union reduced its wage increase demands from $2 a day to $1.60.

Lackawanna Workers Out

At Lackawanna, N. Y., thousands of Bethlehem Steel Co. employes left their jobs tonight and swiftly established picket lines around the sprawling plant.

Joseph P. Molony, district director of the United Steelworkers, said he authorized a strike after Bethlehem officials refused what he described as a Union offer to assist in making plans for maintenance service during the strike set for Monday.

He predicted that all of Bethlehem's 11,000 workers at Lackawanna would be out by tomorrow morning. Company officials could not be reached immediately.

Murray, speaking quietly to reporters in a corporation office here, said the Union today reduced its wage demands from 25 cents an hour to 20 cents which he said "we believe to be reasonable," but he said the corporation offered only 15 cents an hour increase which the Union considers "wholly inade-

quate."

The CIO chief, also president of the steelworkers, said his conferences with Fairless and "big steel" representatives were "now breaking up with no reasonable hope of settlement in the offing."

Fairless said in a statement that the strike would be in violation of the no-strike provision in the union contract which continues until Oct. 15, 1946.

He said the negotiations were broken off by Murray and that "we have offered to continue collective bargaining with the union, if so desired."

Fairless quoted Murray as saying that the union would not accept a wage increase of less than 19 1-2 cents an hour and said Murray apparently was mistaken when the CIO head said the union offer was 20 cents.

Largest in History

The strike, which would be the largest in the nation's history, would affect virtually the entire steel industry as well as other manufacturing plants whose workers are represented by the steel workers union.

First indication that the union had receded from its $2 a day demand came earlier today when the Timken Roller Bearing Co. of Canton, O., offered its workers a 17 1-2 per cent increase and Murray authorized union representatives to accept a 20-cent hourly increase. C.I.O. spokesmen said a 20-cent hourly boost would approximate the 17 1-2 per cent offered by Timken.

In his news conference tonight Murray said he was "hopeful" that an agreement could be reached with the Timken company on that basis.

Murray said there had been no discussion of steel price increases in his conferences with Fairless. The steel industry has asked for price increases of approximately $7 a ton to cover what it said were cost increases aside from any proposed wage adjustment. Government officials have indicated a boost of $4 a ton would be approved.

Murray was asked if the steel workers would remain on their jobs if the government should take over the plants. He replied he did not know what the government would do and that in his conferences with Fairless "we did not dwell on the realms of 'if.'"

Dictates Statement

After the news conference Murray dictated the following statement to reporters:

"The United Steelworkers have for the past four months endeavored to effectuate an agreement with the steel industry through the processes of collective bargaining. We have exercised an amicable agreement with the representatives of the industry.

"We have comported ourselves in accord with the request of our government in every respect, particularly in our ready acceptance to resume negotiations and also our willingness to accept conciliation.

"The people employed in the industry we are privileged to represent have suffered a shocking loss in weekly earnings due to the complete elimination of overtime in the industry and other factors such as down grading.

"Today, in an effort to arrive at a mutually satisfactory settlement, we reduced our original demand of 25 cents an hour to 20 cents. This, we believed, to be reasonable. However, the representatives of the corporation in refusing to recognize the justice of our claim made a counter offer of 15 cents an hour which in the estimation of the United Steel workers is wholly inadequate to meet present day living needs.

"Hence the conference is now breaking up with no reasonable hope of settlement in the offing. The members of all our organizations will be required to follow the plan of our wage policy committee adopted a month ago and discontinue work effective midnight Sunday."

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PHONE EMPLOYES STRIKE SPREADS ACROSS NATION

Long Distance System Virtually Paralyzed; Few Calls Handled.

CONFERENCE FAILS

Schwellenbach to Resume Talks in Washington Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) The government conciliation service failed tonight to halt a progressive tieup of the nation's long distance telephone service and recessed its efforts until tomorrow.

Howard T. Colvin, assistant chief of the service, reported that meetings would be resumed with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach sitting in at 10:00 a. m. E.S.T. tomorrow.

"There was no progress in the way of a settlement," Colvin said, "but it helped to clarify the picture some."

System Paralyzed

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—(AP) America's vast long distance telephone system was virtually paralyzed tonight and a government official said seizure of the industry might be recommended if the strike situation became more acute.

Throughout most of the nation only emergency and priority long distance calls were being handled as a result of picket lines set up at dawn by 8,000 installation workers at key exchanges, and subsequent sympathy actions in some areas.

In New York city the American Telephone and Telegraph company announced that only five per cent of the normal number of long distance calls were being handled over its nationwide network of lines.

At 4 p. m. the company estimated nearly 10,000 of its 10,124 long distance operators were off their jobs. That did not include 148,000 local and toll operators. The firm had no figure on how many of those were absent.

Telephone communications were disrupted when other telephone workers obeyed the installation employes' request not to cross picket lines. Long distance service was hit first, but in some places local service also was affected.

Union leaders called out 11,000 operators in northern California and Nevada and 7,500 in Ohio, regardless of whether the exchanges in which they worked were being picketed.

May Seize System

Labor Secretary Schwellenbach summoned representatives of the Western Electric company, employer of the 8,000 striking installation workers, and the union to a conference in Washington late today (4 p. m. EST).

A Labor department official, who requested that his name not be used, said government seizure might be recommended if the telephone tie-up became nationwide.

Effect of the action on toll calls —which with manual phone operations were the first to be affected —varied.

In New York, the American Telephone and Telegraph company announced that although 45 per cent of its long distance boards were manned by supervisors or other emergency operators, only five per cent of the normal number of calls went through because the persons on duty were inexperienced.

The company said the number of boards covered in other exchanges ranged from 9.3 per cent in St. Louis to 71 per cent in Buffalo. Most of them were less than one-third manned.

The corporation said 13 of its 14 major traffic offices were picketed, the exception being Boston where installation workers are not affiliated with the Western Electric employes.

In Philadelphia, Paul N. Williams, national secretary-treasurer of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers (Ind), of which the 8,000 strikers are member, said he was "pleased with the progress" of the strike.

The Ohio federation of telephone employes called its 7,500 members off their jobs at the Ohio Bell Telephone company at noon.

R. G. Pollock, president of the federation, said the union had declared the Ohio Bell Telephone company strikebound and "we took this action to call off the job our members in cities and towns whence pickets of the association of communications equipment workers are not operating."

Includes All Workers

He said the federation members included virtually all telephone workers except supervisors and the action shut down all service except that of dial phones in all Ohio Bell offices in the state.

In northern California and Nevada, 11,000 telephone operators were ordered by their union to leave their jobs this afternoon, regardless of whether their local telephone offices were picketed.

The start of picketing today was a reversal of plans announced a few hours earlier.

Ernest Weaver, president of the ACEW, said at 11:20 o'clock last night that picketing would be delayed until Monday because of the meeting called by Schwellenbach. At 4:42 a. m. he said picketing would go ahead as planned because "picket lines had been established in some locations and it was impossible to contact them."

G. M. Refuses Fact Finders' Pay-Rise Plan

Fact-Finders Proposal Unacceptable to Company, Says C. E. Wilson.

JAN 12

DETROIT, Jan. 11—(AP) General Motors corporation today announced that the report of the presidential fact finding committee on proposed GM wages was not acceptable to it. The announcement was signed by C. E. Wilson, company president.

The corporation announcement said the fact finders' recommendations for a 19 1-2 cents an hour wage increase and the reinstatement of its contract with the CIO United Automobile Workers was unacceptable "in whole or in part, as a basis for settling the UAW-CIO strike of General Motors plants."

Issue Statements

"General Motors," Wilson's statement declared "has rejected the unsound principle that a specific company should be forced to pay higher than competitive wages because of its financial ability."

The corporation's announcement drew from Walter Reuther, vice president of the CIO United Automobile Workers, the comment, "General Motors is still in defiance of its public responsibility and continues to refuse to meet its obligation to the men and women who work for it."

The GM president said the company's latest offer of a 13 1-2 cents per hour or $1.08 per day, made after the strike began 51 days ago, "still stands."

"The government has stated that living costs are up 33 per cent over 1941," he continued. "Our offer, when combined with other increases made since January, 1941, fully compensate for this accepted increase in the cost of living, and would raise the average employe's rate of pay more than 33 per cent over what it was in January, 1941."

Wilson said the presidential board's recommendations of an additional six cents an hour raise "is based on certain assumptions by them which in the opinion of General Motors are unsound."

"The board," he said, "tried to justify this amount in part by devious take-home pay arguments. Actually, the recommendation is based on the assumed ability of General Motors to pay this excess wage. The board made its own forecast of the future operations of the business and its own estimate of profits that might result from such operations."

GM's statement came as indications pointed to Union acceptance of the board's recommendations made public Thursday.

Sought 30 Per Cent

The union has sought a 30 per cent increase and called out 175,000 production workers in an effort to enforce the demand.

GM officials continued their exhaustive study of the recommendations by the government's fact-finding commission but withheld comment. Meanwhile the UAW-CIO completed plans for an extraordinary meeting here tomorrow of its 22-man international executive board and a session Sunday of some 200 Union delegates representing GM plants throughout the country.

The executive board will formulate recommendations to the delegate meeting. The delegates are empowered to authorize acceptance or rejection of any wage increase.

In the absence of R. J. Thomas and Walter P. Reuther, president and vice-president respectively of the UAW-CIO, Union officials here withheld formal comment on the fact-finders' recommendations. Informally, however, they pointed out that the findings had upheld contentions that a substantial increase could be granted by General Motors without a rise in product prices. They asserted also that there was nothing in the commission report to prevent a return to work and subsequent negotiations for further wage adjustments.

At the same time, these union officials assumed that if GM accepted the commission recommendations it would propose stipulations as to when the wage issue might be reopened.

GM president.

"The fact finding board report recommending a wage increase of 19 1-2 cents an hour and the reinstatement of the wartime labor agreement between General Motors and the UAW (CIO), which after careful consideration was cancelled by General Motors on December 10, 1945, is unacceptable to General Motors, in whole or in part, as a basis for settling the UAW (CIO) strike of General Motors plants.

"The General Motors' offer to increase the wages of all hourly-rated employes an average of 13 1-2 cents per hour of $1.08 per day still stands. The government has stated that living costs are up 33 per cent over 1941. Our offer when combined with other increases made since January, 1941, fully compensate for this accepted increase in the cost of living, and would raise the average employes' rate of pay more than 33 per cent over what it was in January, 1941.

"The additional six cents recommended by the board members is based on certain assumption by them which in the opinion of General Motors are unsound.

"The board tried to justify this amount in part by devious take-home pay arguments. Actually the recommendation is based on the assumed ability of General Motors to pay this excess wage. The board made its own forecast of the future operations of the business and its own estimate of profits that might result from such operations.

"General Motors has rejected the unsound principle that a specific company should be forced to pay higher than competitive wages because of its financial ability.

"The cancelled General Motors-UAW (CIO) agreement contained many provisions ordered by the National War Labor board. These provisions were included as a result of the war emergency, and at a time when the union's no-strike pledge was in force. Provisions ordered by the National War Labor board were not arrived at through collective bargaining but were accepted under protest and only because of the war. Many provisions of the cancelled agreement were not practical and sound for peacetime operations. A bet-

Text of G-M Statement Rejecting Wage Report

JAN 12 1946

DETROIT, Jan. 11—(AP)—The following is the text of the statement released by General Motors corporation today in which it said the report of the Presidential fact-finding board on proposed wage increases for GM workers is "unacceptable" to it.

It was signed by C. E. Wilson,

1945

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ter agreement must be devised through collective bargaining to assure efficient and uninterrupted operation of General Motors plants."

GREEN SAYS RISE MUST BE ACCEPTED

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—William Green said today that ultimately the recommendation for a 19½ cent an hour wage increase for General Motors production workers must be accepted.

He coupled this with a statement that he had again told President Truman that he was opposed to fact-finding procedure.

The president of the American Federation of Labor, talking to reporters at the White House after seeing the President, referred to what he called "Government entry into the fixing of wages" and said of the fact-finding panel in the General Motors dispute:

"The board has gone farther than fact-finding. That's what happens in any fact-finding policy."

Green then stated that the moral effect of the recommended wage increase at General Motors "is that ultimately it must be accepted."

The C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union is involved in the General Motors case, and has been on strike for fifty-one days demanding a 33-cent an hour increase.

Green said he told Mr. Truman that only a fraction of 1 per cent of the membership of the American Federation of Labor is now on strike. He said that he believed there was not a strike in the nation "which could not be settled satisfactorily and constructively by the sincere application of collective bargaining and voluntary arbitration."

STRIKE CUTTING TRAFFIC 80 PCT.

W-U OFFICIALS SAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP) Company officials estimated the strike of Western Union employes had reduced wire traffic to 20 percent of normal today, compared to a 15 percent figure previously in the four-day-old walkout.

Another burden on its facilities, the company said, was a flood of messages from senders unable to use strike-bound long distance telephones during the day.

Meanwhile as strikers began raising a $10,000 fund for strike benefits, police reported the first violence in the dispute.

Outside the Western Union building on Hudson street, police reported, a worker finishing his shift was knocked down and kicked.

Messages and money orders addressed to the servicemen overseas continued to pile up in city cable offices, with both Western Union and the striking American Communications association (C.I.O.) blaming the other for the situation.

"Instead of accepting international messages and relaying them to New York, the company should advise people who wish to send them that they should telephone or airmail them direct to the cable companies," said Joseph P. Selly, union president.

The company announced that no more messages from overseas GI's were being accepted except for New York and Washington. A spokesman said supervisory workers were moving those which had accumulated.

Harold C. Taylor, a union vice-president, said in a statement that if Western Union would tell the public it could not accept traffic to foreign points, the union would arrange to move any backlog of messages which had accumulated.

The A.C.A. called the strike of its 7,000 Metropolitan workers in protest against a National War Labor board decision lowering a regional wage board award of an average 12-cents-an-hour increase in pay. Western Union workers in districts outside the New York Metropolitan area are represented by an A.F.L. union which is not on strike.

Lawrence Kammet, public relations director for the A.C.A., said the union expected to have a strike fund of $100,000 within 10 days. Other C.I.O. unions are contributing to the fund, he said.

Packer Strike Held Inevitable

Chicago, Jan. 11 (AP)—Government conciliation efforts to avert a packinghouse strike next week neared an end today with spokesmen for all sides terming the situation dark.

Only one more conciliation meeting—with Wilson and Company tomorrow morning—remains to wind up the sessions, aimed at heading off a strike called for Wednesday, by the CIO-United Packinghouse Workers' Union.

The union is demanding a 25-cent-an-hour wage increase, but has announced willingness to accept 17½ cents an hour now and negotiate on the balance.

Morrell In Parley

The union met this morning with Conciliator Ronald Houghton and representatives of the Morrell Packing Company, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

Houghton explained the Government proposal to raise prices of Government meat purchases 50 cents for each hundred pounds, an offer previously rejected as inadequate by both Swift and Armour.

There was no public announcement as to Morrell's position, but a Conciliation Service spokesman said the company felt it could not move until the Government's price policy is clarified.

Meantime, Lewis J. Clark, president of the U.P.W., issued a statement saying the union was "strongly opposed to any lowering of livestock prices."

Asserting a strike "now appears to be inevitable," Clark said the U.P.W. supports "the position of the CIO on the need for continued and effective price control" and the union recognizes "that inflation is another form of cutting wages."

He contended the companies could absorb the proposed wage increase—they have offered 7½ cents an hour in place of the 25—and asserted the "elimination of the excess profits tax" would result in "tremendous additional earnings."

Industry spokesmen who would not permit use of their names said the Government offer to increase prices on purchases for the Army, Navy and lend-lease would "have to be raised twenty times to match the 25-cent demand."

Late today the AFL-Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workment of North America gave formal indorsement to the proposed strike of the SIO-United Packinghouse Workers. It was voted at a meeting of the AFL union's international officers and local union delegates.

Patrick J. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL union, said the meeting gave official approval to his previous announcements that the AFL packinghouse employes will strike on the same day that the CIO workers walk out.

SERIES OF STRIKES CRIPPLE SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Jan. 11—(AP) Their city tied up by postwar strikes, Seattle residents today had no transportation service, no telephones, except for dial instruments as long as they held out mechanically, and no newspapers to tell them about it.

Attempting to reach a settlement that would stop paralysis of city-wide transportation, representatives of the city's 1,100 bus drivers, who walked out at 12:01 a.m., the Transit Commission and three United States Conciliation Service men met with Mayor William S. Devin this afternoon. Both the union and commission representatives accused each other of breaking off their meeting last night, before the strike deadline.

More Tieups Occur

The bus strike, called by the A. F.L.-Street Car Men's Union when their demands of $1.37 an hour for a 40-hour week were refused, was accompanied by a telephone tieup when Association of Communications Equipment Workers pickets, in their nation-wide strike, surrounded all telephone exchanges here. Areas south and north of the city limits, were "blacked out" because of manual operation.

Meantime a settlement of the newspaper strike which has closed the afternoon papers, the Times and the Star, and the morning Post-Intelligencer since Nov. 18 over printers' union demands of a $2.95 a day increase appeared possible tomorrow. Publishers and the union negotiating committee agreed yesterday on a proposal to be submitted to a special union full membership meeting at 1 p.m. tomorrow.

At mid-day, the Street Railway Employes Union dispatched a letter by special messenger to the Transit Commission asking them to meet with their representatives through the U. S. Conciliation Service and a short time later Mayor William Devin arranged the meeting in his office.

Drivers Given Offer

The Transit Commission, which offered bus drivers $1.22 an hour, for a 40-hour week plus a cash bonus of $138, again called for arbitration or conciliation of the dispute. Drivers have received $31.15 for a 44-hour week. Three hundred and fifty maintenance men on strike ask $1.50 an hour but the commission offers only the "city scale" of pay.

Share-the-ride, started during gas-short wartime days, brought thousands to work.

Boeing, employing thousands at its airplane plants, said absenteeism was only about one per cent under normal because of loud-speaker announcements yesterday lining up rides. Sears Roebuck officials used their large vans to pick up employes. Army and Navy buses transported military and civilian personnel to and from work.

Taxicab officials reportad less business than expected, because of so much "share-the-ride" and because taxis were not expected to be available.

Alcoa Workers Jump the Gun, First in Steel Union to Go Out

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11 (AP).—A walkout by 4,500 workers of the Aluminum Company of America—sixty hours in advance of the scheduled start of the steel strike—began today.

The aluminum workers, who are affiliated with the steel union, quit work at New Kensington and Arnold, Pa., twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh, in a protest against shipment of dies to the company's Lafayette, Ind., plant. The steel union headquarters, which has cautioned its locals against premature work stoppages, termed the strike unauthorized.

A company statement said:

"It has been a common practice of long standing to exchange dies between various works of the company in order to meet customer requirements." The Indiana plant has the American Federation of Labor as bargaining agent and would not be affected by the Congress of Industrial Organizations steelworkers' strike.

Steel mills began curtailing operations in the big Pittsburgh-producing area in preparation for the shutdown of blast furnaces, open hearths and other operations.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation posted notices informing employees of the necessity for the reduced operations.

Bethlehem Workers Out

LACKAWANNA, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP).—Thousands of Bethlehem Steel Company employees left their jobs at 9 o'clock tonight, swiftly establishing picket lines around the entire Lackawanna plant.

Joseph P. Molony, district director of the C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America, said he authorized a strike after Bethlehem officials allegedly refused a union offer to assist in making plans for maintenance service during a nation-wide steel walkout set for 12:01 a. m. Monday.

The picket lines formed as second shift workers walked off their jobs, and began halting automobiles and pedestrians approaching the gates.

Molony predicted that all of Bethlehem's 11,000 workers would be out by morning, as pickets were instructed to turn back all third trick workers, due to report at 11 p. m.

Minnesota Exempted

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations - United Steelworkers announced tonight that its approximately 20,000 members in Minnesota, where iron ore mining operations are concentrated, will not be included in the general steel strike called for Monday.

Union officials said that because of clauses in Minnesota labor laws steel workers in that state would not be called on strike with others in twenty-seven states.

A statement issued by Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. and the U. S. A., and David J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the U. S. A., read:

The laws require that certain mediation procedures and a specified waiting period must take place before a strike can be called.

Action to Curb Rise in Trend to Mergers Urged

Trade Commission Seeks Bars on Consolidation of Competing Concerns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission recommended today legislation "to stay more effectively the increasing consolidations of "competing corporations." To accomplish this, the commission suggested, as it has been doing since 1930, an amendment to the Clayton act.

In its thirty-first annual report to Congress, the commission specifically recommended prohibition of the corporate acquisition of another corporation's properties under the same conditions that acquisition of its capital stock would be unlawful.

The commission also concurred in the recommendation of the Temporary National Economic Committee for prior government approval of acquisition of corporations over a certain size.

With the war over, the commission suggested that Congress now take up for "serious, concrete consideration" the various recommendations of the T. N. E. C.

The committee, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, filed its final report in March, 1941, after nearly three years of public hearings and study.

The commission called this the "most authoritative, as well as the most extensive survey of the national economic system ever undertaken."

The T. N. E. C. declared its faith in the competitive system of private enterprise as a solution for the problems of post-war depression and made various recommendations designed "to preserve and strengthen" that system.

The committee asserted that the competitive system could be maintained only through a vigorous effort to decentralize industry and to implement and enforce the anti-trust laws.

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EINSTEIN HITS AT JEWISH STATE FOR PALESTINE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. — (AP) Dr. Albert Einstein told the Anglo-American Palestine Committee today that the idea of an eventual Jewish state in the Holy Land "is against my heart" and that he wanted to see the territory administered by the United Nations Organization.

The noted Jewish scientist assailed the British administration of the Palestine mandate. He declared that a "divide and rule" technique was being practiced.

He expressed the opinion that differences between Arabs and Jews in Palestine were "artificially created." Smiling gently, clasping and unclasping his frail hands, he observed that a little enmity makes the ruler's task easier but too much, of course, is difficult, he added.

Questioned by members of the committee, Dr. Einstein said he thought it would be "natural" for the bulk of 100,000 German and Austrian Jewish refugees to be admitted to Palestine. He doubted it would cause much serious friction with the Arabs.

When the white-haired scientist entered the room there was applause which Judge Joseph Hutcheson of Houston, Tex., American co-chairman, quieted immediately. There was a witness for the Arabian point of view in the chair. Judge Hutcheson explained this to the spectators when Dr. Einstein's turn came, and added:

"If there are any in the audience who feel they have been suppressed, they can now applaud."

Handclapping was loud.

"Maybe they had better wait until afterward," murmured Dr. Einstein with a laugh.

Speaking in a soft low voice and in English, the scientist termed the British administration a colonial rule made possible with the help of native officials and groups interested in exploiting sections of the population.

Dr. Frank A. Aydelotte, an American committeeman, asked what should be done if the Arabs forcibly resisted the admission of Jewish refugees. Dr. Einstein replied that this would not be the case if it were not instigated.

Briton Comments

Richard H. S. Crossman, a British member, commented that to the British soldier who gets caught in the crossfire, the shot is very real.

The scientist insisted that things need not go that far. Crossman replied that if Dr. Einstein thought the British could arrange the hatred so it would stop just short of shooting, "you are indeed a great admirer of my country."

Then, continued Crossman, since Dr. Einstein believed that Britain had failed, would he advocate that America take over the responsibility?

Dr. Einstein lifted his hands in protest and exclaimed: "No. If I did I would be king of Palestine—God forbid." He said he thought the administration should be on an international basis.

Asked if his attitude toward Zionism was ta cultural or political one, he replied:

"I have never been for a political state. I think that is an imitation of the weakness of Europe as a whole."

Judge Hutcheson told Dr. Einstein that "your view of British shennanigans" was like that of an Irishman.

"An Irishman!" exploded Dr. Einstein in the only loud words he spoke. "But I have not suffered under your rule."

"Not mine," said the judge. "I'm an American." Dr. Einstein joined in the laughter.

The judge then wanted to know if the scientist considered it essential to real Zionism that a Jewish state be set up.

"The state idea is against my heart," said Dr. Einstein. 'It is connected with many difficulties."

Arab Gives Views

Dr. Khalil Totah of New York, executive director of the Institute of Arab American Affairs, an American of Arabian ancestry born of Quaker parents near Jerusalem, offered the committee his solution for the Arab-Jewish problem.

"Settle the Palestine problem in the same way that you solve problems in America or Great Britain —by the ballot," he said.

He proposed an election to set up a legislative council," a democratic one with no strings tied to it," through which the Arabs and Jews would settle their own problems.

Dr. Totah explained that the basis of the Palestine trouble is the Arabs' fear of Zionist aims which they interpret as political.

"It is not the Arabs who are aggressive," he declared. "The Arabs are on the defensive. It is the Zionists who are aggressive."

Dr. Totah added that Palestine might have been self-governing by now but for the Zionists.

Wilbert B. Smith of Wilmington, Del., member of the board of sponsors for the institute, said the alternative to Palestine for suffering Jews is to open up America and Canada.

"But the creation of a Jewish commonwealth will be an abiding affront to the Moslem world," he said.

ARABS FEARFUL OF ZIONIST RULE

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Two American college professors of Arabian descent told the Anglo-American Palestine Committee today that Arabs fear the Zionists want to take over control of Palestine.

Dr. Philip Hitti of Princeton University and Dr. John Hazam of the College of the City of New York both agreed under questioning that in their opinion the Arabs would be willing to do their part in alleviating suffering of Europe's refugees, provided they could be assured that the Zionists would not take over Palestine as a Jewish State and if other countries would take their share of refugees.

Contending that the problems of Europe's refugees is primarily one for the nations who fought in the second world war, Dr. Hazam said: "No one can accuse the Arab of driving the Jew out of his European home. Why should he be called upon to take care of aliens which Europe, and apparently the western world won't?"

Dr. Hazam, a native American who was reared in the Near East, said the Jews claim they are bringing modern benefits to Palestine in which the Arabs share. Britain can take credit, which she doesn't get, for some of this modernization, he continued.

ARGENTINA LAX OUSTING SPIES

Acheson Says U. S. Plea Is Still Unheeded.

Washington, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said today the United States has made no progress in getting Argentina to deport Germans objectionable to this country.

Summarizing at his news conference the United States efforts to persuade neutral countries to expel such Germans, Acheson said:

1. Although the United States on one occasion furnished transportation for the scheduled repatriation of alleged German spies, Argentina did not produce them.

2. On another occasion, Argentina failed to produce Germans for repatriation when Spanish shipping was available.

U. S. Won't Sign Treaty.

Acheson said that the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires was making representations about three or four times a week against the Argentine failure to act.

Ireland, he added, still has not replied to United States requests for expulsion of obnoxious Germans, Afghanistan of all the neutrals, he said, is the only one which has answered 100 per cent to American suggestions.

Acheson also reiterated that the United States does not intend to sign a hemisphere military defense treaty in which the present Argentine regime is represented. The mutual defense treaty is scheduled to be drawn up and adopted at a conference of American republics at Rio de Janeiro sometime in March or April.

Acheson had said in October that the Government would never sit down to draft what amounted to a military alliance with the Buenos Aires military regime.

In response to a query, Acheson said he believed Argentina would attend the Rio meeting.

GREECE GETS LOAN OF 25 MILLION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—(AP) Hungry Greece today obtained a $25,000,000 loan from the United States.

Along with it she received a stern admonition that she must put her house in order — economically and politically—immediately if she hopes for additional help.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson, in announcing approval of the loan by the Export-Import Bank, declared that the Greek internal situation is deteriorating very rapidly.

The type of action which the United States would like to see the Greeks take was outlined in a note to the Greek Foreign office, a document which Acheson himself acknowledged was couched in very strong language. Its chief points were these:

1. "Elections accurately reflecting the wishes of the Greek people should bring about an improved political situation which should contribute substantially to long-run economic recovery and to future stability."

2. "x x x Greece can accomplish little toward economic recovery unless the Greek government itself undertakes vigorous measures to control inflation and to stabilize the currency, to reduce government expenditures and to augment revenue, to increase the efficiency of the civil service administration, and to revive industry and trade."

Saying that such a program had been pledged but not achieved "by several ministries which have been in power during recent months" the note told the Greek government:

"The extent of possible further American economic assistance to Greece will necessarily be influenced by the effectiveness with which the Greek government deals with the problem of economic stabilization."

Loan-Request Listing Urged

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) suggested today that the United States gather in all requests for foreign loans before acting on the British application for $3,750,000,000.

To approve a loan to Great Britain now, McClellan said, would establish a precedent which might prove embarrassing.

"Would we want to affront Russia, for instance, by denying her a loan after England had floated one here?" he asked a reporter.

May Total 20 Billions

McClellan said the loan applications from all foreign countries seeking assistance might total $20,000,000,000 or $30,000,000,000.

"I think we should wait and look at them all together, before we decide what we want to do."

Senator George (D., Ga.) said he thought there was considerable merit in the Arkansas Senator's suggestion.

Broker-Role Plan Pressed

Meanwhile, Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) expressed determination to present his alternate loan plan. It calls for an issue of special British loan bonds to be sold to the public with the United States Government acting in the role of broker.

Legislation to sanction the $3,750,000,000 loan agreement recently drafted by representatives of both governments is expected to be introduced shortly after Congress reconvenes Monday.

U. S. Restores to Britain Copy of Magna Carta

Document Was Kept Here as War-Time Safeguard

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—One of four copies of the 730-year-old Magna Carta, held for safekeeping during the war by the United States Library of Congress, was returned to Great Britain today.

The document was signed by King John of England in 1215 as a voluntary relinquishment of most of his powers.

Brought to the United States in 1939 for the New York World's Fair and kept here when the war started, the Lincoln Cathedral copy of the manuscript was handed back to British Minister John Balfour today by Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress.

Accepting the document, Mr. Balfour commented that the great charter was the forefather of both the American and British bill of rights, the British habeas corpus act and the American Declaration of Independence.

Two Americans To Go To London Labor Parley

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Two American representatives will be sent to a delegation meeting of the International Labor Organization in London January 28, the State Department said today.

They are Miss Frieda S. Miller, director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau, and Bernard Wiesman, chief of the International Labor Organization branch in the State Department.

The London meeting will take up proposals for constitutional changes in the International Labor Organization.

U.S. Planes Shot Down By Yanks Dec. 7, 1941

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Gunners on American warships in Pearl Harbor, jittery after the Japanese attack the morning of December 7, 1941, shot down some American planes that night.

The incident was disclosed yesterday in publication of testimony by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, 1941 Pacific fleet commander, to the Roberts investigating commission four years ago.

The number of planes shot down was not developed in the examination.

Queried By McNarney

Brig. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney asked Kimmel if he knew of "the incident which happened on the night of December 7 with regard to losing some of our carrier planes."

Kimmel replied that he did. He went on to relate that Admiral William F. Halsey, at sea with a task force including the carrier Enterprise, had advised that six fighter planes were coming in to land at Ford Island navy airfield in Pearl Harbor.

The Army, Navy and everyone else was informed, he said, and the planes came in with their running lights on.

Fly Over Ships

"Unfortunately, instead of going right down and landing at Ford Island, the smoke from the burning oil overshadowed the whole place

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and they were blinded and tried to get in there and they came right up over the ships," Kimmel continued.

"Now, you must remember that these people on the ships had undergone a terrific experience. One ship opened fire, and the trigger fingers were very itchy, and when that one ship opened fire the whole bunch opened in a fusillade.

Ordered To Cease Fire

"The minute the first one opened fire I sent out the signal, 'Cease Fire. Cease Fire.' And the commandant of the district sent out the signal to cease fire.

"You can well understand the feelings of these people on the ships when they saw those planes coming over them after having had their first baptism of fire. I cannot find it in my heart to be too harsh on the people who opened fire.

"Could Not Be Helped"

"Much as I regret the incident, I know of nothing that we could have done other than we did do that night to prevent it."

McNarney asked if American planes had not been fired on on the 8th.

Kimmel said he had heard nothing of that.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald put in that eighteen scout-bombers came in from the Enterprise late the evening of the 7th and were "shot at."

mandant of the naval district embracing Hawaii.

Kimmel's testimony did not go into the origin of the alleged "smear campaign."

Commission Hit

However, he said the Roberts Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate Pearl Harbor gave the public "misstatements" about Army-Navy relations in Hawaii.

"In my opinion," he said, "such charges were entirely unsubstantiated by the recorded testimony of the Roberts Commission."

The commission, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts concluded there had been "dereliction of duty" on the part of Kimmel and Short. One of its assertions was that they "failed to consult and cooperate as to necessary action" after receiving war warnings.

Kimmel told the Roberts Commission that he had believed the area was operating its radar equipment 24 hours daily. Actually, it operated only three hours—two hours before sunrise and one hour after—on Sundays.

General Joseph T. McNarney, a member of the commission, asked Kimmel if he had checked with Short on that.

"No, except indirectly," Kimmel replied, "but when we had two

Kimmel Charges Critics Conducting 'Smear Campaign'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP) Admiral Husband E. Kimmel told a Navy court in 1944 that he believed there was "a deliberate campaign to smear" him and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short.

He described as "malicious lies" reports that he and Short failed to cooperate for defense of Pearl Harbor, where they were in command when the Japanese struck.

Kimmel's testimony at previous inquiries has been distributed to members of the Senate-House committee investigating the disaster. He is to be the witness when the group resumes public hearings Tuesday.

Short also denied there was failure to cooperate. A transcript of his testimony to an Army board of inquiry was received by the committee.

"Admiral Kimmel and Admiral Bloch and I were on extremely friendly terms personally as well as having very frequent conferences officially," Short declared.

Admiral C. C. Bloch was commander-in-chief of the fleet. He said the only meetings he had with Mr. Roosevelt before that "were in the course of official routine duties and occurred more than 20 years prior to my taking command in the Pacific."

Kimmel contended to the naval court that orders he received from the Navy department indicated Washington did not anticipate an attack on Pearl Harbor.

Washington directed transfer of 50 pursuit planes from Oahu to Wake and Midway Islands in the period shortly before the attack, he said, and commented:

"It appeared to us at the scene that such a proposal would not be made by the departments in Washington if they anticipated the imminent impact of hostilities upon Oahu."

At another point, he argued that "Washington evidently discounted heavily the probability of the air attack against Hawaii, for the means to repel such an attack were inadequate up to and including Dec. 7."

separate commanders and when you have a responsible officer in charge of the Army and responsible commanders in the Navy, it does not fit very well to be constantly checking up on them."

Under questioning by Roberts, Kimmel said he had no liaison officer at the radar center.

"As I understand it," Roberts asked, "you did not discuss with General Short what shape his dispositions were in to meet an air attack here?"

"No sir, I did not," Kimmel replied. "That was the Army's responsibility, and I presumed he would carry out his responsibility."

"But you did not discuss the possible air attack with him?" Roberts persisted.

"Oh, I think, sir, we discussed a possible air attack on many occasions."

Kimmel also gave the naval court of inquiry a categorical denial of what he said was a rumor that he was "a friend or intimate associate" of President Roosevelt before he was appointed com-

Gerald L. K. Smith Called By House Committee

Director of America First Party to Testify Jan. 30

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The House Committee on Un-American Activities has called Gerald L. K. Smith, national director of the America First Party, for testimony on Jan. 30.

Ernest Adamson, committee counsel, told newsmen today that Mr. Smith would be examined "to the same extent" as representatives of the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Committee for Soviet American Friendship. Officials of the latter two groups have been asked to testify before the committee Jan. 23.

Mr. Adamson said the committee would question Mr. Smith particularly about the financing of his political group.

In Detroit, Mr. Smith issued the following statement: "On Dec. 27 I wrote the committee suggesting that I be called and urging that I be cross-examined without mercy concerning the false accusations brought against me by Communist elements."

ADMIRAL MILLS TO SUCCEED LAND

Truman Names New Maritime Head and Will Ask Legislation to Protect Navy Status

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—President Truman has chosen Rear Admiral Earl W. Mills to succeed Vice Admiral Emory S. Land as chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

The White House announced today that Admiral Mills' nomination as chairman would be sent to the Senate when Congress reconvenes next week and that he also would be nominated for promotion to the rank of vice admiral.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, told a news conference that legislation to permit Admiral Mills to retain his active status in the Navy would be asked. Gen. Omar N. Bradley retained his active status in the Army under similar legislation when he was made head of the Veterans Administration.

Admiral Land is scheduled to leave the Maritime Commission this month to head the Air Transport Association.

Admiral Mills, a native of Arkansas, is 49 years old and has been assistant chief of the Bureau of Ships since Nov. 1, 1942. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1917, and as a junior officer served aboard the battleship Minnesota and the destroyers Henly, Hazelwood and Hogan.

In September, 1926, he was assigned as aide and flag lieutenant on the staff of Rear Admiral J. V. Chase, commander of Battleship Division Four of the Battle Fleet. Later he was on duty at the Puget Sound (Wash.) Navy Yard and then, in 1933, went to the design and construction division of the Bureau of Engineering (now the Bureau of Ships). He served a hitch at sea, returned to the Bureau of Engineering and then, in 1940, was named assistant attaché at the American Embassy in London. He came back a short time later for duty in Washington.

Admiral Land's resignation as maritime chairman becomes effective Jan. 15, ending thirty-nine years in the Navy and nearly nine years on the Maritime Commission. In resigning, Admiral Land told Mr. Truman that he thought he had "done my bit" and that "a younger man should take on the chores."

U. S. 4th Army Command Goes To Wainwright

He Is Named to Succeed Patch; Headquarters To Be at Fort Sam Houston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Appointment of General Jonathan M. Wainwright as commander of the 4th Army was announced today by the War Department.

The hero of Corregidor, who has been chief of the Eastern Defense Command, replaces the late Lieutenant General Alexander Patch. General Wainwright's successor was not announced.

Headquarters of the 4th Army are at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

Urges Strong Army

ANNISTON, Ala., Jan. 11 (AP).—General Wainwright advocates a strong Army "for security for ourselves and to aid in bringing security to the world."

He stated his views in a press conference just a short while before his new appointment was announced in Washington. The general is here for a reunion with four of his fellow officers.

General Wainwright also urged adoption of universal military training, and added: "There will be a third world war if we do not keep a strong finger on Japan and Germany for many years."

General Wainwright arrived here from a fox-hunting trip in Georgia. He returned to New York today.

With the general were Colonel Jesse T. Traywick, captured with him at Corregidor; Brigadier General John B. Coulter, stationed at Camp McClellan; Brigadier General Neal C. Johnson, also at Camp McClellan, and Colonel Benners B. Vall, of Union Springs, Ala., now retired.

College to Honor Wainwright

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP).—Pennsylvania Military College will present to General Wainwright an honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science Jan. 24 at graduation exercises commemorating the school's 125th anniversary.

Army and Navy Acting to Mesh Many Activities

Merger of Air Transport, Joint Intelligence and Shipping Pool Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal disclosed today that the Army and Navy, in advance of any eventual merger, are jointly whipping into shape plans to mesh more than a score of activities.

Detailed arrangements, he said, have been worked out by Army and Navy planning groups and are now ready for consideration by top commanders.

Among major projects are consolidation of the Army's Air Transport Service and the Naval Air Transport Service, establishment of a joint intelligence service and common use of shipping and port facilities.

Mr. Forrestal made the disclosures at a news conference, in which Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, and all of Admiral Nimitz's deputies participated.

The plan was described by these officials as aimed at accomplishing the major goals of an Army and Navy consolidation, by "building from the group up instead of from the penthouse down."

List To Be Enlarged

Admiral Nimitz said the list of activities to be integrated undoubtedly will be enlarged "as problems of common interest develop."

The work, Mr. Forrestal said, was the outgrowth of a conference he held several weeks ago with Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, and Admiral Nimitz.

Other subjects on which agreements have already been reached by the planners, Mr. Forrestal said, include:

Joint recruiting and training of men, joint purchases, co-ordination of dispensing and contracts, communications, and ordnance procurement, development of new weapons, co-ordination of sea and air transportation and control of land transportation.

Joint use and operation of hospitals and hospital ships and medical services, research, prison administration, ship services and post exchanges, personnel and education policies, postal service and handling of war prisoners.

Joint Activities to Remain

Many other joint activities already in existence will be continued, Secretary Forrestal said. He cited as an example the joint petroleum board which controls buying and distribution of petroleum products for both services.

Earlier, Senator Lister Hill, Democrat, of Alabama, had said that many ideas advanced by the Navy in opposing a merger will be incorporated in plans for a single defense agency.

"We have agreed to take the best features of post-war plans of both Navy and War Department for the unification bill," Senator Hill told a reporter. "We will have a single department with three separate and autonomous forces, air, sea and land."

Sneator Hill is Senate Democratic whip and a member of the special committee of three Senators, a general and an admiral, which is drafting legislation to carry out President Truman's request for a single armed forces department.

Until the President came out strongly for the single department, all public expressions by Navy leaders had been against the merger plan while all Army and Air Forces spokesmen had urged it. But Senator Hill said that many of the suggestions urged by the Navy as alternatives to unification can be made a beneficial part of the program.

Navy's Suggestions

The Senator said these include:

1. A national defense counsel or commission that would "assure closer liaison of the State Department policies with those of the military and civilian agencies."

2. Stronger civilian control ov r the military.

3. An over-all agency for direction of scientific research.

4. Continuation of the war-time Joint Chiefs of Staff or some similar agency representing heads of the various armed forces.

"We are generally agreed upon our ideas but it may take some time and effort to get those into exact and accurate language," Senator Hill said. "I think we will have a bill ready for Senate action shortly."

Senator Elbert Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Commit-

tee, told reporters that he had abandoned earlier plans to have a bill ready for Senate action when Congress resumes Jan. 14. Senator Thomas and Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont, third Senator of the drafting group, agreed with Senator Hill, however, that over-all outlines of the unification plan are in shape.

"Common Defense" Department

The new agency would be called the "department of common defense" headed by a Cabinet member called the "Secretary of Common Defense." He would take over Cabinet duties now divided between the Secretaries of War and Navy.

There would be Under Secretaries of Army, Air Forces and Navy.

The present Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and Army Academy at West Point, N. Y., would be retained. But basic training of thousands of reserve officers for Army, Navy and Air Forces in various colleges and universities would be under a standardized system, Senator Thomas said, adding that these present activities probably would be greatly expanded.

CURLEY SAYS U. S. FAILED TO PROVE MAIL FRAUD CASE

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP) Attorneys for Rep. Curley (D-Mass.), Mayor of Boston, and two others charged with mail fraud took the position today that the government had failed to prove its case and rested without offering evidence.

Eight character witnesses for Donald Wakefield Smith of Pittsburgh and Washington, former member of the National Labor Relations board who is one of the defendants, were the only defense witnesses called. All said they had known him many years as a man of truth and integrity.

William E. Leahy, counsel for Curley, observed that "we are ready to go to the jury right now." Counsel for James G. Fuller, the third defendant, followed the same course. Fuller is serving a five-year sentence on conviction of sending fraudulent securities through the mails.

Monday, in the absence of the jury, opposing attorneys will argue on what instructions District Court Justice James M. Proctor should give to the jury. Tuesday and Wednesday the case will be argued before the jury. After Justice Proctor's instructions Thursday, the jury will start deliberations.

A $3,500 transaction by Curley in Boston was the center of final testimony. Albert P. Hill, treasurer of the Hibernia Savings Bank of Boston, testified that on Aug. 3, 1941, Curley deposited $3,500 in cash to "make good" a check endorsed by Fuller which had not cleared.

This check, Hill continued, had been put in by Curley to replace a previous one, endorsed by both Fuller and Curley, which had been returned "with a notation that it had been altered."

The prosecution also put into the record testimony given in the West Roxbury Division of the Boston Municipal Court in 1941 in which Curley said he had received $3,500 from James G. Fuller, but that he was only acting as "an agent or messenger."

The defense has maintained that the transactions were personal ones on the part of Curley and had nothing to do with Engineers Group, Inc., of which Curley, Fuller and Smith were former officials.

The defense's decision to rest its case contrasted with the voluminous record piled up by the prosecution which took four weeks to present more than two score witnesses in its efforts to show that the defendants misrepresented their group as being in a special position to obtain contracts for clients.

General Hovey Assigned Bolling Field Command

Washington, Jan. 11 (AP)—Assignment of Brig. Gen. Burton M. Hovey, army pilot for twenty years who came up in rank from private, as commanding officer of Bolling Field was announced today.

His jurisdiction also includes the army airbase at Andrews Field, Md., which is now a sub-base of the Capital's military airport. He succeeds Col. William L. Boyd, who had been in charge since last May.

General Hovey returned the latter part of last year from overseas, where he served as commanding general of the 303d Fighter Wing in England and France, and deputy commander of the 29th Tactical Air Command in Holland and Germany.

West Point Is Coming Here

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Army announced today that the troop transport West Point, with 7,500 troops aboard, is coming direct from the Philippines to New York through the Panama Canal.

The vessel, due in New York about Feb. 3, is the second troopship to sail from the Pacific through the canal instead of docking at a West Coast port. The Explorer arrived in New York on Jan. 3 from Nagoya, Japan with 2,150 troops, most of them destined for Eastern demobilization centers.

The Explorer and the West Point, formerly the liner America, normally are used in Atlantic troop service. The Army said they weer routed on the longer canal route because there is plenty of shipping.

2d Pacific Troopship Taking Canal Route

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SUB, CRUISER CRASH IN FOG OFF COAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—(AP) The navy disclosed tonight that the submarine Argonaut and the cruiser Honolulu had collided early this week in a heavy fog off the Atlantic Coast between New York and Philadelphia.

The navy said there was one casualty, ship fitter 3rd class Earl D. Johnson, 1419 Sixth avenue, Rockford, Ill., attached to the Honolulu, who was killed.

Both ships sustained minor damage the navy said.

The Argonaut, stove in by the bow, returned to Portsmouth, N.H., the Honolulu, with two compartments flooded, put into Philadelphia, Pa.

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A. T. C. Gets Westover Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—The War Department said today that Westover Field, Springfield, Mass., has been formally turned over to the Air Transport Command as a terminal on the trans-Atlantic route. The field will take the place of A. T. C facilities at Wilmington, Del., the Army said.

Swim Honors to Kiefer

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 11 (AP)—Navy Lieut. Adolph Kiefer, tall Chicago swimming ace, has been picked as the outstanding U. S. tankman of 1945. Clyde A. Swendesen, A. A. U. subcommittee chairman, announced the selection last night as he disclosed the official All-America A. A. U. swimming team on which Kiefer was given three berths. Kiefer was listed in the individual back-stroke, 300-yard individual Medley and as a member of the all-star 300-yard Medley relay.

NIMITZ SAYS NAVY IS UNFIT TO FIGHT

Miami, Fla., Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz told Associated Press managing editors last night that demobilization had left the Navy unfit to fight only five months after Japan's defeat.

"The saving grace is there is nobody who threatens to fight us at this time," said the Chief of Naval Operations.

"You all want your boys home as quickly as possible," said Nimitz. "I am wholly sympathetic with the natural desire, even if it is more emotional than practical. The fact remains, however, that it leaves the Navy at this moment unfit to fight."

The Admiral's talk marked a day in which editors from every section of the nation heard talks on atomic energy and themselves discussed the problems of editing and reporting.

Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor, and Glenn Babb, the Press Association's foreign news editor, described the theory of the atomic bomb and its practical effect in war.

Babb, who toured the wreckage of Nagasaki, said 30,000 persons died when the bomb released its energy 2,000 feet over the city, and that Japanese officials told him 30,000 others died of the after effect.

Alan Gould, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, told delegates that the flash is declining as a journalistic device. He said the news service would rather transmit a publishable bulletin than the short, one-sentence flash.

COLLEGES OPPOSE COMPULSORY WAR TRAINING PLAN

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11—(AP) The Association of American Colleges, winding up its 32nd annual convention today, went on record as opposing immediate enactment of compulsory peacetime military training.

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Approving a report by its resolutions committee the association urged the President and Congress to appoint immediately a broadly representative national commission "charged with wide powers of inquiry into the basic factors, policies and attitudes upon which our security depends."

Pending a report from such a commission, the resolution said of peacetime military training that "we are unimpressed by its educational and disciplinary claims, and would support it only if convinced x x x that it is indispensable to American and world security."

In urging appointment of a national commission, the resolution said:

"For the American people, the most urgent single need is for a deeper understanding of the new facts and responsibilities with which victory and atomic power confront us."

In other resolutions the association called on all elements of the building industry to expedite production of permanent low-priced housing units.

V-J DAY HOLIDAY URGED BY MASS. LEGISLATOR

BOSTON, Jan. 11—(AP) Massachusetts would celebrate V-J Day (August 14) as a legal holiday under the terms of a bill filed in the state legislature today by Rep. George T. Lanigan (D-Boston).

Atomic Bombing Movie

Army Shows Film of Test and Blows on 2 Japanese Cities

CLEVELAND, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Army released for public showing today, as the National Aircraft Show opened here, the official film "The Atomic Bomb Strikes."

A forty-minute showing of the first experimental blast set off in New Mexico, and aerial views of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, followed by close-ups of the devastation in the two Japanese cities, the film had been shown only to high military officials and members of Congress.

A copy of the film was flown here from Washington and taken immediately to Public Hall for its first public run, amid long rows of exhibits of warplanes and aircraft equipment.

Groundhog Help Promised UNO In Pennsylvania

Quarryville, Pa., Jan. 11 (AP)—The United Nations Organization will be granted the "secret forecasting system" of the Slumbering Lodge of Groundhogs if it uses the system for "peace purposes only."

Charles F. Hess, hibernating governor of the lodge, which is preparing for its annual groundhog observing ritual February 2, said UNO could settle its "troubles in selecting a site for the United Nations capital" if the capital were set up in this eastern Pennsylvania section.

"That," said Hess, "is a tremendous concession made in the interests of world peace and harmony."

The lodge, which Hess described in a telegram to Dr. Stoyan Garvilovic, chairman of UNO's site-selecting committee, as "world famous," asked the committee to join it when when it regales itself in prewar splendor next month to make its determination of the weather.

MacLeish Warns Of Haste in UNO

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—"A civil war of the world" is possible if a world Government is created before the nations are made ready for it, says Archibald MacLeish, former Assistant Secretary of State and a Pulitzer Prize winning poet.

MacLeish told the United Nations Council of Philadelphia last night that the atomic bomb made the peoples of the world "realize what wise men had been telling them for centuries that the only strong and true things in life were the invisible and impalpable things of the human spirit."

VETERANS' FARMS COSTLY

But Promise Good Returns if Food Prices Hold, Says FSA Head

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Veterans buying farms with Government loans are paying higher than pre-war prices but can look for bigger returns if commodity prices hold at their present level, Regional Director J. H. Wood of the Farm Security Administration said today following a conference of eleven Northeastern State FSA directors.

"Veterans returning to farms in the Northeast are particularly fortunate," he said, "in that land values have not been inflated to the extent that they have in almost all other parts of the nation."

Speculators are taking advantage of returning service men in a few instances, it was reported.

1304 Are Dismissed At Naval Shipyard

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Pink slips were in pay envelopes today of 1,304 civilians at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

Capt. Andrew I. McKee, yard commanding officer, said the discharges become effective February 11 and were made necessary by a decrease of funds.

Aid for Overseas Brides

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP).—An overseas bride committee has been formed to help foreign wives solve housing and other problems on arrival here, announced the English-Speaking Union, Philadelphia's cultural society which is sponsoring the committtee. Cooperating in the program are the Young Women's Christian Association, Daughters of the British Empire, southeastern Pennsylvania chapter of the American Red Cross, France Forever, Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania and the International Institute.

30.24-235

Light Cruiser Detroit Ends Her Naval Career

Philadelphia, Jan. 11 (AP)—The light cruiser Detroit, which was in the opening and close of this nation's participation in World War II, ended her naval career today.

The 22-year-old vessel was decommissioned at the Philadelphia Naval Base.

The Detroit shot down two Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor, suffering only slight casualties and damage. She was along side the battleship Missouri when the Japanese signed surrender terms in Tokyo Bay.

LABOR DISPUTES RISE

Albany, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—The number of labor dispute cases filed with the State Labor Relations Board in 1945 was more than double the total for the previous year.

A total of 1,301 new cases was submitted during 1945, the board noted in its annual report yesterday, compared with 661 in 1944. The peak load followed VJ day.

Disposed of were 1,077 cases, of which approximately 90 per cent were closed through informal procedure without necessity of a formal decision. This compared with 703 cases closed in 1944.

Of the total cases filed, 983 were union and fifteen employer requests for secret ballot elections to determine employees' choice of a collective bargaining agent.

Prisoner Farm Help Is Unlikely

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 11 (AP)—German prisoner-of-war farm labor probably will be unavailable to State farmers this year, according to Capt. John J. Howard, commander of the prisoner-of-war camp at Green Lakes State Park. There are no schedules for them to work this summer in view of War Department plans to return German prisoners to Europe by April, he said.

Edge Gives First Award In Veterans' Job Plan

Hands Certificate to Head of N. J. Manufacturers Body

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11 (AP).—The first certificate of participation in Governor Walter E. Edge's plan for veterans' employment was awarded today to Henry W. Johnson, president of the New Jersey Manufacturers Association.

Mr. Edge made the award in his office and commended Mr. Johnson for his work in furthering the program, which provides that one veteran be hired for every non-veteran taken into employment. Mr. Johnson is vice-president of the Delaval Steam Turbine Company of Trenton.

Colonel Warren S. Hood, director of the Division of Veterans Service of the Department of Economic Development, said the plan was approved by the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, New Jersey Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association and that more than 500 concerns are participating. Colonel Hood added that he could find no comparable program in any other state. He was asked by the Governor to ascertain exactly how many veterans have been employed under the plan.

Perfected Buzz Bomb Ready For U.S. Use At War's End

JAN 12 1946

New York, Jan. 11 (AP)—The United States Army Air Forces were ready to turn against Germany a perfected, steam launched version of its own buzz bomb, had not Nazi resistance collapsed.

Application of steam propulsion to launching the flying bombs by boiler-developed power was disclosed today by the Babcock & Wilcox Co., with AAF approval. The Germans used chemical means of launching many of their buzz bombs but never succeeded in cutting down heavy casualties among their gun crews.

Captured At Cherbourg

Americans captured a German buzz bomb and its installation after the fall of Cherbourg and brought it to Elgin Field, Florida, for study. The AAF called in the Babcock & Wilcox Company to design safe launching equipment.

Company engineers said today the problem was to provide high-pressure steam enough to accelerate a load of 5,000 pounds to a velocity of 250 miles an hour within 150 feet, the length of the ramp.

Launch Bombs Into Gulf

Their equipment provided 1,200 pounds per square inch pressure to handle steam at 3,000,000 pounds per hour, with a valve open eight tenths of a second and with a closing time of three-one hundredths of a second.

Real buzz bombs were launched in the Gulf of Mexico and the equipment was ready for operation by the middle of March, 1945, the company said. Each launching required ten gallons of oil or gasoline.

The German foldup prevented its use in combat, the company said.

Dewey Favors War Memorial

Proposes Battleship New York or Some Similar Project Honor State Dead.

Albany, Jan. 11 (A. P.).—Gov. Dewey proposed today that some State project be dedicated as a memorial to New York service men and women who lost their lives in world war II.

Dewey instructed the Committee on State Construction and Development to consider suggestions for a war memorial, and make a recommendation to him and the Legislature for early consideration.

In a letter to Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, committee chairman, the Governor said many suggestions had been made, "each with appealing features."

These include proposals that:

The U. S. S. New York, the battleship which served with distinction in both world wars, be acquired by the State and perpetuated.

The aircraft carrier U. S. S. Saratoga be acquired and anchored in the Hudson River.

The State construct a new office building in Albany containing a memorial auditorium.

The State build a group of smaller buildings, creating a new center of State activity in a less congested area, either in Albany or some nearby community, so that each department could have a separate building.

The new throughway to be built from New York to Buffalo be designated the Memorial Throughway and a tree planted along the route for each New York State member of the armed services who gave his life in the late war.

13,000 TO MARCH IN NEW YORK'S VICTORY PARADE

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—(AP) With colors flying, fixed bayonets glistening and aircraft roaring overhead, some 13,000 infantrymen will march up Fifth Avenue tomorrow in the first victory parade since General Pershing led the First Division up the hero route in 1919.

At the head of the parade will be Brooklyn-born, 38 year old Major General James M. Gavin, leading 8,000 men of his famed 82nd Airborne Division. The parade, he said, would be a "tribute to all the guys who walked through the mud—the slogging GI."

Gavin is the youngest major general in the army.

Millions to Attend

Millions of people are expected to line the avenue from Washington Square to 86th Street to cheer the marchers and see the equipment they used in crushing Italy, Germany and Japan.

There will be 34 heavy tanks some of them weighing 45 tons; 12 tank destroyers, eighteen 105mm howitzers, 12 eight-inch howitzers, two tank transports, 12 armored cars, 44 57mm anti-tank guns, 21 jeeps, three ambulances and 48 other combat weapons in the parade.

Overhead 100 army fighter planes and 50 transports towing troop gliders will lend emphasis to the kind of fighting the 82nd Airborne and the 13th Airborne Divisions carried to the enemy in Sicily, Italy, the Normandy Beach, Holland and Germany.

In deference to the 13th and to other small contingents in the parade, the 82nd will not wear furbishings adopted overseas—white parachute scarves, white parachute shroud shoelaces, and white gloves. But the 82nd will wear the division-awarded Belgian fourrageres and Dutch lanyards.

Grover Whelan, the city's official greeter said two of America's heroes, General Jonathan Wainwright of Corregidor fame and Sgt. (now Major) Alvin York, World War I sharpshooter, would be in the reviewing stand. Both were members of the 82nd in the last war.

The 82nd, while on duty in Berlin, was the "show piece" of the American army. It paraded for Russian General Zhukov, British General Montgomery, for General Eisenhower, the late General Patton and for visiting European diplomats.

28,000 Vets Returning On 25 Ships At 7 Ports

JAN 12 1946

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 5,000 American service men are scheduled to debark today from eight transports at two East Coast ports, while seventeen ships carrying more than 23,000 troops are due to arrive at five Pacific Coast points.

Arriving at New York are six ships carrying 3,401 men, and at Newport News, Va., two vessels are due with 1,585 troops.

West Coast arrivals include: Eight at Los Angeles, with 7,087; four at San Francisco, with 7,498; one at Tacoma, Wash., with 2,797; two at Seattle, with 3,554, and two at Portland, Ore., with 2,335.

Arrivals At New York

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Abraham Clark, from Le Havre: 97 troops, including elements of the 491st Engineer Equipment Company.

James Duncan, from Antwerp: 125 troops, including medical detachment of 4th Convalescent Hospital.

George Goethals, from Marseille: 1,983 troops, including 744th Railway Operating Battalion; 374th Field Artillery Battalion; 35th and 128th Evacuation Hospitals.

A. P. Hill, from Bremen: 596 troops, including part of the 175th Infantry Regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on following: U.S.S. Blanche Sigman, from Bremen: 584 patients; Walter Perry, from Antwerp, six.

Returnees At Newport News

At Newport News—U.S.S. Victory, from Marseille; 1,550 troops, including 800th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company; 100th Quartermaster Company; 375th Field Artillery Battalion; 925th Field Artillery Battalion; 100th Cavalry Reconnaissance Troop.

William Leeds, from Casablanca: 35 miscellaneous troops.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous troops on the following: LSM 161, from Saipan, 20; Admiral Sims, from Manila, 4,966; Clermont, from Saipan, 2,049; five LSM's, from Pearl Harbor, 52.

At Portland—Miscellaneous on following: Cape Neddick from Okinawa, 1,158. Cape Douglas from Okinawa, with 9 navy, 1,139 army and 64 army patients.

Docking At Seattle

At Seattle—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Sapphy from Shanghai, 517 army, 26 navy; Marine Shark from Okinawa, 3,011.

At Tacoma—Miscellaneous on following: Sea Bass from Okinawa, 2,797 troops.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel, mostly army, on following: Admiral Mayo from Nagoya, 5,814; Pierce from Manila, 1,662; First 1,080 from Pearl Harbor, 15 navy; LSM 258 from Pearl Harbor, 7 navy.

LONDON, JAN. 11—(AP)—DR. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES DECLARED TODAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ASK GREAT BRITAIN TO BREAK THE RESISTANCE OF INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS BY FORCE OF ARMS AND THAT

Folio BATAVIA INDONESIAN

JAN 12 1946

"IT WOULD BE UNWISE FOR OURSELVES TO DO SO," THE HILVERSUM RADIO REPORTED.

THE BROADCAST SAID VAN MOOK ASSERTED THE DUTCH SHOULD "BREAK DOWN THE WALL OF DISTRUST BY COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING "WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

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"IT IS NECESSARY," THE BROADCAST QUOTED VAN MOOK, "TO KEEP IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH SJAHRIR (SUTAN SJAHRIR, PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC) AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHO ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE IN ERADICATING TERRORISM AND BANDITRY."

(THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED FROM THE HAGUE THAT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT AND VAN MOOK JOINED IN A DENIAL THAT ANY SECRET AGREEMENT EXISTED WITH THE INDONESIAN LEADERS TO SURRENDER NETHERLANDS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE INDIES. (THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SUCH A COURSE WAS PLANNED WAS RAISED BY THE CALVINIST NEWSPAPER TROUW.

(ANETA QUOTED THE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU AS SAYING "THE CONVICTION EXPRESSED BY TROUW THAT 'VAN MOOK

CAME TO THE NETHERLANDS IN ORDER TO SURRENDER JAVA' IS NOT

SUPPORTED BY ANY KNOWN FACTS.

(VAN MOOK, WHO RETURNED TO THE HAGUE FROM LONDON YESTERDAY

AND PLANS TO LEAVE BY AIR FOR JAVA TOMORROW, DECLARED

"THERE IS NO SUCH AGREEMENT, AND THERE IS COMPLETE HONESTY IN

ALL DEALINGS WITH THE ALLIED COMMAND IN JAVA. THE AGENCY SAID.)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 11—(AP)—DR. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK, ACTING

GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, TOLD A NEWS

CONFERENCE TODAY HIS GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ASK GREAT BRITAIN TO BREAK

RESISTANCE OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS BY FORCE OF ARMS AND "IT WOULD

BE UNWISE FOR US TO DO SO."

VAN MOOK ASSERTED THE DUTCH SHOULD "BREAK DOWN THE

WALL OF DISTRUST BY COMING TO AN UNDERSTANDING WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

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AND ADDING THAT HERE IT IS NECESSARY TO KEEP IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH SJAHRIR (SUTAN SJAHRIR, PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC) AND HIS ASSOCIATES WHO ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE IN ERADICATING TERRORISM AND BANDITRY."

(THE DUTCH NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED FROM THE HAGUE THAT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT AND VAN MOOK JOINED IN A DENIAL THAT ANY SECRET AGREEMENT EXISTED WITH INDONESIAN LEADERS TO SURRENDER NETHERLANDS SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE INDIES.

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)- AN AMMUNITION SHIP WITH A CREW OF 10 WAS BELIEVED LOST TONIGHT IN GALES WHICH HAVE BEEN SWEEPING BRITAIN'S COAST SINCE MONDAY.

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SEARCHERS REPORTED THE FINDING OF TWO BODIES ON WIGTOWNSHIRE BEACH WHICH WERE BELIEVED CREW MEMBERS OF THE SHIP, A LANDING CRAFT LOADED WITH EXPLOSIVES. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THE VESSEL FOUNDERED OR BLOWN UP.

THE QUEEN MARY, HOMEWARD BOUND FROM NEW YORK WITH TROOPS AND CIVILIANS, WAS UNABLE TO MAKE SOUTHAMPTON IN THE STORM AND LAY ALL NIGHT OFF SHORE.

THREE MINES WERE BLOWN ASHORE AND THE WATERFRONT AREA WAS EVACUATED AT ST. LEONARDS, SUSSEX.

WB/1135P PATTIES 00400

LONDON, JAN. 11 -- (AP) -- THE PRAGUE RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER OF FOOD HAD PUBLISHED A LIST OF MORE THAN 100 FOOD FACTORIES THAT ARE TO BE NATIONALIZED UNDER A DECREE SIGNED RECENTLY BY PRESIDENT EDUARD BENES.

SEVENTY SUGAR REFINERIES, 26 DISTILLERIES, SIX BREWERIES, ALL MARGERINE PLANTS AND A NUMBER OF CHOCOLATE FACTORIES ARE INCLUDED ON THE LIST, THE RADIO BROADCAST IS REPORTED.

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AMONG THE MARGARINE PLANTS SCHEDULED FOR NATIONALIZATION ARE THE "SANA" WORKS IN PRAGUE AND THE "SCHICHT" WORKS IN AUSSIG. AMONG THE BREWERIES LISTED WAS THE FAMOUS "PILSNER URQUELL" BREWERY.

HEWETTS 2128 APRA151 OC/SOOPES

UNO SIDELIGHTS

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)- THE SOVIET UNION'S UNO DELEGATION INTENDS NOT ONLY TO MAKE ITSELF HEARD---BUT SEEN.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, COMPLAINED TODAY ABOUT HIS DELEGATION'S TABLE SIGN BEING ABBREVIATED TO A MERE "USSR" WHILE OTHER SIGNS SPELLED OUT "UNITED STATES" AND "UNITED KINGDOM."

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A NEW SIGN, AN ATTENDANT SAID, WAS BEING PAINTED. IT WILL READ, "UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS."

AT THE UNO ASSEMBLY MEETING
LONDON, [illegible]- DELEGATES AND NEWSPAPERMEN ARE FINDING IT DIFFICULT KEEPING THE TWO BEN COHENS STRAIGHT.

ONE IS BEN COHEN, AMERICAN DELEGATE, ONE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ADVISORS, NOW SERVING SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES IN THE SAME CAPACITY. THE OTHER IS BEN COHEN, CHILEAN AMBASSADOR AND CHIEF SECRETARIAT ON THE SITE COMMITTEE.

---DASH---

U.S. SENATOR ARTHUR VANDENBERG HAD a "DEMOCRATIC" LUNCH TODAY, STANDING IN A QUEUE FOR 30 MINUTES BEHIND CLERKS, NEWSPAPERMEN AND OTHER DELEGATES AS HE CARRIED A TRAY CAFETERIA STYLE.

----DASH----

THE UNO CONFERENCE IS BEING GUARDED BY PISTOL-PACKING SCOTLAND YARD MEN AND ROYAL MARINES WEARING CEREMONIAL DRESS SWORDS---BUT THE SAUDI ARABIANS BELIEVE IN CAUTION. THEY BRING THEIR OWN BODY-GUARDS, WHO CARRY NOT ONLY PISTOLS BUT JEWEL-HANDLED DAGGERS.

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WB/615P CAMPS 2150

HIGH WINDS

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)- WITH UNUSUAL FORCE AT TIMES REACHED FORCED A PLANE BEARING A. AVERILL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, TO CIRCLE LONDON'S COVINGTON AIRPORT FOR AN HOUR TODAY BEFORE LANDING.

HARRIMAN HAS BEEN IN BUCHAREST AS A MEMBER OF A THREE-POWER COMMISSION STUDYING MEANS OF BROADENING THE ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT. HE WAS SUMMONED TO LONDON BY SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, CHIEF AMERICAN DELEGATE

30.24—239

TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

ACCOMPANYING HARRIMAN WERE HIS DAUGHTER, MISS KATHLEEN HARRIMAN, AND THREE MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

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APRA 01425 AGNEWS EC847AES

LONDON, JAN. 11--(AP)--CAPT. ROBERT CECIL, ONLY SON OF VISCOUNT CRANBORNE AND SECOND HEIR TO THE LORD SALISBURY, PAID A FINE OF $80 $780 AND EXPRESSED "PROFOUND REGRET" IN BOW STREET COURT TODAY FOR ASSAULTING A NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHER.

CECIL PLEADED GUILTY TO ASSAULTING THOMAS LEA, LONDON DAILY MIRROR PHOTOGRAPHER, AND DAMAGING HIS CAMERA AT A RECEPTION IN FASHIONABLE MAYFAIR FOLLOWING THE CAPTAIN'S MARRIAGE TO SOCIALITE MISS MARJORIE OLEIN WYNDHAM-QUIN.

APR 01705 WS/220P

LONDON, JAN 11--(AP)--TOTAL UNRRA SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE UP TO NOV. 30, 1945, AMOUNTED TO 3,300,000 LONG TONS COSTING $810,000,000, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

TOMPKINS 02120/APR/TH 540P

SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNO

BY JOHN A.PARRIS

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE FIVE MAJOR UNO POWERS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE AGREED UPON CANADA, BRAZIL, EGYPT AND POLAND FOR NON-PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP ON THE UNITED NATIONS' ALL-POWERFUL SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH WILL CONTROL THE NEW "WORLD POLICE FORCE".

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WAS DISAGREEMENT ON THE REMAINING TWO COUNCIL SEATS TO BE FILLED AND THAT THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS, SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW AT THE ASSEMBLY MEETING, EITHER WOULD BE POSTPONED OR THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND OTHER KEY POWERS WOULD BE AIRED IN DISCUSSION ON THE FLOOR.

ANDREI GROMYKO, ACTING CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE, ASKED AT A CONFERENCE OF THE FIVE MAJOR DELEGATIONS TONIGHT THAT THE ELECTION BE DEFERRED WHILE THE SOVIET DELEGATION SOUGHT INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW, INFORMANTS SAID.

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FOR A TIME THERE WAS UNCERTAINTY, IN VIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS, WHETHER TOMORROW'S SESSION WOULD BE HELD AT ALL; BUT LATE TONIGHT CONFERENCE OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD CONVENE AT 10:30 A.M. (5:30 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME), AS PLANNED.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOURCES EMPHASIZED THAT THE OVER-ALL ATMOSPHERE OF RELATIONS AMONG THE MAJOR POWER DELEGATIONS REMAINED HARMONIOUS.

THEY SAID THE POWERS HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON 16 OR 17 OF THE 18 NATIONS TO BE CHOSEN FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE UNO'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

THE KEY POWERS -- UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, BRITAIN, CHINA AND FRANCE -- WERE ELECTED WITH VENEZUELA AND SOUTH AFRICA TODAY TO VICE PRESIDENCIES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. EACH OF THE DELEGATIONS REPRESENTING THESE NATIONS WILL MEET SOON TO CHOOSE THE PERSON TO SERVE AS ITS VICE PRESIDENT.

THE ASSEMBLY, WITHOUT DISSENT, ALSO ELECTED NATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE BIG FIVE TO CHAIRMANSHIPS OF THE ASSEMBLY'S SIX COMMITTEES. THESE CHAIRMEN, WITH PRESIDENT PAUL HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM AND THE VICE PRESIDENTS WILL FORM THE STEERING COMMITTEE WHICH WILL DIRECT THE ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

GUY PEREZ CISNEROS, DELEGATE FROM CUBA, ASKED THAT THE COMMITTEE BE ENLARGED TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL 51 NATIONS, BUT PRESIDENT SPAAK URGED THE ASSEMBLY TO ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF THE 14, (SPAAK, THE SEVEN VICE PRESIDENTS AND THE SIX COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN), UNTIL THE UNO COMMITTEE ON LEGAL QUESTIONS COULD DISCUSS CUBA'S SUGGESTIONS. THE LEGAL COMMITTEE IS TO REPORT IN EIGHT DAYS.

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ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL QUESTION, IT WAS REPORTED THAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA SUPPORTED MEXICO AND THE NETHERLANDS FOR THE REMAINING TWO UNASSIGNED SEATS OVER WHICH THERE IS DISAGREEMENT, WITH RUSSIA OBJECTING TO BOTH.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES, IN PRIVATE CONVERSATIONS, HAVE BEEN CRITICAL OF NETHERLANDS POSTWAR POLICIES IN INDONESIA. THEIR OBJECTIONS TO MEXICO, IT WAS SAID, WAS BASED ON THE ARGUMENT THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD NOT INCLUDE ANOTHER LATIN AMERICAN NATION BESIDES BRAZIL.

THERE WAS SOME TALK THAT RUSSIA MIGHT BACK YUGOSLAVIA AND, IF YUGOSLAVIA WRE ELECTED, MIGHT ACCEPT EITHER MEXICO OR THE NETHERLANDS TO THE REMAINING VACANT SEAT.

THE NATIONS UPON WHICH THE FIVE POWERS AGREED FOR MEMBERSHIP ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, WERE THE FIVE POWERS THEMSELVES AND AUSTRALIA, CANADA, IRAQ, TURKEY, UKRAINE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PERU, CUBA, CHILE AND COLOMBIA. THE SOLE DISAGREEMENT IN THIS PROPOSAL WAS THAT THE RUSSIANS VOICED SOME OBJECTIONS TO NAMING FOUR LATIN-AMERICAN NATIONS, ARGUING THAT THREE WOULD BE ENOUGH, INFORMANTS REPORTED.

IF, UNDER THE FINAL AGREEMENT, ONE LATIN-AMERICAN NATION IS ELIMINATED, THERE WOULD BE TWO PLACES TO FILL; AND THERE WAS A DISCUSSION THAT THESE VACANCIES WOULD GO TO INDIA AND YUGOSLAVIA, ALTHOUGH DEFINITE AGREEMENT ON THAT APPEARED UNCERTAIN.

THE ASSEMBLY, ACCEPTING THE BIG POWER RECOMMENDATIONS, ASSIGNED ITS COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIPS TO UKRAINE, POLAND, PANAMA, URUGUAY, SYRIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

EACH OF THE SIX DELEGATIONS WILL ELECT ONE OF ITS MEMBERS TO FILL THE POSTS AND TO SERVE EX-OFICIO ON THE 14-MEMBER STEERING COMMITTEE WHICH CUBA SEEKS TO ENLARGE.

ANOTHER CONTROVERSY, ETC, 19TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

MQ956PES

LAST MINUTE CHANGES WERE POSSIBLE, THE INFORMANTS SAID, BUT WERE NOT EXPECTED. THE ELECTIONS WERE TO BE HELD AFTER THE ASSEMBLY HEARD THE READING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION'S REPORT AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK, NEWLY-ELECTED HEAD OF THE ASSEMBLY.

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DELEGATES OF THE 51 PARTICIPATING NATIONS GATHERED EARLY IN HISTORIC CENTRAL HALL ON WESTMINSTER SQUARE FOR THE SECOND SESSION, WHICH WAS SET FOR 10:15 A.M. (5:15 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME).

THE ALL-POWERFUL 11-MEMBER SECURITY COUNCIL--WHICH WILL CONTROL THE UNO'S "INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE"--PROBABLY WILL NOT BE ORGANIZED UNTIL TOMORROW, CONFERENCE OFFICIALS SAID.

A FIGHT LOOMED BETWEEN CANADA AND AUSTRALIA FOR A SEAT ON THE COUNCIL, TO WHICH THE ECONOMIC AND SECURITY COMMITTEE WILL BE EMPOWERED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE TWO ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS SOUGHT THE PLACE WHICH HAS BEEN ALLOTTED TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

FIVE OF THE REMAINING 10 SEATS WILL GO TO THE KEY POWERS. THE OTHER FIVE, DELEGATES SAID, WOULD LIKELY BE VOTED TO COLOMBIA AND MEXICO, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA; TO BELGIUM FOR WESTERN EUROPE, TO POLAND FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND TO EGYPT FOR THE MIDDLE EAST.

ADD LON(UNO) XXX COMMITTEE

- PARRIS - DAY

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THERE WERE UNCONFIRMED REPORTS, MEANWHILE, THAT THE CHIEF DELEGATES OF THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS, WHO REPORTEDLY REACHED AGREEMENT ON THE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES, WOULD MEET TONIGHT TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT ON A NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN WERE SAID TO FAVOR LESTER PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE POST. UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THE RUSSIANS MIGHT BACK VLADIMIR SIMIC, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

SOME SOURCES SAID THE FINAL AGREEMENT MIGHT NOT BE REACHED UNTIL ANDREI VISHINSKY, CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE, ARRIVES FROM SOFIA WHERE HE IS NOW CONFERRING WITH THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT REGARDING A CABINET REVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIG THREE MOSCOW DECISION. IT WAS REPORTED HE WOULD NOT REACH LONDON UNTIL SATURDAY.

IN VISHINSKY'S ABSENCE THE RUSSIANS SUFFERED A TACTICAL DEFEAT IN THE SECRET-BALLOT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YESTERDAY WHEN SPAAK, BACKED BY THE BRITISH, DEFEATED RUSSIAN-SPONSORED TRYGVE LIE, NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, 28 VOTES TO 23.

SPAAK CHATTED WITH ANDREI GROMYKO, ACTING CHIEF OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, AT A COCKTAIL PARTY GIVEN LAST NIGHT BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

PERSONS PRESENT REPORTED THE BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER APPROACHED GROMYKO AND SAID:

"I'M SORRY YOU COULDN'T VOTE FOR ME, BUT I'LL BE A FAIR PRESIDENT."

GROMYKO, SMILING PLEASANTLY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE REPLIED:

"WE WANTED YOU FOR THE SECURITY COUNCIL INSTEAD."

THE RUSSIANS' UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ELECT LIE BY ACCLAMATION BROUGHT MUTTERINGS OF "POWER TACTICS" FROM SOME OF THE SMALLER NATIONS' DELEGATES, WHO SAID PRIVATELY THAT THEY WERE RESENTFUL BECAUSE THE ASSEMBLY, "LIKE THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE," SEEMED TO BE DOMINATED BY THE BIG POWERS.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE INFLUENTIAL BRITISH WEEKLY "ECONOMIST" COMMENTED THAT "IF THE UNO IS TO BE EFFECTIVE IT MUST COME TO SWALLOW THE SEPARATE THREE-POWER, FOUR-POWER OR FIVE-POWER CONFERENCES, COMMISSIONS AND SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS WHICH AT THE MOMENT COVER THE REAL SUBSTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY."

"THE HOPEFUL FACT ABOUT THE UNO," THE WEEKLY SAID, IN A COMMENTARY WHICH FOUND AGREEMENT AMONG MANY DELEGATES, "IS THAT WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF THE GREAT POWERS SOME MACHINERY IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING BUILT THROUGH WHICH THEY CAN, IF THEY WILL, MAKE A WORLD SOCIETY WORK."

EDITORS:

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 12TH GRAPH NIGHT LEAD UNO BEGINNING "SIX NON-PERMANENT ETC." AND ENDING "X X X MEMBERSHIP ASSURED."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE BIG FIVE FAILED TO AGREE ON A NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY GENERAL. THE NAME OF LESTER PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WAS PROMINENTLY MENTIONED AMONG THE WESTERN POWERS WHILE THE RUSSIANS WERE UNDERSTOOD TO FAVOR VLADIMIR SIMIC, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE ALIGNMENT OF SUPPORT FOR NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

AUSTRALIA DISCLOSED XXX ETC. 13TH GRAPH

MJ456PES

NIGHT JAN 12 19

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 21ST GRAPH, NIGHT LEAD UNO BEGINNING "A MOTION BY X X X AND ENDING X X X LEGAL COMMITTEE."

THE VICE PRESIDENTS WERE ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION UNDER A SUSPENSION OF RULES WHICH WAS MOVED BY MEXICO AND SECONDED BY COLOMBIA AND COSTA RICA. THE MEXICAN DELEGATE ARGUED THAT SINCE ONLY ONE NOMINEE WAS OFFERED FOR EACH VICE PRESIDENCY A SECRET BALLOT WAS NOT NECESSARY.

BRITAIN OBJECTED BUT WAS DEFEATED 16 TO 9 IN A SHOW OF HANDS IN WHICH A MAJORITY OF NATIONS ABSTAINED FROM VOTING.

NIGHT

CLOAKROOM DISCUSSION XXX ETC. 2ND GRAF.

MJ448PES

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE COL. W.R. HODGSON SAID TODAY HE WAS ANXIOUS TO BRING BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION A CABLED REQUEST FROM SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYOR ROGER LAPHAM SEEKING RECONSIDERATION OF A DECISION LIMITING THE UNO HEADQUARTERS

SITE TO THENORTH ATLANTIC STATES.

DELEGATES FROM ECUADOR SAID THEY WERE PREPARED TO BACK AUSTRALIA IN ANY MOVE FOR RECONSIDERATION.

HODGSON SAID HE WAS INVESTIGATING THE BEST METHOD OF PROCEDURE, WHILE OTHER DELEGATES POINTED OUT ANY RECONSIDERATION ATTEMPT WOULD MEET POWERFUL OPERATION FROM EUROPEAN NATIONS.

JR720AES

JAN 12 1946

LONDON, JAN. 11-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGREED TODAY TO CONSIDER A PHILIPPINE PROPOSAL FOR CALLING IMMEDIATELY AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE A FREE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

DAY

THE PROPOSAL WAS PLACED ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA AFTER DR. PEDRO LOPEZ, PHILIPPINE DELEGATE, PROTESTED THAT IT HAD BEEN OMITTED FROM THE REGULAR AGENDA. THE SECRETARIAT EXPLAINED THAT THE PROPOSAL HAD NOT ARRIVED IN TIME FOR INCLUSION.

THE PHILIPPINE PROPOSAL, WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED AS A RESOLUTION, CALLS FOR AN IMMEDIATE INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION "TO FORMULATE PRINCIPLES AND ADOPT WAYS AND MEANS TO INSURE AND PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION AND MOVEMENT OF A FREE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

JJ1003AES

FIRST LEAD TRIAL (300)

BY GEORGE TUCKER

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 11-(AP)-A CZECH VICTIM OF THE DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP TESTIFIED TODAY THAT FIVE OF THE 22 TOP NAZI DEFENDANTS ON TRIAL AS WAR CRIMINALS VISITED THE DACHAU COMPOUND AT A TIME WHEN MANY OF THE MOST HORRIFYING EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN BEINGS WERE IN PROGRESS.

THE WITNESS, DR.FRANZ BLAHA, POINTED DIRECTLY INTO THE PRISONERS BOX AND IDENTIFIED WILHELM FRICK, FORMER MINISTER OF INTERIOR; ALFRED ROSENBERG, NAZI PARTY PHILOSOPHER; WALTHER FUNK, FORMER REICHSBANK PRESIDENT, AND FRITZ SAUCKEL, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF SLAVE LABOR, AS FOUR OF THE VISITORS. HE LOOKED FOR THE FIFTH MAN HE ACCUSED, ERNST KALTENBRUNNER, BUT THAT ONETIME SECURITY POLICE CHIEF STILL WAS ABSENT BECAUSE OF A CRANIAL HEMORRHAGE.

BEFORE BLAHA TESTIFIED, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HEARD THE AMERICAN PROSECUTION CHARGE THAT GERMAN MILITARY SUCCESSES WERE MADE POSSIBLE ONLY BY THE RESOURCEFULNESS, FINANCIAL RUTHLESSNESS AND "ABSOLUTE CYNICISM" OF DR.HJALMAR SCHACHT, ANOTHER OF THE DEFENDANTS.

BLAHA SAID MANY HIGH GOVERNMENT AND MILITARY FIGURES FREQUENTLY VISITED THE EXTERMINATION CAMP NEAR MUNICH. HIS APPEARANCE IN THE WITNESS BOX PRODUCED A KIND OF EMOTIONAL SHOCK AMONG THE DEFENDANTS. MANY OF THEM BOLTED UPRIGHT, WITH THEIR HANDS CLINCHING THE RAILS BEFORE THEM.

UNDER THE QUESTIONING OF U.S. ASSISTANT PROSECUTOR THOMAS J.DODD, BLAHA DESCRIBED HOW SOME MURDER VICTIMS WERE SELECTED BECAUSE OF THEIR PERFECT TEETH AND SMOOTH SKINS.

"ORDERS FREQUENTLY WERE RECEIVED AT DACHAU FOR SKULLS," BLAHA SAID. "TEETH COUNTED A GREAT DEAL. WHEN THESE ORDERS CAME, THE CAMP COMMANDANT WOULD REMARK ON THE NECESSITY OF FINDING MEN WITH

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PERFECT TEETH. IT WAS DANGEROUS TO HAVE A SOFT FINE SKIN OR GOOD TEETH AT DACHAU."

HE ADDED THAT SOFT HUMAN SKIN WAS SO PRIZED FOR LEATHER AND BINDINGS THAT VICTIMS WOULD BE SHOT IN THE BACK OF THE NECK OR KNOCKED IN THE HEAD SO THE SURFACE WOULD BE UNMARRED.

BLAHA WAS ARRESTED FOR ASSISTING CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE TIME OF THE SUDENTENLAND CRISIS. AS PART OF HIS PUNISHMENT, HIS WRIST TENDONS WERE CUT SO HE COULD NO LONGER FOLLOW HIS CAREER AS A SURGEON.

SCHACHT LISTENED INTENTLY WHILE HIS PROSECUTION PROCEEDED.

LISBON, JAN. 11--(AP)--A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF DON JUAN, PRETENDER TO THE SPANISH THRONE, DECLARED HERE TODAY THAT JUAN WILL SOON VISIT PORTUGAL PRIOR TO A CONFERENCE WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.

By LUIS LUPI

(AT LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, AIDES TO THE YOUNG PRETENDER, DENYING REPORTS THAT HIS DEPARTURE FOR PORTUGAL WAS IMMINENT, SAID JUAN PLANS TO RESUME HIS SKIING AT GSTAD TOMORROW. MONDAY NIGHT JUAN DENIED THAT HE HAD REACHED ANY AGREEMENT WITH FRANCO ON RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY AND SAID HE WAS NOT PLANNING TO VISIT PORTUGAL.)

JAN 12 1946

THE JUAN'S LISBON REPRESENTATIVE AND CLOSE ASSOCIATE SAID THE PRETENDER HAD "FINALLY CONSENTED" TO SEE THE SPANISH DICTATOR AND THAT THE MEETING PROBABLY WOULD TAKE PLACE ON THE PORTUGUESE-SPANISH BORDER SEVERAL DAYS AFTER JUAN "ARRIVES FROM SWITZERLAND". JUAN HAS AGREED TO THE MEETING WITH FRANCO AFTER LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE LATTER'S ENVOYS IN SWITZERLAND, the associated added x

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT JUAN TRIED THREE TIMES IN THE PAST TO COME TO PORTUGAL TO BE NEAR HIS WIFE'S AGING PARENTS AT SEVILLA BUT THAT FRANCO OBJECTED AND PORTUGAL REFUSED TO GRANT HIM A VISITOR'S PERMIT.

CURRENT REPORTS ARE THAT FRANCO HAS NOW ACTUALLY REQUESTED THAT ALL POSSIBLE FACILITIES BE ARRANGED FOR THE COUNT'S VISIT AND THAT PORTUGAL HAS GRANTED HIM A THREE-MONTH PERMIT. JUAN'S JAN 12 1946

DON RAMON PADILLA, JUAN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, WAS REPORTED BY FRIENDS TO BE IN SPAIN ALREADY, ENROUTE TO LISBON BY AUTOMOBILE. HE WILL BE MET BY GIL ROBLES, WHO HAS ACTED AS THE PRETENDER'S AGENT HERE DURING RECENT YEARS.

3

EVIDENCE OF FRANCO'S CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD ANARCHISTS WAS CLAIMED IN THE CASE OF ROBLES, LONG A RESIDENT OF PORTUGAL UNABLE TO RETURN TO SPAIN BECAUSE OF THE GENERALISSIMO'S OPPOSITION BUT NOW INVITED TO RESUME HIS DUTIES AS A PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL, MADRID.

ATHENS, JAN 11-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A 24-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED IN THE MACEDONIAN SEAPORT OF SALONIKA, WHILE IN ATHENS A BACK-TO-WORK MOVEMENT APPEARED TO BE DEVELOPING AMONG STRIKING EMPLOYES.

SOPHOULIS, WHOSE GOVERNMENT APPEARED TO BE FACING A CRISIS RESULTING FROM A COALITION OF DISSIDENT LEADERS OF HIS OWN PARTY AND THE POPULIST MONARCHIST GROUP, SAID THERE WAS NO DISORDER IN SALONIKA. THE SITUATION IN THE STRIKE-TORN COUNTRY GENERALLY WAS REPORTED CALM.

MK744AES

DEMOBILIZATION

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, JAN. 11-(AP)-GENERAL MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDING U.S.FORCES IN AUSTRIA, TOLD HIS TROOPS TODAY IN A MEMORANDUM TO ALL UNITS THAT 4,500 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WOULD BE REDEPLOYED FROM AUSTRIA WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH.

GEN.CLARK SAID IT WAS A "MATTER OF VITAL INTEREST TO ME TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES MEN NOT NEEDED HERE."

THE GENERAL'S MESSAGE FOLLOWED TWO DAYS OF UNEASINESS AMONG THE TROOPS, PARTICULARLY IN VIENNA WHERE AT LEAST 500 MESSAGES HAVE BEEN DISPATCHED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, U.S. SENATORS AND NEWSPAPERS DEMANDING TO KNOW WHY DEMOBILIZATION WAS SO SLOW.

CLARK SAID 1,500 MEN WOULD LEAVE AUSTRIA ON JAN. 17 AND 3,000 MORE ABOUT FEB. 8. HE SAID HE EXPECTED FURTHER QUOTAS IN FEBRUARY AND SUCCEEDING MONTHS.

MQ1146PES

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, JAN. 11-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES TODAY SOUGHT MEASURES TO COUNTERACT AN ARAB BOYCOTT OF JEWISH-MADE GOODS IN PALESTINE WHICH HAS BROUGHT RETALIATION FROM THE JEWS THEMSELVES. JAN 12 1946

HIGH COMMISSIONER GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM ANNOUNCED THAT HE WAS CONSULTING THE LONDON COLONIAL OFFICE ON STEPS TO OFFSET CERTAIN MIDDLE EAST STATES' ACTION TO EXCLUDE FROM THEIR TERRITORIES JEWISH GOODS PRODUCED IN PALESTINE.

CUNNINGHAM SAID THE BOYCOTT WAS "OF IMMEDIATE CONCERN" TO BRITAIN, WHICH ADMINISTERS PALESTINE UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE. JAN 12 1946

JEWS WERE ASSURED, TOO, BY J.V.W.SHAW, CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT, THAT THE BRITISH WERE CONSIDERING MEANS OF PROTECTING

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ALL INHABITANTS OF PALESTINE FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE BOYCOTT.

PICKETING OF JEWISH EST

ARAB PICKETING OF JEWISH ESTABLISHMENTS IN JERUSALEM, HAIFA AND JAFFA HAS RESULTED IN THE REFUSAL OF MANY JEWS TO PATRONIZE ARAB MERCHANTS.

ISTANBUL, JAN. 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TURKEY'S NEWLY-FORMED DEMOCRATIC PARTY, LED BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER CELAL BAYAR, ANNOUNCED TODAY A PLATFORM PLEDGING "TO ATTAIN DEMOCRACY IN THE TURKISH REPUBLIC" AND URGING A "PEACEFUL AND LOYAL FOREIGN POLICY."

JAN 12 1946

THE NEW GROUP WAS DESCRIBED BY COMPETENT OBSERVERS AS THE FIRST SERIOUS THREA TO THE PEOPLES PARTY--THE PARTY OF THE LATE KAMAL ATATURK--WHICH HAS CONTROLLED TURKEY SINCE THE OVERTHROW OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE 22 YEARS AGO.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JAN. 12-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT COL. UMEICHI HATSUNAGA, FORMER STAFF OFFICER OF THE JAPANESE PHILIPPINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE AND A KEY WITNESS AT THE TRIAL OF LT.GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA, HAD DISAPPEARED UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES SUGGE T-ING SUICIDE.

THE AGENCY SAID HATSUNAGA DISAPPEARED TUESDAY FROM THE HOTEL ATAM NEAR TOKYO WHERE HE HAD BEEN AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO MANILA TO TESTIFY IN THE HOMMA CASE. DEPARTING WITH THE REMARK THAT HE INTEND TO SEE A MOVIE, THE COLONEL LEFT BEHIND A NOTE "WHICH IS REGARDED AS HIS WILL."

HATSUNAGA WAS FORMER CHIEF OF THE SHIPPING UNIT UNDER HOMMA.

THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI REPORTED, MEANWHILE, THAT MRS. FUJIKO HOMMA, WIFE OF THE GENERAL CHARGED WITH GUILT FOR THE DEATH MARCH OF BATAA WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE BY PLANE TODAY FOR MANILA.

IT QUOTED MRS. HOMMA AS SAYING SHE WAS GOING TO TESTIFY TO THE GENERAL'S CHARACTER, BECAUSE "I AM THE ONLY PERSON IN THE WORLD WHO KNOWS BEST HIS INNER LIFE AT HOME. I HAVE NO INTENTION TO ASK MER FOR HIS LIFE X X X MY HUSBAND WOULD HATE SUCH DISGRACEFUL BEHAVIOR.

RA955PCS

JAN 12 AP

ADD TOKYO Hirohito XXX

"THE COMMAND HERE HAS MADE AN EXCELLENT BEGINNING TOWARD DEMOCRATIZING JAPAN POLICIALLY, SOCIALLY AND ALONG ECONOMIC LINES" BUT "THIS IS HARDER AND LONGER TASK," THE SECRETARY SAID. HE TERMED THE GRANTING OF CIVIL LIBERTIES ONE OF THE MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF REEDUCATION OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AND SAID WORLD PEACE WOULD BE PROMOTED BY BREAK-ING UP OF JAPANESE MONOPOLIES AND CARTELS.

"AS I LEAVE JAPAN I TAKE WITH ME AN IMPRESSION OF THE ARMY UNDER THE BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP OF GENERAL MACARTHUR; AN ARMY P CAPABLE OF CARRYING OUT THE DIFFICULT DUTIES OF THEOCCUPATION OF JAPAN; AN ARMY THAT THE AMERICAN NATION IS PROUD OF," THE SECRETARY SAID.

EC514APS

TEHRAN, JAN 11-(AP)-IRANIAN OFFICIALS INVESTIGATED POLITICAL DISORDERS IN THREE NORTHERN IRANIAN TOWNS TODAY AFTER A CABINET MEMBER INDICATED THE GOVERNMENT WOULD REJECT A BRITISH-AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A TRI-POWER INQUIRY INTO THE COUNTRY'S TROUBLED INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED IN IRAN'S LATEST DISTURBANCES, WHICH TOOK PLACE AT ZENJAN, 200 MILES NORTHWEST OF TEHRAN; AT THE CASPIAN SEA TOWN OF CHALUS, 65 MILES NORTH OF TEHRAN, AND AT KAZVIN, 90 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE IRANIAN CAPITAL.

REJECTION OF THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SUGGESTION FOR AN INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WAS PROMISED IN PARLIAMENT BY FINANCE MINISTER HAGIR, AMID CHEERS FROM THE DEPUTIES. HIS STATEMENT CAME AFTER TWO DEPUTIES HAD ATTACKED THE PROPOSAL, DECLARING THEY WERE OPPOSED TO FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN IRANIAN AFFAIRS.

MK648AES

DAY JAN

RICHARDSON, AT A PRESS CONFSERENCE, SAID "THERE IS NO RESTRICTION PLACED UPON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION OF MEN OF THIS COMMA THEN SUMMARIZED AS THE CLEAR INTENT OF THE DIRECTIVE:

ATTACKS ON OR DEROGATORY REFERENCES TO THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY OF WAR, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ARMY OR "OTHERS IN AUTHORITY IN THE ARMY" AS INDIVIDUALS ARE FORBIDDEN BY THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

ON JAN. 7, A HEADLINE IN THE HONOLULU EDITION PLACED ABOVE A STORY ON A DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST MEETING AT MANILA READ "PATTER BRANDED NUMBER ONE ENEMY BY JEERING MOB."

SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON IS IN JAPAN ON A TOUR DURING WHICH H HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED FREQUENTLY ON DEMOBILIZATION POLICY.

AFTER GENERAL RICHARDSON HAD CLARIFIED HIS DIRECTIVE, M/SGT. CHARLES AVEDON, OF LOS ANGELES, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF STARS AND STRIPES HERE, SAID "HE HAS GIVEN US BACK FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FOR WHICH WE ARE THANKFUL." ADD Hore Lu Lu (GI's) XXX ino. 1.d

YESTERDAY'S EDITION CARRIED NO SOLDIER-WRITTEN NEWS, EDITORIALS OR SOLDIER CARTOONS AND WAS RESTRICTED TO NEWS SERVICE ITEMS WHICH WERE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DIRECTIVE.

GENERAL RICHARDSON TOLD A COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS YESTERDAY HE WOULD AUTHORIZE TRANSPORTATION FOR SOLDIERS ON OAHU TO ATTEND A GIANT MASS MEETING SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW BUT THAT DID NOT MEAN INDIVIDUALS COULD EXPECT TO GET CARS AND JEEPS JUST FOR THE ASKING

AT SEVERAL SUCH MASS MEETINGS IN THE ISLANDS, LEADING SPEAKERS

BROUGHT UP THESE POINTS:
1. RELEASE BY MARCH 20 OF ALL MEN WITH TWO YEARS SERVICE.
2. A MONTHLY DROP OF 10 POINTS IN THE CRITICAL POINT SCORE, EFFECTIVE FEB.1.
3. ALL SHIPS AND OTHER TRANSPORTATION TO BE UTILIZED FOR BRINGING MEN HOME.
4. GOVERNMENT ADOPTION OF A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH REQUIRES ONLY A SMALL ARMY.

ABOUT 2,500 SOLDIERS ATTENDED A MEETING AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, AND LEADERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE TURNOUT.

THE SAID 12,000 WHO ATTENDED THE WEEKLY BOXING MATCH IN THE BUILDING HAD BEEN EXPECTED TO REMAIN DOR THE MEETING.

RIACHARDSON EXPRESSED HOPE THAT DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST MEETINGS WOULD END WITH SATURDAY'S.

"ALL OF YOU HAVE HAD YOUR SAY," HE SAID. "THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS SHOWN AN INTEREST. SO WAIT AND SEE WHAT THEY'RE GOING TO DO."

MEANWHILE, A SENATE CUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING REDEPLOYMENT AND MATERIEL SURPLUSES ARRIVED IN SHANGHAI BY PLANE FROM TOKYO. THE SUB-COMMITTEE MEN SENATORS TUNNELL (D-DEL) ADAN KNOWLAND (R-CALIF), PLAN TO LEAVE FOR MANILA TOMORROW OR SUNDAY.

EC439APS

JAN 12 1946

YOKOHAMA, JAN 11 (AP)-HEINRICH GEORGE STAHMER, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN WHO WAS SENT TO TOKYO TO PROMOTE THE TRIPARTITE PACT, ENTERED SUGAMO PRISON TODAY AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

STAHMER, ARRESTED SEPTEMBER 12, WAS NAMED ON GENERAL MACARTHUR'S FIRST LIST OF SUSPECTS. HE SINCE HAD RESIDED AT HOTELS UNDER GUARD.

BRIG.GEN.E.E.THORPE OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SAID ACTION AGAINST STAHMER "MAY BE BASED ON THE PART HE PLAYED IN PROMOTING THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT WHICH LINKED JAPAN WITH GERMANY AND ITALY."

GG9ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 11-(AP)-A FEDERAL JUDGE ORDERED SIT DOWN STRIKERS TODAY TO EVACUATE THE LARGEST BUENOS AIRES DEPARTMENT STORE, GATH AND CHAVES, AND THE HUNDREDS OF WORKERS FILED OUT PEACEFULLY SOON AFTERWARDS.

JAN 12 1946

JUDGE LUIS BIACHI GRANTED A MANAGEMENT PETITION AND WENT TO THE STORE AND PERSONALLY READ THE ORDER. THE STRIKERS STARTED LEAVING WITHIN 20 MINUTES. AMONG THOSE LEAVING THE BUILDING WAS ENRIQUE PEREZ ALDIZA, THE

STORE MANAGER, WHOM THE PETITION SAID HAD BEEN CONFINED BY THE WORKERS.

SITDOWN STRIKES CONTINUED IN OTHER FIRMS; HOWEVER. THE WORKERS AT

GATH AND CHAVEZ AND ELSEWHERE WERE [redacted] IN ATTEMPTS TO ENFORCE EMPLOYERS

TO PAY A YEAR END BONUS EQUIVALENT TO A MONTH'S SALARY, AS DECREED BY THE

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS MILLED AROUND NUMEROUS CLOSED STORES ON THE

MAIN STREETS. FRIENDS AND RELATIVES SENT [redacted] FOOD AND CIGARETS BY ROPE

PULLEYS TO SIT DOWN STRIKERS.

JAN 12 1946

THE STRIKE IN THE HARBOR CONTINUED WITH SOME SHIPS LYING IN THE ROAD

AWAITING AN EASING OF THE LABOR WALKOUT.

THE FEAR OF A GENERAL STRIKE OR A GENERAL LOCKOUT IN ARGENTINA CAUSE

RUNS ON STORES FOR CANNED FOODS WHICH MANY FAMILIES WERE STOCKING.

AQ WALLACE 1205 FIFTH 01445 RM 1410

30.24 - 245

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 11--(AP)--SOME ARGENTINE OFFICIALS PREDICTED TODAY THAT AN EARLY SOLUTION WOULD BE REACHED IN A MARITIME WORKERS STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES, WHILE ARGENTINE BUSINESS MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS WARNED THE GOVERNMENT THEY WOULD ORDER A GENERAL LOCKOUT IF SPREADING WORK STOPPAGES CONTINUED.

JAN 12 1946

MORE AND MORE EMPLOYES, SEEKING TO FORCE PAYMENT OF BONUSES AND PAY INCREASES ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT, LEFT THEIR JOBS AS THE WAVE OF WALKOUTS WHICH BEGAN MONDAY CONTINUED. THE NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EMPLOYES ON STRIKE WAS UNDETERMINED, BUT PREVIOUSLY WAS ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 5,000.

THE MARITIME STRIKE, WHICH HAS VIRTUALLY HALTED PORT ACTIVITY, WAS BEING CONDUCTED PEACEFULLY AND WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS CONTINUED CONFERENCES ON LABOR DEMANDS FOR A MINIMUM DAILY WAGE OF 12 PESOS ($3) AND IMPROVED WORKED CONDITIONS.

JAN 12 1946

REW AW 105A

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAN. 11-(AP)-RADIO HAITI SAID TONIGHT THAT PRESIDENT ELIE LESCOT OF HAITI HAD RESIGNED AND HAD ASKED THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND TO GUARANTEE HIS PERSONAL SAFETY.

TRAVELERS ARRIVING HERE FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE, THE HATIAN CAPITAL, SAID YESTERDAY THAT LESCOT'S CABINET HAD FALLEN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF POLITICAL DISTURBANCES. IT WAS REPORTED THAT DISORDERS BEGAN JAN. 4 WITH THE CLOSURE OF A YOUTH PUBLICATION AND THE ARREST OF ITS EDITORS.

MJ502PES

OTTAWA, JAN. 11--(AP)--GEN. EISENHOWER, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S. ARMY, TODAY PLACED A GIANT LAUREL WREATH ON THE NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL AND THEN STOOD FOR TWO MINUTES IN SILENT PRAYER.

THOUSANDS WHO WATCHED THE CEREMONY REMAINED SILENT TOO UNTIL THE GENERAL TURNED AND WALKED TOWARD HIS WAITING CAR. THEN THEY STARTED TO CHEER.

JAN 12 1946

COMPLETING HIS THREE-DAY OTTAWA ITINERARY, HE VISITED NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS AND HIS AIDES CAME AWAY LADEN WITH MEMENTOS.

MERGER

WASHINGTON, JAN. 11-(AP)-SENATOR HILL (D-ALA) SAID TODAY THAT MANY IDEAS ADVANCED BY THE NAVY IN OPPOSING MERGER WITH THE ARMY WILL BECOME PART OF THE PLAN FOR A SINGLE ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT.

"WE HAVE AGREED TO TAKE THE BEST FEATURES OF POST-WAR PLANS OF BOTH NAVY AND WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE UNIFICATION BILL," HILL TOLD A REPORTER: "WE WILL HAVE A SINGLE DEPARTMENT WITH THREE SEPARATE AND AUTONOMOUS FORCES, AIR, SEA AND LAND."

HILL IS SENATE DEMOCRATIC WHIP AND A MEMBER OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THREE SENATORS, A GENERAL AND AN ADMIRAL WHICH IS DRAFTING LEGISLATION TO CARRY OUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST FOR A SINGLE ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENT.

UNTIL THE PRESIDENT CAME OUT STRONGLY FOR THE SINGLE DEPARTMENT, ALL PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS BY NAVY LEADERS HAD BEEN AGAINST THE MERGER PLAN WHILE ALL ARMY AND AIR FORCES SPOKESMEN HAD URGED IT. BUT SENATOR HILL SAID THAT MANY OF THE SUGGESTIONS URGED BY THE NAVY AS ALTERNATIVES TO UNIFICATION CAN BE MADE A BENEFICIAL PART OF THE

PROGRAM.
THE SENATOR SAID THESE INCLUDE:
1. A NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL OR COMMISSION THAT WOULD "ASSURE CLOSER LIAISON OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT POLICIES WITH THOSE OF THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN AGENCIES."
2. STRONGER CIVILIAN CONTROL OVER THE MILITARY.
3. AN OVER-ALL AGENCY FOR DIRECTION OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.
4. CONTINUATION OF THE WARTIME JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF OR SOME SIMILAR AGENCY REPRESENTING HEADS OF THE VARIOUS ARMED FORCES.
2WE ARE GENERALLY AGREED UPON OUR IDEAS BUT IT MAY TAKE SOME TIME AND EFFORT TO GET THOSE INTO EXACT AND ACCURATE LANGUAGE," HILL SAID. "I THINK WE WILL HAVE A BILL READY FOR SENATE ACTION SHORTLY."
CHAIRMAN ELBERT THOMAS (D-UTAH) OF THE MILITARY COMMITTEE TOLD REPORTERS THAT HE HAD ABANDONED EARLIER PLANS TO HAVE A BILL READY FOR SENATE ACTION WHEN CONGRESS RESUMES JANUARY 14.
THOMAS AND SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT), THIRD SENATOR OF THE DRAFTING GROUP, AGREED WITH HILL, HOWEVER, THAT OVER-ALL OUTLINES OF THE UNIFICATION PLAN ARE IN SHAPE.

A187WX

THE NEW AGENCY WOULD BE CALLED THE "DEPARTMENT OF COMMON DEFENSE" HEADED BY A CABINET MEMBER CALLED THE "SECRETARY OF COMMON DEFENSE." HE WOULD TAKE OVER CABINET DUTIES NOW DIVIDED BETWEEN THE SECRETARIES OF WAR AND NAVY.
THERE WOULD BE UNDER SECRETARIES OF ARMY, AIR FORCES AND NAVY.
THE PRESENT NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, AND ARMY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK, WOULD BE RETAINED. BUT BASIC TRAINING OF THOUSANDS OF RESERVE OFFICERS FOR ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES IN VARIOUS COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WOULD BE UNDER A STANDARDIZED SYSTEM, THOMAS SAID, ADDING THAT THESE PRESENT ACTIVITIES PROBABLY WOULD BE GREATLY EXPANDED.
"AFTER SPECIALIZED TRAINING IS COMPLETED FOR OFFICERS THERE SHOULD BE A SINGLE OVER-ALL WAR COLLEGE," THOMAS ADDED. "THEN THE o AMBITIOUS YOUNG OFFICER OR CADET WOULD NOT TRY TO BE A GENERAL OR ADMIRAL BUT A STAFF OFFICER IN THIS TOP BRACKET."

FR256PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.11-(AP)-THE GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN WILL BE BROUGHT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR "STUDY AND EXPERIMENTATION," THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.
OFFICIALS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE "EXPERIMENTATION" WOULD INCLUDE ATOMIC BOMB TESTS.
THE 18,460 TON CRUISER WILL SAIL FROM BREMEN THIS WEEKEND. IT IS EXPECTED TO REACH BOSTON IN ABOUT 10 DAYS.
THE SHIP WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE ALLIES ON THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY AND AWARDED TO THE UNITED STATES AS A RESULT OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.
EIGHT AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS AND 85 ENLISTED MEN COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN A.H.GRAUBERT, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ARE MANNING THE SHIP WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF GERMANS.

LT1156PES

A109KX

SAN FRANCISCO,JAN.11-(AP)-VICE ADMIRAL DANIEL E.BARBEY ARRIVED BY AIR FROM SHANGHAI TODAY EN ROUTE EAST TO ASSUME COMMAND OF ATLANTIC FLEET AMPHIBIOUS FORCES.

RA952PCS

JAN 12

WASHINGTON,JAN.11-(AP)-A TWO-POINT DROP IN COAST GUARD DISCHARGE SCORES, EFFECTIVE FEB.2, WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
OTHER REDUCTIONS WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN THE NEXT TWO MONTHS.
AS OF FEB.2, THE DISCHARGE SCORES WILL BE:
MALE OFFICERS 41; SPAR OFFICERS 30; MALE ENLISTED 38; SPAR ENLISTED 24.
THE PRESENT DISCHARGE SCORE IS MALE OFFICERS 43; SPAR OFFICERS 32; MALE ENLISTED 40 AND SPAR ENLISTED 26.
ON FEB.15, THE DISCHARGE SCORE FOR BOTH MALE ENLISTED AND SPAR ENLISTED PERSONNEL WILL DROP TO 37 AND 23 RESPECTIVELY.
ON MARCH 2, THE SCORE WILL BE CUT TO: MALE OFFICERS, 40; SPAR OFFICERS 28; MALE ENLISTED 36; AND SPAR ENLISTED 22.
MARCH 15, THE MALE ENLISTED SCORE WILL DROP TO 35, AND ON APRIL 2, TO 34.
THE FEB.2 CUT, THE COAST GUARD SAID, WILL APPLY TO ALL RANKS, BUT THE SUBSEQUENT CHANGES WILL NOT APPLY TO YEOMEN, STOREKEEPERS AND PHARMACISTS' MATES.
THE COAST GUARD, WHICH HAD A WARTIME STRENGTH OF 170,000, HAD CUT ITS FORCE TO 99,000 AS OF JANUARY 1. THIS IT SAID, WAS SIX WEEKS AHEAD OF THE INITIAL DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM.
SINCE THE HOSTILITIES ENDED, THE COAST GUARD HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED BACK TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FROM THE NAVY.

LT1205AES

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAN 12 1946

(CX) A SPREADING PARALYSIS BEGAN CRIPPLING THE NATION'S LONG DISTANCE AND SOME LOCAL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) AND A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID SEIZURE OF THE TELEPHONE PROPERTIES MIGHT BE RECOMMENDED IF THE TIE-UP BECAME NATIONWIDE.
GENERALLY ONLY EMERGENCY CALLS WERE ACCEPTED ON LONG DISTANCE LINES AND THROUGH SOME MANUALLY-OPERATED LOCAL EXCHANGES. THE SERVICE DISRUPTION CAME WHEN 8,000 STRIKING INSTALLATION WORKERS PUT PICKET LINES AROUND KEY LONG DISTANCE EXCHANGES EARLY YESTERDAY--AND MOST UNION TELEPHONE WORKERS REFUSED TO CROSS THE LINES.
LABOR SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH SUMMONED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STRIKING ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT WORKERS (IND.) AND THEIR EMPLOYER, THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, TO A CONFERENCE. EARLIER A LABOR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME SAID GOVERNMENT SEIZURE MIGHT BE RECOMMENDED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IF THE TIEUP BECAME NATIONWIDE.
MEANWHILE, A BREAK IN THE STEEL-WAGE STALEMATE BECAME A POSSIBILITY WHEN THE CIO UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION SLASHED ITS WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS FROM $2 TO $1.60 A DAY IN AN OFFER TO THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY, WHICH EMPLOYES 12,000.
THERE WAS NO INDICATION IMMEDIATELY WHETHER SUCH A PROPOSAL WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE FROM THE INDUSTRY AS A WHOLE.
THE OFFER WAS MADE BY CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY AFTER COMPANY PRESIDENT, WILLIAM E.UMSTATTD OF CANTON,O., HAD OFFERED TO HIKE THE WORKERS WAGES 17 1/2 PER CENT.
MURRAY, IN REPLYING, OFFERED TO SCALE ORIGINAL 25 CENTS AN HOUR BOOST DEMANDS DOWN TO 20 CENTS AND TOLD THE COMPANY THE UNION PREFERRED TO DEAL ON A DOLLAR AND CENTS BASIS.
A UNION SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THE AVERAGE WAGE FOR TIMKEN WORKERS WAS $1.10 AND SAID THE 17 1/2 PER CENT OFFER WOULD "APPROXIMATE" THE 20 CENTS AN HOUR FIGURE OFFERED BY MURRAY. HE SAID TIMKEN'S CONTRACTS AND RATES HAD ALWAYS "FOLLOWED THE PATTERN" FOR THE INDUSTRY. THE 17 1/2 PER CENT OFFER WAS IDENTICAL TO THE PERCENTAGE BOOST RECOMMENDED YESTERDAY BY THE GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING

30.24-247

BOARD IN THAT CONTROVERSY.

JAN 12 1946

A19CX

SOME 3,000 CIO STEEL WORKERS HAVE CALLED A NATIONWIDE STRIKE FOR MONDAY IN SUPPORT OF WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS. THE UNION HEADS, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED WAGE DISCUSSIONS WITH U.S. STEEL CORPORATION OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK, BUT A UNION SPOKESMAN QUOTED MURRAY AS SAYING HE COULD "SEE NO HOPE IN THE SITUATION."

MEANWHILE, WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ASSERTED THAT "ULTIMATELY" THE GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION FOR A 19 1/2 CENTS WAGE BOOST TO 175,000 STRIKING CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS "MUST BE ACCEPTED." REITERATING HIS OPPOSITION TO FACT-FINDING PROCEDURES, GREEN CONTENDED "THE MORAL EFFECT" OF THE RECOMMENDATION "IS THAT ULTIMATELY IT MUST BE ACCEPTED."

ADMINISTRATION LABOR OFFICIALS EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE COMPANY AND UNION WOULD ACCEPT THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT.

A GENERALLY MORE OPTIMISTIC SENTIMENT ON LABOR TROUBLES GAVE THE STOCK MARKET A BULLISH BOOST, WITH SHARES REACHING A NEW 15-YEAR AVERAGE HIGH.

THE UAW EXECUTIVE BOARD WAS CALLED TO A SPECIAL SESSION IN DETROIT TODAY AND THE UNION'S GENERAL MOTORS COUNCIL WILL MEET THERE SUNDAY. THE COUNCIL WOULD HAVE TO ACT FIRST ON ANY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION WAS STILL IN DOUBT, HOWEVER, AND GM OFFICIALS SAID NOTHING BEYOND A STATEMENT THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEING STUDIED.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, THE NATION'S TOP LONG DISTANCE FACILITY, REPORTED THAT LONG DISTANCE COMMUNICATIONS OVER ITS NATIONWIDE LINES WAS ONLY FIVE PER CENT OF NORMAL AT NOON YESTERDAY. EFFECT OF THE ACTION ON TOLL CALLS--WHICH WITH MANUAL PHONE OPERATIONS WERE THE FIRST TO BE AFFECTED--VARIED.

IN OHIO, NORTHER CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA THE TELEPHONE UNIONS CALLED ALL THEIR MEMBERS OUT, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER EXCHANGES WERE BEING PICKETED.

A20CX

A. T. & T. SAID ONLY FIVE PER CENT OF THE NUMBER OF NORMAL LONG DISTANCE CALLS WENT THROUGH THERE BECAUSE OF INEXPERIENCE OF SUPERVISORS AND OTHER EMERGENCY OPERATORS. SOME 45 PER CENT OF ITS LONG DISTANCE BOARDS WERE MANNED, HOWEVER.

THE NUMBER OF BOARDS COVERED IN OTHER EXCHANGES RANGED FROM 9.3 PER CENT IN ST.LOUIS TO 71 PER CENT IN BUFFALO.

THE CORPORATION SAID 13 OF ITS 14 MAJOR TRAFFIC OFFICES WERE PICKETED. BOSTON WAS THE EXCEPTION WHERE INSTALLATION WORKERS ARE NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE WESTERN ELECTRIC EMPLOYES.

QZ431PCSNM

UNO Security Council Formed By Assembly

JAN 13 1946

Russian Effort To Postpone Vote Defeated—Group Can Invoke Armed Force

PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 12. — (AP) The vital Security council of the United Nations organization, invested with the power to invoke armed force for preservation of the peace, was formed today by the General Assembly, which overrode Soviet proposals to postpone election of six non-permanent members.

In a series of secret ballots the assembly elected Australia, Brazil and Poland to two-year terms on the all-powerful 11-member council, and named the Netherlands, Egypt and Mexico to one-year terms. The five major powers—the United States, [illegible] Soviet Union, France and China—are the permanent members.

There were indications the full Security council would meet early next week to arrange a meeting of chiefs of staff of the five major powers, and instruct them to draw up quotas of armed forces. Britain has been pressing for immediate organization of air, sea and land services which will provide the teeth in the United Nations organization's peace preservation powers.

The assembly also elected 17 members to the Economics and Social council of the United Nations organization. They are Chile, China, Norway, the United Kingdom, Peru, the Soviet Union, the United States, Canada, Lebanon, Colombia, France, India, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian republic, Cuba and Greece.

Final Vote Delayed

New Zealand and Yugoslavia were tied for the final place, and voting to resolve the deadlock was deferred until Monday.

The Economic and Social council is a main body of the United Nations organization and has authority to investigate economic and social conditions throughout the world and recommend action. It also is permitted to make recommendations "for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all." It is expected to play a large part in the maintenance of peace and security under the United Nations charter.

Looking ahead to next week, the delegates turned their attention to important resolutions, including one on control of atomic energy. A sub-committee will meet to decide at what stage these motions will be raised.

The Russian move for postponement of the vote on the Security council was opposed by U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who said it would set a precedent that might cripple the assembly's work, and by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who told the delegates to put an end to lobbying and get on with the vote."

It was a fresh defeat for the Soviet Union, which on the opening day of the assembly lost in its move to elect a Norwegian as president of the assembly. The Russians had sought a week-end deferment of action on the council to permit further consultations among the major powers.

Sought Consultations

It was a fresh defeat for the Soviet Union, which on the opening day of the Assembly lost in its move to elect a Norwegian as president of the Assembly. The Russians had sought a week-end deferment of action on the council to permit further consultations among the major powers.

"It would be expedient to postpone the elections until the beginning of next week," argued Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate. "We want to give more thought to this question . . . in order to choose the most appropriate candidates."

Five of the six nonpermanent members were elected on the first ballot. All ballots were secret. Then, after two indecisive ballots in which Australia and Canada contended for the seat, the Canadians proposed that Australia be chosen by acclamation.

Withdrawal In Effect

The procedure was ruled out of order, but in effect Canada had withdrawn and Australia received 46 votes on a final ballot, thirteen more than the required two-thirds majority of the 49 votes which were counted. Canada got three votes. Two were invalidated.

Commenting on the results, V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, said he hoped the election would not be taken as a permanent pattern because "there were regions of the world which should be given consideration, and Asia was not sufficiently represented."

Agreeing with Koo, Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, said the French delegation felt it could not adopt a conception of geographical partition which might lead to privileges or exclusions.

To Rotate Presidency

It was expected that an Australian would become president of the security council for the first month. Under a proposed rule yet to be adopted the presidency of the council will rotate among member states each month, according to the English alphabetical order of their names.

It was the nations prepared to vote upon which of the six newly chosen council members would be given the two-year terms the Soviet delegation, backed by the Americans, favored a two-thirds vote, Britain, China and France, holding out for simple majority, won out in an assembly of 30 to 5.

Chosen On First Ballot

Brazil and Australia became two-year members on the first of these ballots. Brazil received 41 votes and Australia 31 out of a possible 47 each. In the second ballot, Poland and the Netherlands were tied with 25 votes each. Under assembly rules, President Paul-Henry Spaak broke the tie by lot, drawing the name of Poland from the ballot box.

Spaak indicated he was annoyed with repeatedly ineffectual balloting, and he said he would propose an amendment on procedure under which, after any ineffectual third ballot, election would be simple majority.

Security Council Members Are Chosen

JAN 13 1946

High Tower

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—Overriding Russian efforts to postpone the balloting, the United Nations As-

sembly today elected six nations to nonpermanent seats on the important Security Council along with a five-power permanent bloc.

Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands and Poland were chosen to nonpermanent membership on the council, which will control the proposed world police force. The United States, Britain, Russia, China and France are the permanent members of the eleven-nation body.

Canada Almost Wins

The election was completed after Canada and Australia went through two indecisive ballots in a run-off between the two members of the British Commonwealth.

Canada then proposed that Australia be chosen by acclamation. That procedure was ruled out of order, but Canada, having in effect withdrawn, Australia recevied 46 votes on the final tally.

The other five non-permanent members were elected on the first ballot. All ballots were secret.

U.S. Candidates Win

The five countries elected on the first ballot were Brazil (47 votes), Egypt (45), Mexico (45), Poland (39) and the Netherlands (37). The five elected states and Canada were on a slate which had been circulated by the United States delegation.

A Russian motion to delay formation of the Security Council was opposed on the floor by United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, who said the Soviet proposal would set a bad precedent. Russia had been reported critical of the candidacies of Mexico and the Netherlands.

Russ Support Changed

First, it was reported that the Russians favored Norway and Belgium for these two places, but at the last minute the Ukraine delegation proposed Norway and New Zealand instead.

On the first ballot Canada received 33 votes and Australia 28. On the second ballot—a runoff between these two dominions of the British Commonwealth—Australia got 27 and Canada 23.

Subsequently the Canadian press said "the indications were that Canada would not receive the sixth seat on the council which likely will be won by Australia."

Canada One Vote Short

Canada missed election on the first ballot by one vote and would have won but for an error by one of the 51 voting nations which put more than six nations on its ballot. The nation making the error was not announced, but it was reported that the ballot had been signed. The ballot, which listed Canada, was invalidated.

But for the invalidation Canada would have received 34 votes—the exact number necessary for election.

Other Votes

Other nations which received votes on the first ballot were Iran (6), Czechoslovakia (6), Norway (5), Denmark (2) and one vote each for Belgium, Ethiopia, Greece, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand backed the move to delay a vote. He virtually demanded a place for Australia on the council as a representative of the Scuthwest Pacific.

John Masaryk, chief of the Czechoslovakian delegation, also lined up with the Russians, contending that a delay would be useful in helping the Assembly make up its mind.

Lack Of Nominations Protested

Bevin, however, called upon the Assembly to "put an end to lobbying and get on with the vote, quite straight." He said he regarded the motion as "a very dangerous precedent."

After the vote, Assembly President Paul-Henri Spaak asked for nominations but none was offered. Spaak then asked the delegates to start voting.

Gromyko immediately protested. He said he could not understand a procedure in which votes could be cast without nominations being made and the merits of the nominees discussed.

Spaak reopened the nominations, and Dmitri Manielsky, Ukrainian delegate, proposed the election of Brazil, New Zeland and Poland for two years and Mexico, Egypt and Norway for one year.

Two Not Candidates

Norway and New Zealand, whose names had not appeared on the American list circulated among the delegates, immediately announced they were not candidates.

Then Spaak called again for votes, and the delegates started a procession to the gilt ballot box on the rostrum.

Disapprove Dutch Policy

Informed sources said Russian objections to the Netherlands might be based on privately-expressed Soviet displeasures with Dutch postwar policies in Indonesia.

It was said also that the Soviet delegates, at a closed conference of the five key powers last night, had asked postponement while they sought instructions from Moscow.

The overall atmosphere of last night's discussions was harmonious, despite the differences on the composition of the Security Council, informants said.

Agree On Economic Council

The conferees were reported to have reached agreement on sixteen nations for representation on the eighteen-nation Economic and Social Council, whose jobs will be to get at the basic economic causes of war.

The delegates actually agreed, it was said, that any one of seventeen nations—the five key powers themselves with Australia, Canada, Iraq, Turkey, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Cuba, Chile and Colombia—would be acceptable.

The Russians said, however, that four Latin-American nations might be too many. They did not say which of the four should be dropped, informants said. If one of the seventeen approved nations should be dropped, there would be two places to fill. Yugoslavia and India were said to have been mentioned during the discussions, but no agreement was reached on either of them.

Atom Force Called Killer of Potency

Briton Says Radio-Activity Destroys Male Tissues

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The development of atomic energy is "fraught with biological danger" because its radio-active forces destroy male potency, a British biologist said today.

Dr. Kenneth Walker, author of many books on male infertility, asserted that radio-active forces are "known to have a profound influence on living tissues and more particularly on the cells responsible for continuation of the race." He advocated immediate research to protect the power of fatherhood.

In a letter printed in "The Lancet," British medical journal, Dr. Walker wrote: "The medical profession will have a heavy responsibility to bear if, with full knowledge of the danger ahead, it waits until the industrialists have completed their plans before it starts to investigate their biological consequences.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt that the energies about to be let loose on the earth will be fraught with biological danger."

Ammunition Ship Feared Lost In Gale

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—Fear was expressed today that an ammunition ship with a crew of ten was lost in gales which have been sweeping Britain's coast since Monday.

Searchers reported the finding on Winterbourne Beach of two bodies, believed to be crew members of the vessel, a landing craft loaded with explosives.

The Queen Mary, after standing off shore overnight, finally made port at Southampton on her last trip before being converted to carry GI brides and their children to the United States.

The storm blew three mines ashore at St. Leonards, Sussex, where the waterfront area was evacuated.

Hospital Equipment Will Be Sent To Poland

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—Complete equipment for thirteen hospitals will be sent to war-ravaged Poland and Yugoslavia by the end of this month, Lieutenant General Sir H. M. Gale, chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's European operations, announced today.

The first of the hospitals, purchased by UNRRA from the United States Army, will leave Newcastle for Poland Monday. The equipment had been packed for shipment to the Pacific before Japan's surrender. Eleven are 1,000-bed hospitals, one is a 750-bed evacuation unit and another is a 400-bed field hospital.

G. I. Prison Guard Defended

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP).—Private First Class John A. Crosscope, former member of the staff of the Lichfield disciplinary center, testified today that he never had seen the cases [illegible] to G. I. prisoners cited [illegible] Sergeant Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky. Smith is the first of nine guards and two officers called before an American summary court on charges of mistreating inmates of the center.

Club Honors Eisenhower

London, Jan. 12 (AP)—General Eisenhower has been given an honorary life membership in the famed St. Andrews Golf Club, but he hopes his "performance as a golfer will not be publicized by my Scottish friends, as they would disown me at once." The General's remarks were made in his letter of acceptance, made public here today.

LASKI AGAIN RAPS U. S. 'BIG BUSINESS'

British Laborite Assails It as Reactionary—He Calls for 'Anglo-Russian Solidarity'

LEWES, England, Jan. 12 (AP)—Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party Executive, said today that "the America of big business" was reactionary in international relations.

He urged Britain to cling to "Anglo-Russian solidarity as the key to world peace."

Addressing the Sussex Federation of Labor Parties, Professor Laski declared that for Britain "nothing is more urgent than the fullest and closest understanding with Russia." He said this was "perfectly compatible with friendship for America."

But, he added, "it is necessary to say quite clearly that the America of big business is not less reactionary in international relations than it is toward every progressive measure to benefit the workers of the United States."

Professor Laski's views have been dissociated from policies of Britain's Labor Government by several officials of that Government since the elections last July.

Professor Laski said he hoped Britain would "energetically support all efforts to get rid of [Generalissimo Francisco] Franco's poisonous regime and restore Spain, not to some Vatican-sponsored monarch, but to the common people whom Hitler and Mussolini combined to deprive of their freedom."

Continuing his discussion of international affairs, Professor Laski asserted: "We must be careful not to become the agents of Dutch imperialism in Indonesia or of that monarchical type of reaction so dear to Mr. Churchill's heart in Greece."

He said he hoped Britain also would cultivate the "closest friendship" with France and asserted that Prime Minister Attlee's Government must "get an agreement with India—after this summer it might be too late."

Peace Action Slated

Paris, Jan. 12 (AP)—Deputies of the five-power Foreign Ministers will begin the preliminary drafting of European peace treaties in London shortly, diplomatic quarters said today.

They will make a beginning on implementation of the decisions of the Big Three Foreign Ministers at Moscow with the drafting of Italian peace terms, it was reported.

They thus will resume the work that was interrupted by the breakdown of the Council of five Foreign Ministers meeting in London last fall.

By the Moscow agreement, France will be one of the signatories of the treaty with Italy. It is likely that Italy will be asked to send a delegation to London.

McNarney Asks G. I.'s in Germany To Stop Mass Demonstrations

McNarney Critical Of Draft Boards

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney appealed to his troops tonight to cease public demonstrations, asserting that "what has happened recently has brought home to Congress that draft boards have not done as good a job as might have been done."

The European commander said such demonstrations were "harmful to our country" and "damaging" to its prestige in other countries.

Speaking to 55 representatives of 22,000 protesting G.I.'s, McNarney acknowledged that "we have not done as good a job as we should have" in redeployment, adding that "one of the mistakes of the War department has been that it has not been sufficiently demanding upon draft boards for replacements."

Replacements Needed

He told the soldiers their people back home should "bear down on the draft boards so the War department can send us the men to fill your places."

"Congressmen wanted to be re-elected," he said, reminding the men that Congress has been under pressure from mothers "who want Johnny home."

The general, whose name was hissed and booed by the grumbling soldiers during a recent demonstration in his absence, called the conference upon his return from the four-power meeting in Berlin.

"I would prefer not to see these demonstrations," he said.

"I believe they have awakened people at home to your problems which they might not understand. I think a continuation would be harmful to our country."

Questioned by G. I.'s

During the ninety-minute talk, McNarney was bombarded with question after question by the G. I. conferees.

Many of the soldiers contended there was a surplus of men in Europe.

Cpl. Lloyd C. Owen, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., charged there were men in McNarney's own secretariat "not knowing wha[illegible]." Another asserted that [illegible] of WACS on bicycles could "[illegible]ce 12 military policemen in jeeps guarding an installation.

"You find these surplus men for me," the commander then enjoined the troops, "and we will send them home."

New Demonstration Possible

McNarney said that he personally would like to get all the men home immediately, but that the United States has European com-

30.24-249

mitments to which it must adhere.

McNarney told the soldiers that while he believed their three-night series of demonstrations were harmful to American prestige among the other occupying powers, he did not necessarily believe they had had any important effect as yet on the Germans.

Before the conference, there were indications the soldiers planned their fourth straight night of demonstrations. The protest wave already had reached 3d Army headquarters at Bad Toelz, where 400 GI's held an orderly meeting and voted to send petitions to Congress.

McNarney Studies Demobilization

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP). Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, took up personally the problem of demobilization with his troops' today and asked them to discontinue their demonstrations because he felt they were damaging American prestige in the eyes of other occupation powers in Germany.

Returning from a meeting of the four-power Allied Council in Berlin, the European commander in chief summoned representatives of all his army units to explain the reasons for the slowdown in shipments home.

Soldiers Booed His Name

During his absence GI's massed on three successive nights in front of his headquarters here, booing his name and that of Secretary of War Patterson.

The numbers attending the demonstrations dwindled last night, however, after 50 representatives of 22,000 soldiers in the Frankfurt area held a question-and-answer session with McNarney's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Harold Bull.

The protest, however, spread last night to 3d Army headquarters at Bad Toelz, where 400 soldiers held an orderly meeting, aired their grievances and voted to send a petition to congressmen and others.

Senators Pledge Help.

London, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—Senators Connally (D.-Tex.) and Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) today pledged intervention in Washington when a dozen G. I.'s appealed to them for help in speeding redeployment of U. S. troops to the United States.

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Connally, who received the delegation in his room at Claridge's Hotel, declared "I see no need to maintain troops here, [illegible] may be a skeleton force," and added:

"I think they (the War Department) are going to be a little more liberal from here on out."

Vandenberg, waiting in the lobby, while Connally talked with the delegation for twenty minutes, promised he would send a message home today to help their cause.

"I've been amazed at half a dozen particular individual cases since I've been here," Vandenberg said.

" I don't think there is any justification for your not having a target date you can count on. I think the minimum demand you have a right to insist on is a reasonable date to go home," he added.

Received By Mrs. Roosevelt

The soldiers obtained appointments with the two Senators after having been received yesterday by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is serving with them on the delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

Shanghai G. I.s Join Protest on Demobilization

Act Just After Wedemeyer Praises Them for Not Holding Demonstrations

Shanghai, Jan. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today told his China theater troops he was proud that they had not held demobilization speedup demonstrations. A short time later, 600 men and a few officers did, voicing send-us-home demands.

"Your sense of fairness and decency and your determination to reflect credit upon yourselves and your country during war and after V-J Day have won the admiration and respect of everyone," Wedemeyer said in a special message.

Pleas Given Senators

He said Americans are not in China to do a job for the Chinese but "we are here to do a job for our country, a job deemed vital by our government."

A committee of four carried the soldiers' pleas to two touring United States senators.

Meantime, in Manila, two privates reported they had 113,341 signatures on a petition to be sent to Congress.

General MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters said 6,248 personnel, chiefly enlisted men, would be started home over the week end and Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., in Honolulu announced a speedup to release an additional 6,000 men this month.

600 Demonstrate

Six hundred soldiers and a scattering of officers in the Shanghai area demonstrated before the American Club and at the race course after Wedemeyer's message had been released. Spokesmen asserted the need for American troops in China no longer exists. They also asked that draftees be speeded to China to replace veterans.

Senators Knowland (R., Cal.) and Tunnel (D., Del.) on a war surplus inspection tour, promised to relay the complaints to Congress.

Meeting Arranged

Later, Wedemeyer arranged to meet demonstration leaders in his office "so we can talk this over, man to man." He said there would be no intimidation and that the men could demonstrate if they remained orderly.

The General told correspondents: "the vast majority of my men do want to go home, but their approach to the problem is somewhat disappointing, because I would like my officers and enlisted men to come to me and put their problems before me squarely as man to man and ask my assistance. I felt I had created such a feeling in my theater."

Soldiers committees in Manila also have requested an audience with the senators when they reach that city.

General Richardson announced a lowering of discharge points from 50 to 48 and said that would qualify more than 6,000 for immediate release.

In Tokyo, General MacArthur instructed field commanders to send home unneeded men regardless of point scores.

MACARTHUR CUTS DISCHARGE SCORE FOR PACIFIC UNITS

Enlisted Men with 48 Points, Officers with 68 to Be Shipped Home.

M'NARNEY ISSUES PLEA

European Commander Urges Men to End Demonstrations, Hits Draft Boards.

TOKYO, Sunday, Jan. 13 — (AP) General MacArthur today ordered the immediate lowering of the discharge point score for Army officers and enlisted men under his command.

The point score for enlisted men were cut from 50 to 48. Additionally, those with three years and two months of service were made eligible for return to the United States.

Officers' points were reduced from 70 to 68, or three years and 11 months service.

The order affects all Army personnel in the Pacific who are under MacArthur. The order reiterated his declaration that "if possible, no ship is to return to the United States with an empty berth.'

Eighth Army headquarters said it would be announced later how many occupation troops in Japan would be affected by the liberalized point score. Those who will qualify will be moved to disposition centers in the order of their point scores as shipping and replacement depot facilities become available.

Army Denies Gag.

Manila, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A protest by the staff of the Army newspaper Daily Pacifican that "our hands are now bound" by new supervisory measures brought an explanation today from Army authorities that the new policy was aimed at building up the Army rather than undermining it — but does not constitute gag rule.

In Shanghai Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today told his China theater troops he was proud that they had not held demobilization speedup demonstrations. A short time later, 600 men and a few officers did, voicing send-us-home demands similar to those made by other Yanks throughout the world.

Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters said 6,248 personnel, chiefly enlisted men, would be started home over the week end and Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. in Honolulu announced a speedup to release an additional 6,000 men this month.

GI's At India Base To Aid Troop Protest

Calcutta, Jan. 12 (AP)—United States soldiers at Panagarh air depot, 90 miles from here, pledged their support today to troops in Calcutta and Manila who have demonstrated in protest against the Army's redeployment program.

Approximately 1,500 men, meeting at the base theater last night, collected funds to promote advertisements publicizing complaints.

Col. Ned B. Chase, depot commanding officer, told the mass meeting that air-force headquarters in the theater was "working night and day to arrange for the disposal of surplus property."

Soldiers complained that the Army was mismananging troop transportation and property disposal and said Indian civilians should be employed to perform the less technical jobs of salvage disposal.

Others said the Army had failed to develop an educational and recreational program promised overseas troops and had substituted instead drills in formations and instructions in military subjects.

UNREST OF TROOPS ORIGINATES IN U.S., SAYS EISENHOWER

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 12.—(AP) The wave of "bring them home" public opinion in the United States is blinding American occupation troops to the importance of the Allies' "unfinished task" in Germany and Japan, General Dwight D. Eisenhower told a news conference today.

Blaming this condition for much of the current unrest in the European and Pacific theaters, the former supreme Allied commander in Europe said:

"This campaign to bring the boys home gets back to the soldier and has a very definite influence on his attitude and morale. He thinks 'Well, if everyone says bring us on home we must not have much to do over here.'

"It's extremely difficult for a commanding officer—in the face of this kind of thing—to convince the men of the real importance of their assignment.

"If the democratic Allies believe that a good solid occupation of hostile territory is necessary it's up to us to keep our forces at reasonable strength."

Eisenhower reiterated he was doing everything possible to give the men who have "borne the brunt of battle a chance to go home," but said he could not make miracles.

Responding to a question, the chief of staff said the U. S. Army was in the midst of a vigorous recruiting drive but that "disintegration must pause before the possibilities of recruitment are realized."

He said it would be possible to reduce the American occupation armies in Germany to a small force to be dispatched to "trouble spots" as the policy of reestablishing responsibility with German authorities proceeded.

Germany's ability to wage war has been smashed for the time being but a look at the history of the German people demonstrates that "one cannot differ to change the will to wage war," Eisenhower added.

"We all have to get a consciousness that war is the worst tragedy that can befall the human race," Eisenhower said. "With the atomic era war presents even greater possibilities of horror and destruction. Scientists put the limit of atomic power at the destruction of the human race itself.

"We must insist that man adopt an international viewpoint. The greatest patriot today is the greatest ally. Nationalism with its concomitant isolationism must go. We must help other nations and reduce those frictions which bring war."

come the center of American life."

And from Munich: "We want home quick with none of the damned excuses."

The War and Navy departments are so desirous of talking back that they requested the joint House-Senate session be arranged to hear Eisenhower and Nimitz. This information came from a congressional leader.

The session is tentatively set for Tuesday morning in the auditorium of the Congressional Library.

Training Time Cut

Meanwhile, the Army cut the training period for new recruits in order to step up the flow of replacements to relieve service men overseas. The period was reduced from 17 weeks to 13.

Eisenhower also was reported to have cautioned all commands against giving veteran troops any retakes in basic or other elemental training just to keep them busy.

GI Complaints Still Pouring In To Congressmen

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—GI heat kept Capitol Hill uncomfortably warm today, despite the promise of a speedy airing of the whole demobilization situation.

Announcement that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz would discuss the problem before a joint Congressional session next Tuesday brought no immediate halt in the flow of angry cables and radiograms from overseas personnel.

"When the blazes is a tuba player considered essential for a fighting army?" one GI cabled a senator.

Excuses Assailed

A message from another from Guam: "Don't let the Pentagon be-

on his desk, he produced such samples as:

"Dogs, horses, Hitler's silverware and GI brides get rides home but high-point men wait for weeks and months"—a soldier in Germany. "Let's get eligible high pointers home for discharge"—a WAC in France.

"We small brass want out too."—a homesick second lieutenant.

Johnson said most of the cables protest the Army is welching on promises to release men at the end of two years service. Others complain because fathers are being released; because low-point men in the United States have been freed; because men who have not been overseas are being released.

Some Have Many Names

Some cables carry scores of names. Others are from single soldiers. Many soldiers list their point totals along with total and overseas service. Quite a few are from officers, he said.

Thirteen "GI voters in Tokyo" offered: "Don't forget us and we won't forget you."

A combat infantryman in Austria was less polite. He asked: "What is going on in Washington. Get your traveling papers in order. If I ever get home you better travel fast and far."

"Congress got us in, how about getting us out," asked an entire

company from Germany.

Senator Johnson did not expect what Eisenhower and Nimitz say Tuesday to eliminate need for a thorough congressional probe. He told a reporter: "We are after a lot of details and will go ahead with our inquiry."

Berlin Refugees' Barracks Built

Berlin, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United States military government today installed 500 Polish Jewish refugees who have infiltrated into the American sector of Berlin into a temporary camp and rushed construction of two more barracks in anticipation of caring for perhaps 2,500 additional refugees.

The 500 were part of the 2,000 Jews who moved out of the Russian sector of the city when the Russians sought to evacuate them to the Soviet occupation zone. Frankly anticipating that the entire number and perhaps others would apply for admission to the new camp, the Americans immediately started preparing additional facilities.

Labeled "Illegally Entered"

Col. Frank Howley, director of military government here, said the Americans held to the view that the refugees were not "displaced persons but illegally entered persons."

"But we can't do anything but take care of them temporarily until a policy is fixed on higher levels," he added. "For the present they can't move westward and they refuse to go back East."

Army trucks hauled the 500 refugees from their old lodging in a rickety pavilion to a camp in the Wannsee borough administered by a team from the United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration.

They were given physicial examinations, and four persons were placed in each steam-heated room. They were being fed the current 2,300-calory ration for displaced persons, which will be reduced to 1,600 later.

"They are guests and can do anything they please," Howley said.

NaziReport Hints at Doping

Gestapo Prevented Autopsy on Van der Lubbe

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP).—Reports that Marinus van der Lubbe, who was executed as the arsonist in the fateful Reichstag fire of 1933, had been drugged by the Nazis at his trial gained credence today with the disclosure that the Gestapo took extraordinary pains to prevent an autopsy on his body.

Van der Lubbe's body first was given to the Leipzig University for experimental purposes, but when relatives presented a claim the body was hastily buried, according to a newly-discovered report of a Gestapo section chief. The report said the grave "presently is being guarded day and night," and that the body later would be cremated, "quietly and secretly."

All G. I.'s in 80th Now Out of Europe

Frankfurt, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—The entire Eightieth Infantry Division has now cleared the European Continent, the Army announced today. The Forty-second Field Hospital and two units of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Division, forced to return to Le Havre after two days at sea, sailed today aboard the Costa Rica Victory.

Big Armored Units Urged in Infantry

Army Board Findings Are Based on War Experience

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP). An army general board formerly headed by the late Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., has recommended to the War Department the addition of large armored units to divisions it believes were not big enough or powerful enough in the European war.

In evaluating the western European campaign, the board found that infantry divisions were limited in independent operations by the fact that only tank units were attached to them.

Would Reduce Losses

The board advocated that large armored units be added as integral parts of infantry divisions to spearhead infantry assaults and reduce losses in manpower. This would make the new infantry division a bigger, more mobile, more flexible and more efficient force, a commentary from United States headquarters in the European theater said.

The board recommended also that the infantry's rifles and machine guns should be made lighter and that artillery units be enlarged to include more 155-mm. howitzers.

The present 105-mm. cannon was found to be unsatisfactory and the best anti-tank weapon was declared to be another tank. The board recommended that anti-tank companies be abolished and replaced by more tank units.

2,000 Germans Held in Death Of U.S. Airmen

Await Trial for Killing or Maltreating Flyers Shot Down During War

MINDEN, Germany, Jan. 12 (AP).—At least 2,000 Germans have been rounded up to await trial on charges of murdering or mistreating captured American airmen, an officer of the British war crimes section in the British occupation zone said today.

He estimated that 700 cases, involving the slaying or mistreatment of 1,500 American airmen who fell into the hands of German civilians, would be ready for military courts in the American zone within a few months.

"Teams of investigators working in the American, British and French zones have been collecting evidence and rounding up witnesses since the war ended," he said.

"It was decided that when all the cases were completed a series of trials would be held in the American zone," he said.

"The bodies of 100 American airmen have been found in crude graves throughout Germany and in nearly every case the murderers have been tracked down."

Nuernberg Witnesses Freed

NUERNBERG, Jan. 12 (AP).—Allied prosecutors disclosed today that twenty-three prospective witnesses—including one of Adolf Hitler's former secretaries and the widow and daughter of Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler—were removed recently from the Nuernberg jail.

Still In Custody

All those removed have been turned over to the United States 3d Army, and there was no immediate information on whether they would be freed. Presumably, however, the prosecutors decided none was needed to testify before the international tribunal.

Johanna Wolf was the second of Hitler's former secretaries to be turned over to military authorities. Christa Schroeder previously was removed from prison but it still in military custody.

Himmler's widow, Margarete, and his daughter, Gundrun, had been in custody since early summer, when they were arrested in northern Italy.

The disclosure marked the first time that the disposition of prisoners held as witnesses had been officially announced.

The international war-crimes tribunal held a closed session this morning and will resume trial proceedings Monday morning.

Orthodox Czechs Seek Moscow Link

Moscow, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A six-man commission from Prague, headed by Bishop Administrator Chestemir Krachmar, applied today for inclusion of the Czecho-Slovak Orthodox Church within the Moscow patriarchy. The most recent figures available here show 11,000,000 Roman Catholics in Czecho-Slovakia, 1,000,000 Protestants and 145,000 of the Orthodox faith.

Spain In Negotiations On Expelling Germans

Madrid, Jan. 12 (AP)—Alberto Martin Artajo, Foreign Minister, said today Spain was negotiating with the United States and Britain on the expulsion and repatriation of some Germans in this country and confirmed reports that Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, would visit Portugal.

In his first conference with foreign correspondents since he assumed office last July, Martin Artajo said the Belgian Government had asked that Leon de Grelle, Rexist leader, be turned over to Belgium to answer criminal charges. The case was reported referred to the Spanish council of state for action.

Beating of Norwalk Flyer Described by Pretty Nazi

NAPLES, Jan. 13—(AP) A Nazi S.S. major's pretty private secretary testified today at the war crimes trial of four Nazi officers that she witnessed brutal beatings administered to allied prisoners of war.

The pert, 24-year-old brunette typist, Christa Roy, who testified her unofficial duties included sharing a villa with her boss and seven other Nazis, said she took notes during a "strong examination" in which an American office of strategic services (OSS) Captain, Roderick Hall of South Norwalk Conn., was whipped by Germans in an attempt to make him divulge secrets.

The girl's former boss, S.S. Maj. August Schiffer, and three other officers are being tried for the murder of Hall.

The girl said she was called into the "examination" after a blonde gestapo interpreter, Mariana Schiffereger, left the room "because Mariana disliked to see prisoners beaten." The secretary said she also had witnessed beatings administered to two British soldiers who were suspended from a bar in the torture room. She denied any knowledge of the murder of the Britons and the American to which the prosecution has announced Schiffer already has confessed.

Swedish Reforms Asked

King Gustav Submits New Social Program to Parliament

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 12 (AP).—A program for further "social reform work" upon Sweden's economy, already highly socialized was presented yesterday to the Riksdag (Parliament) by King Gustav V.

The King said the Riksdag would receive proposals for compulsory sickness insurance, increased old-age pensions, a substantial extension of public support for mothers and children, including holidays for housewives and free school meals, and extended state support of housing.

Vishinsky Leaves Sofia, Is Returning to Moscow

Is Said to Seek Instructions Before Going On to London

SOFIA, Jan. 12 (AP).—Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar Andrei I. Vishinsky left Sofia today for Moscow to receive what the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry described as "further instructions on U. N. O. and Balkan questions" before proceeding to the United Nations Assembly in London.

The Big Three foreign ministers agreed at Moscow last month on a broadening of the Bulgarian government. Carrying out the decision has been complicated, however, by the demands of opposition parties for election of a new Parliament.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petko Stainov said that Vishinsky's visit had resulted as yet in no positive results as far as Bulgaria was concerned.

Iranian Police Repel Invasion Of Iraq Nomads

Report Khorramshahr Push Stopped; Azerbaijan Is Calm After New Flare-Up

TEHRAN, Iran, Jan. 12 (AP).—National gendarmerie headquarters announced tonight that armed nomads had invaded the Iranian city of Khorramshahr from Iraq, but were driven back across the frontier. The announcement identified the tribesmen as followers of the Sheik of Khazal and said they had "forced themselves into a Khorramshahr estate of which the sheik had claimed ownership."

Khorramshahr, generally regarded as being in the British sphere of influence, is situated about ten miles northwest of the Iranian oil port of Abadan, and is only thirty miles from the Persian Gulf. The joined Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, flowing out of Iraq, and the Karun River, which drains west-cental Iran, meet at Khorramshahr.

In northern Iran, calm apparently had been restored after new outbreaks of violence were reported yesterday.

The American Embassy announced formally that Robert Rossow jr., American Consul at Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan Province, had denied a Russian report that he had "offered the support of his government" to the head of the insurgent Democratic party regime in Azerbaijan.

Mannerheim May Resign

HELSINKI, Jan. 12 (AP).—Informed sources said today that Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim was expected to resign soon as President of Finland. Mannerheim has been hospitalized for ulcers.

TOWN ON FRONTIER OF IRAN ATTACKED BY ARMED NOMADS

TEHRAN, Jan. 12. — (AP) Armed nomads from the south have invaded the Iranian town of Khorramshahr on the Iraq frontier and have been driven back into Iraq, the government announced today.

The Iranian people, jarred recently by the revolt in the north-western province of Azerbaijan, which resulted in proclamation of an autonomous national government of Iranian Azerbaijan, heard from their government that tribesmen identified as followers of the Shiek of Khazal had struck into the border town about 10 miles northwest of the Iranian oil port of Abadan. The town is on the Persian gulf, at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates river, flowing out of Iraq.

The announcement said national gendarmerie met the tribesmen who had "forced themselves into a Khorramshahr estate of which the shiek had claimed ownership."

Calm has been restored in Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, the United States embassy here officially denied a Russian report that American aid had been offered to the insurgent forces in the north, scene of recent fresh disorders.

The embassy said Robert Rossow, Jr., United States consul at Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, had denied the Russian report that he had offered the support of his government to Jafar Pishehvari, head of the insurgent democratic separatist government in Azerbaijan.

The embassy said the announcement was made after an exchange of messages with Rossow.

The report in question was published by Russian language newspapers and credited to the Baku (Soviet) radio. It had said the consul had congratulated Pishehvari as "head of the new government" and offered him "aid and the moral support of the United States government."

No new information was available concerning recent outbreaks in Zenjan and Chalus earlier this week, in which two insurgents were reported killed and five wounded.

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Clashes Reported Near Soerabaja

Batavia, Java, Jan. 12 (AP)—British authorities said today that two Indian soldiers were killed and two wounded in a series of clashes between British and Indonesian forces southwest of Soerabaja, Dutch naval base.

Another Indian soldier was wounded while on patrol duty at Bandoeng, Java's summer capital. The British said Indonesian forces had fired four mortar shells into southern Semarang but that there were no casualties.

END OF FIGHTING ORDERED TONIGHT BY CHINA LEADERS

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12 — (AP) The guns of China's civil conflict were ordered silenced throughout the nation by midnight Sunday, a government spokesman announced today.

The cease fire order, halting five months of sporadic gunplay since Japan's fall, was issued as the government shaped new compromise offers to lay before China's unity conference now in session.

Gen. Chang Chun, the government's truce negotiator, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek advised his armies Thursday they must cease fire before midnight Sunday, granting leeway so that the orders could reach the most remote points.

Chou En-Lai, the Communist negotiator, announced that similar orders had been issued by the Communist headquarters at Yenan.

General Chang made his announcement before the unity session, known as the political consultative conference, and said the three-man commission to enforce terms of the truce would reach Peiping Sunday.

Members are Walter Robertson, U. S. Charge d'affaires; Gen. Cheng Chieh-min, representing the government, and Gen. Yeh Chien-Ying, chief of staff of the Communist armies.

The unity conference unanimously adopted a resolution thanking Gen. George C. Marshall, special U. S. envoy to China, for his help in arranging the truce, then adjourned until Monday.

The conference selected a commission of eight to visit the former fronts to observe conditions. Madame Feng Yu-Hsiang, wife of China's "Christian General," was appointed after Madame Chou En-Lai, wife of the Communist leader, urged the inclusion of women on the commission.

[A Yenan broadcast, heard by Associated Press monitors in San Francisco, said the *Emancipation Daily*, central organ of the Communist party, headlined its leading editorial: "Peace Realized."

Compared To Jap Surrender

["The rejoicing with which the Chinese people receive the Kuomintang-Communist cease-fire order is no less than the Japanese surrender announcement," it added.

[John Roderick, Associated Press correspondent, in a dispatch from Yenan said many high officials there expressed the view "that finally China has come to her senses and after nearly two decades of internal bickering has set her feet on the path to unity and independence."]

The Government delegation to the unity conference was at work on its plan to broaden the present one-party government to include other parties.

Chou, who heads the Communist delegation, declined to comment on the plan until it was formally submitted to the conference.

Assembly Compromise Ready

The Government also had ready a compromise on the thorny question of calling the national assembly to draft a new constitution, Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan (council) said.

Sun said the plan was for the assembly to meet as scheduled May 5, then dissolve later and be replaced by a new freely elected assembly within six months after dissolution.

The Communists have objected to convening of the assembly before an election, saying it would be packed by Government delegates chosen before the outbreak of the war with Japan.

Chou assured the unity conference that the Communists were ready to talk compromise on yet another knotty problem, the union of the government and Communist armies.

He said that if a concrete plan were worked out for reorganization and nationalization of the armies, the Communists would not press for more than twenty divisions allotted them under last October's pact.

Peiping Becomes Truce Site

Chungking, Jan. 12 (AP)—A three-member commission created to implement the truce in China's civil strife plans to fly to Peiping tomorrow to establish executive headquarters.

Gen. Chang Chun, Central Government representative who negotiated the truce with the Chinese Communists' Gen. Chou Enlai in the presence of General Marshall, announced the commission's plans at today's session of the Political Consultation Conference.

American In Charge

Truce commissioners are Gen. Cheng Chieh-min, of the National Government; Gen. Yeh Chien-ying, of the Communists, and Walter Robertson, United States charge d'affaires in Chungking.

Chang told the conference that Col. Henry A. Byroade, new American military attache, would be chief of staff at the headquarters in Peiping with authority to execute various orders and assign inspection groups at different points.

He said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had ordered all government military units to cease fire before midnight tomorrow. This much leeway was given to enable the order to reach remote points. Chou said similar orders had been issued by the Communist high command at Ydnan.

200,000 Japs Still Armed

Chou urged that a time limit be set for disarmament of Japanese troops in China. He estimated that 200,000 are still armed, including a number "surrounded by Communists."

Measures for disbanding puppet troops and punishing those who stimulated civil war also were urged by the Communist general.

He assured the conference that if concrete plans for reorganization of the Chinese army were decided, the Communists would not press for more than the 20 divisions allotted them under an agreement with the National Government October 10.

Delegates Kept Informed

Both Chou and Chang told the 38 conference delegates, representing China's various political factions, of the negotiations leading to the truce agreement.

Formal plans for broadening the Chinese Government to include other parties are being drafted for submission to the Political Conference, said Dr. Sun Fo, president of the legislative council and son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic.

Yenan Satisfied

Yenan, Jan. 11 [*AP—Delayed*]—This Chinese Communist capital today received news of the civil strife truce and Chiang Kai-shek's pledge of freedom and democracy for China with quiet but apparently intense satisfaction.

There were no celebrations or demonstrations.

NEW APPOINTEES FILL VACANCIES IN JAPANESE CABINET

TOKYO, Jan. 12—(AP) The Kyodo news agency:

Sempachi Soejima, 64, agriculture and forestry minister. He formerly was chairman of the board of Tokyo's Stock exchange.

Chuzo Mitsuchi, 74, concurrently home minister and minister of transportation. He replaces the two ministers who resigned these portfolios.

Yoshishige Abe, 65, minister of education.

Wataru Narahashi, chief cabinet secretary.

Akiyochi Tajiri, 49, deputy chief cabinet secretary.

ter, Kyodo said. He also will serve as Tranportation Minister. He succeeds Zenjiro Horikiri as Home Minister and Takao Tanaka as transportation chief.

Yoshishige Abe, 65, one of Japan's outstanding students of philosophy, was reported named to the Education Ministry, and Wataru Narahashi, formerly president of the board of legislation, as chief Cabinet secretary. They succeed Tamon Maeda and Daisaburo Tsugita, respectively.

Matsumoto Reappointed

Kyodo said Dr. Joji Matsumoto was reappointed minister without portfolio. Presumably the Government plans to ask Allied permission for him to remain in office.

Mitsuchi, between 1927 and 1932, served variously as Minister of Finance, Communications, Railways and Education. He was elected to the House of Representatives eleven times and was appointed to the Privy Council in 1940.

Press Comment Caustic

Japan's press caustically greeted news of the resignations.

The newspaper *Mainichi* said the Cabinet should have resigned *en bloc* and added: "All the people think so too."

Shidehara, recalled from virtual obscurity to head the Government after Japan's fall, long has been out of touch with political affairs, *Mainichi* asserted, and "has failed because trying to rule on an old ideal."

By Cabinet decision, Shidehara is expected to remain in office pending efforts to form a Cabinet acceptable to General MacArthur.

Annamite Leader Reports Bribe Offer

French, Denying Any Such Move, Say They Know Chief of Indo-Chinese Rebels Is Incorruptible.

S. Swinton

Hanoi, Indo China, Jan. 11 (Delayed).—Ho Chi Minh, mystery man of the Annamite revolutionary movement and president of the unrecognized republic of Viet Nam, declared in an interview today that he had been offered a bribe of 2,000,000 piastres ($285,777) if he would give up his fight for Indo-Chinese independence. His revolutionary government is flourishing undisturbed by the Chinese occupation authorities. Ho declared that he had not only refused the bribe but that his people "are ready to fight."

The slight, bearded President, who also heads the powerful Left-wing Viet Minh party, did not say specifically on whose behalf the bribe had been offered, and an official French spokesman declared that if Ho was suggesting that the French had made the offer, his statement was absolutely false.

"We've known Ho Chi Minh as an opponent for ten years and he is not a man to be bribed," the spokesman commented.

Ho expressed the hope that the United Nations would intervene in Indo-China and stop bloodshed.

"We will fight as guerrillas with what we have," he declared. "When we fought the Japanese we used knives and native-made guns. Nobody will bring freedom to you. You must fight for it."

He admitted that the Viet Nam army was small and badly equipped and had no pilots for its air force of two small planes.

storm-tossed Shidehara cabinet lightened by the resignation of five ministers and a deputy chief cabinet secretary completed its reorganization tonight.

The six officials who walked the political plank in obedience to General MacArthur's directive purging ultra-nationalists from the government were replaced by new men, and the mended cabinet awaited only the return of ailing Premier Kijuro Shidehara to resume its delicate task of governing under foreign control.

Shidehara, aged 72, is recovering from pneumonia. He is expected to be at his desk again next Tuesday.

The Japanese press commented caustically on the developments. The newspaper Mainichi said the whole cabinet should have resigned, and declared that Shidehara "has failed because he is trying to rule on an old ideal." Asahi editorially accused the Shidehara regime of favoring the upper classes in its approach to the vital problem of the people's livelihood.

The consensus of the press was that the patched cabinet would continue the conservative, nonpartisan policies of the old setup.

Emphasizing one of the problems the reconstructed cabinet will have on its hands, several thousand municipal employes marched into Tokyo metropolitan headquarters today demanding a 300 per cent wage boost to keep up with the skyrocketing cost of living. Men in the municipal service currently receive 170 yen ($11.33) monthly, and women 50 yen ,$3.33).

The new men taken into the cabinet included, according to

Japs Complete Reorganizing Of Cabinet

Tokyo, Jan. 12 (AP)—Premier Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet completed its reorganization tonight by filling six vacancies.

The Japanese press reported that the five new officials—one will serve in two Ministries—will perpetuate the Government's conservative, nonpartisan complexion.

Kyodo News Agency said the three new Ministers and two lesser Cabinet officials will be installed tomorrow at a ceremony within the imperial palace.

Seeking Allied Approval

First, however, approval will be obtained from Allied headquarters, the agency added.

The reorganization was completed with the appointment of Sempaichi Soejima, 64, as Agriculture and Forestry Minister to replace Kenzo Matsumura, Soejima formerly was chairman of the board of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and once held a high position in the Agriculture Ministry.

Director Of Board

Takeshige Ishguro, 48, former chief secretary of the Privy Council, was named director of the board of legislation.

Akiyochi Tajiri, identified by Kyodo as former Japanese minister to the Philippines, was named deputy chief cabinet secretary, succeeding Shigeo Miyoshi. Tajiri was counsellor in the Japanese Embassy in China in 1940.

Mitsuchi Is Home Minister

Chuzo Mitsuchi, 74, member of the Privy Council and veteran Government official, was named to the important post of Home Min-

REPARATIONS STUDIED

Far East Commission Briefed on Japan's Ability to Pay

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Far Eastern Commission members were briefed today on progress of studies to determine Japan's ability to pay war damages.

H. D. Maxwell, Chief of Staff of the United States Reparations Commission, reviewed findings in a closed session with the commission, new policy-making body.

Seek 300% Pay Rise in Tokyo

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP).—Several thousand municipal employees marched today into Tokyo metropolitan headquarters with demands for a 300 per cent wage increase. There was no violence. Men currently receive 170 yen ($11.33) a month and women, fifty yen ($3.33).

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Yanks To Get Jap Silk

Tokyo, Jan. 12 (AP)—Allied headquarters directed the Japanese Government today to release 15,000 bolts of silk for sale to occupation forces through post exchanges. The Army will select weights, colors and widths.

New Airfield In Japan

Yokohama, Jan. 12 (AP)—The new Haneda airfield between here and Tokyo will be completed by July 15 and will have one runway 7,000 feet in length and another 5,000 feet, the Army announced today. The field will handle traffic of the Air Transport Command.

Slain G.I. Sentry Identified

Three Japanese Will Be Tried on Murder Charge

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (AP)—A sentry slain with his own bayonet on Dec. 19 was identified today by 8th Army Headquarters as Private First Class Robert C. Young, of Syracuse. Headquarters announced three Japanese would be tried soon on murder charges.

Young was killed while attempting to prevent a trio from raiding a government storehouse at Sapporo, on Hokkaido Island. Japanese police said one of the three suspects has confessed.

CHENNAULT IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 12—(AP) Quietly and unobtrusively, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault slipped into Chungking last night to become, it is rumored, adviser to Chiang Kai-Shek.

His arrival was so unobserved it could not be confirmed until today.

Chennault, as commander of the famed Flying Tigers and later the U. S. 14th air force, did much to protect free China from Japanese air raids. He returned to China as a private citizen.

PATTERSON VISITS KOREA

Soldiers There Raise a Protest Fund—New Military Governor

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson arrived today from Tokyo by air and conferred with Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, Commander of United States Forces in Korea.

It was announced during the day that Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch has taken over the duties of Military Governor of Worea. He relieved Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, acting Governor, who returned to command of the Seventh Infantry Division.

United States soldiers in Korea have raised a fund of $2,100 to buy advertisements in The Washington Post protesting the slowness of demobilization. The fund committee was headed by Sergt. Alexander Roberts of New York, forme Acme photographer, now a combat cameraman, who won the bronze star on Ie Island last April for leading litter bearers under fire to the body of Ernie Pyle.

'Death March' Bodies Found

Manila, Jan. 12 (AP)—Bodies of Americans slain by the Japanese during the Death March from Bataan still are being recovered as testimony of the 1942 brutalities, a graves registration officer testified today at the trial of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma.

Victoriano Alabado, Methodist minister who has been assisting in the task, testified that among bodies recovered was that of Major James N. Vaughn, who earlier witnesses said was brutally slain by Japanese guards.

Was Seeking His Son

Homma, former Japanese commander in the Philippines, is charged with responsibility for mass atrocities. Previous witnesses testified he personally ordered the slaying of Allied prisoners.

Alabado testified that he went along the route of the death march in 1942 seeking a son who was in the Philippine Army.

"I saw sights I do not like to remember," he said.

Rich Chinese Kidnapped

Manila, Jan. 12 (AP)—Kidnappings of wealthy Chinese are on the increase in Manila.

At least three rich merchants were carried away recently. One still is missing, military police records show. Families of the other two were forced to pay ransoms of 20,000 and 25,000 pesos ($10,000 and $12,500) respectively.

Chinese sources say other kidnappings are unreported for fear of reprisals.

MP's suspect a Chinese association of racketeers.

Filipino MP's Clash With Lawless Band

Manila, Jan. 12 (AP)—Filipino military police today reported a clash with a lawless band in Nueva Ecija province. They said they killed four and arrested 60 of the gang.

Philippine army casualties were not disclosed.

ARGENTINA FACES BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All Industry, Commerce to Shut Down in Protest Against Wage Decree

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 12.—(AP) A complete shutdown of all commerce and industry in Argentina for three days beginning Sunday midnight was announced by the permanent committee of manufacturers, industrialists and businessmen today in protest against the government's bonus and wage increase decree.

The announcement came after a cabinet meeting presided over by President Gen. Edelmiro Farrell postponed consideration of the employers' demand for a substantial modification of the decree, issued Dec. 30.

Bonus to All

Under the decree Christmas bonuses and pay increases, amounting generally to 25 per cent of payrolls, were ordered granted virtually all the workers in the country.

The shutdown was voted after businessmen, in conferences with government officials, failed to move Farrell's administration from its position that the decree must be carried out.

The number of firms affected was not immediately known. Spokesmen for the businessmen's committee said all 3,000 firms belonging to the industrial union, which is the Argentine Manufacturers' association, would close their doors.

Stores Will Close

Grocery stores also will be shut down, as will most restaurants and bars, it was said, and there will be a complete closing of the country's important meat packing industry.

A shutdown already existed in the principal stores and shops in Buenos Aires. Some had striking clerks inside protesting because the employers ignored the decree.

A stevedores' strike greatly reduced port activities in the capital.

Political opponents of Col. Juan Peron have described him as the chief beneficiary of the decree. There has been speculation that the Farrell regime issued the order in a bid for labor votes for Peron's candidacy for the presidency.

ARGENTINES CLOSE STORES IN PROTEST

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12 (A. P.).—A committee of manufacturers' industrialists and businessmen announced today that all commerce and industry in Argentina would be completely shut down for three days beginning on Sunday at midnight. The employers announced that they were taking the action in protest against the refusal of President Gen. Edelmiro Farrell's Government to modify its decree ordering year-end bonuses and wage increases for virtually all employees in the country.

The largest stores in Buenos Aires remained closed. Some had striking clerks inside protesting because the employers had ignored the decree.

Argentina Scores U.S. Pact Stand

Buenos Aires, Jan. 12 (AP)—Foreign Minister Juan Cooke, countering charges by Acting United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, asserted today that United States refusal to join in a hemisphere military treaty with Argentina was "not democratic."

Cooke denied an assertion by Acheson that Argentina had done nothing to fulfill her pledges to deport "obnoxious" Germans to their fatherland.

The Minister said that Argentina was doing her utmost to get rid of such Germans and that 100 convicted Nazi spies and 700 former crew members of the German pocket battleship Graf Spree would be deported soon.

Declines To Give Data

The spies and sailors, he said, will be sent to Germany aboard a North American merchantman. He declined to give the exact date of their departure, but hinted that it might coincide with the arrival here of the British cruiser Ajax, now en route from Malta.

The Graf Spee was scuttled off Montevideo in December, 1939, and her crew has been in Argentina since that time.

In reference to a statement by Acheson at a press conference in Washington yesterday that the United States will not join any hemisphere military treaty if the present Argentine Government participates, Cooke said:

"Argentina is a member of the United Nations and if a defense pact is planned for this hemisphere it is necessary for all countries to sign."

Attending Rio Parley

The Foreign Minister added that Argentina planned to participate in the Rio de Janeiro conference March 15, but would not present a defense treaty.

Cooke said he would make a radio speech next week on Argentina's foreign policy, in what observers believe will be an answer to recent statements by Spruille Braden, fromer United States Ambassador to Buenos Aires and now Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American affairs.

MILITARY CABINET WILL RULE HAITI

Junta Forms Six-Man Group —New Disorders Raise Death Toll

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 12—(AP) The military junta tonight formed a six-man military cabinet to rule Haiti after four more persons had been killed in another day of the disorders which brought about the ouster of President Elie Lescot. The death toll since the uprising began a week ago was estimated at 25.

Mobs sacked and fired homes, stores and factories of Lescot supporters during the day while light tanks and armored scout cars patrolled the city attempting to restore order. The four were killed in a melee when a crowd broke into a jewelry store, smashed showcases and carried off loot.

Consult Several Factions

The three-man junta decided to form the cabinet after a lengthy consultation with numerous political factions seeking posts in the government. A decree issued shortly afterwards said the multicipli-city of parties made the formation of a national union cabinet "impossible" at this time.

Ominous portents of trouble emerged today with the appearance of a liberal civilian-led Committee of Public Safety which refused to accept the dominance of the three-man junta. New outbursts of violence were reported.

Crowds were said to have put the torch to the residence of the former minister of information and police, Gontran Rouzier.

Business houses which had reopened their doors warily closed them again as the swelling crowd resumed looting.

Lescot's hilltop mansion was empty. It was believed the President and his family either were aboard a ship which slipped quietly into port last night, or else had been hurried away by army men to a hideout where Lescot would await trial and probable exile.

Promise Free Elections

The junta, made up of Col. Frank Lavaud, Maj. Antoine Levelt and Maj. Paul E. Magloire, set itself up in the Haitian garde headquarters which adjoins the presidential palace. They promised a widely representative junta cabinet which would rule until free election could be held, guaranteed the safety of Haitian and foreign institutions, and pledged "all freedoms necessary for establishing an entirely democratic government."

The leftist front Democratique Unitie, the first political party to appear on the scene here in years, still withheld its support from the junta, but reports from the rest of this tiny, mountainous republic indicated a large popular majority favored the change.

Lescot failed yesterday to resolve the crisis brought on by four days of general strikes which paralyzed the nation. His promised broadcast at 1 p. m. failed to materialize. Troops wavered, then threw their support with the public, which swept unchecked through the streets roaring: "He is gone."

Three hours later Lescot resigned and the junta arrested some 200 of his supporters. The crowd, joined by scores of newly liberated political prisoners staged exuberant demonstrations.

Sporadic shooting echoed through the capital, sharply punctuating the incessant beat of native drums in the distance. The crowds tore branches from palm trees and shouted of liberty as they surged through moonlit streets.

To Frame New Constitution

One of the problems facing the new Government will be the framing of a new constitution. Under the present form of government the President was elected by the senators and deputies, who in turn had taken their orders from Lescot, who was elected in 1940 to a five-year term. In 1944 the legislators had extended Lescot's term another seven years, after he had served three.

Lescot's regime was looked upon by many as dictatorial. Two previous attempts to unseat him resulted in bloody purges. Hundreds of his political opponents were jailed during his regime, and Haitians suffered extreme shortages of food and other necessities.

Haiti Civilian Party Opposing Army Junta

Port-au-Prince, Jan. 12 (AP)—A liberal, civilian-led committee of public safety refused today to accept the rule of a three-man military junta which overthrew the dictatorial regime of President Elie Lescot and the celebrating Haitians engaged in new disorders and looting.

The leftist Democratique Unitie—the first political party to appear on the Haitian scene in years—withheld support of the junta, but reports from the rest of the French-speaking, mountainous republic indicated that a tremendous majority favored the overthrow of the Lescot government.

However the junta appeared to be in control of the Government for the time being.

General Strike Ended

Singing, drum-beating celebrants were reported to have set fire to the residence of the former Minister of Information and Police Gontran Rouzier. Some business houses again were closed after stores were looted. The four-day general strike which had paralyzed communications, transport and industry had ended, however.

This Caribbean capital's crippled police force strove to keep order as crowds in some sections of the city began taking apart frame houses. Donkey-riding citizens were seen carrying off doors, pieces of walls and roofs.

15 To 20 Killed

Crowds carrying palms stripped from trees and singing voodoo

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chants celebrated the overthrow of the old Government. An estimated 15 to 20 persons had been killed and 100 wounded.

Lescot had been in power nearly five years. His hilltop mansion was empty today and it was believed the former strong man and his family either were aboard a ship or else had been hustled away by the army to a hideout within the country to await trial and ultimate exile.

The junta, which seized power yesterday afternoon, had announced that Lescot was under house arrest. The ragged crowds which participated in the demonstrations had shouted: "Down with Lescot the tyrant!"

Son Out Of Power, Too

Going out of power with Lescot was his son, Gerard, who was Foreign Minister in the overthrown Cabinet.

In the rioting, 10,000 stormed police headquarters, demanding punishment of an army lieutenant charged with beating a group of women. When police asserted that the lieutenant was not in custody, the crowd demanded that another officer, accused of killing an unarmed man, be surrendered.

Junta Plans New Cabinet

The revolutionary junta, headed by Col. Frank Lavaud, Major Antoine Levelt and Major Paul Ma Gloire, said it planned to form a new cabinet today and would guarantee the "four freedoms." The present Congress, which supported Lescot, will be dissolved and new elections will be held.

Approximately 200 supporters of Lescot were reported arrested, replacing in the jails hundreds of freed political prisoners.

The revolutionary movement gained headway Monday, when 5,000 students stormed the Ministry of Information building demanding freedom of the press, following the closing January 4 of *La Ruche*, a youth organization weekly.

Troops Join Movement

Lescot's six-man cabinet resigned Thursday and his attempts to form a new one were unsuccessful. When he failed to make an announced radio speech yesterday, 5,000 Government troops, supported by five tanks, joined the revolutionary movement.

A former Haitian minister to Washington, Lescot succeeded Stenio Vincent as president May 15, 1941. He was reelected in 1944 by the National Assembly for a seven-year term. His opponents claimed that this action was unconstitutional, and that his legal mandate should expire May 15, 1946.

Steel Strike Postponed; Deadlock Holds in W-E Pay Talks

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NEW CONFERENCE CALLED FOR STUDY OF LATEST OFFERS

President's Entry Into Wage Fight Brings Swift Development.

MURRAY, FAIRLESS MEET

White House Session Comes After Breakdown of Discussions in New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. — (AP) Personal intervention by President Truman brought a one-week postponement today of the nationwide steel strike scheduled for 12:01 a. m. Monday.

It also produced new offers, of a nature not announced, from both United States Steel corporation, bellwether of the industry, and the C.I.O.-United Steelworkers who had planned to shut down the mills in support of their demand for higher pay.

Confident of Agreement

Mr. Truman expressed confidence that an agreement will be reached, and the White House announced that the parties will be brought together there again next Wednesday at 2 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Announcement of the delay came at the end of a four-hour closed-door session in the executive mansion, called by the President last night when wage negotiations broke down in New York. It also followed separate meetings by the President in his offices with Philip Murray, president of the steelworkers, and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel. The general conference was held in the cabinet room across a corridor from the President's office.

Collective bargaining will continue next week under the supervision of the President.

Nathan P. Feinsinger, chairman of the President's steel fact finding board, announced that board hearings, originally planned for Tuesday, would be postponed until Thursday as the result of Murray's action.

The break in the strike threat came at 6:29 p. m.

Murray Announces Delay

Murray, showing the strain of the past few days of negotiations, announced to waiting reporters that he had agreed personally to postpone the walkout of 800,000 steel workers and would come back to the White House for more conferences Wednesday. He said he did it "at the request of the President."

As Murray made the announcement, Fairless stood tense at his side. He concurred in Murray's explanation of the development.

Minutes later Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary, read the Presidential statement, which had been approved by Murray and Fairless in advance.

Mr. Truman explained that the conference had been attended by Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Dr. John R. Steelman, special assistant to the President.

The President disclosed that the corporation had made an offer, presumably better than the 15-cent hourly increase proposed prior to the breakdown of negotiations in New York. Murray, he said, then countered with a proposal on behalf of the union. One conferee suggested to reporters it would be fair to assume that Murray's proposition was "better" than the 19 1-2 cents an hour to which Murray had agreed in New York yesterday.

The union's original demand was for a $2 a day increase. Murray dropped this to $1.56 yesterday, compared to the company's counterproposal of $1.20 increase. Both Murray and Fairless, as well as Ross, declined to say what was offered today.

Seeks More Time

The President said Fairless had asked for more time to present the proposition to the steel companies, of which there are some 275 in the iron or steel producing end of the industry alone.

Mr. Truman in his statement said the president of the U. S. Steel corporation "could not speak definitely for his own company or the other companies on the counter-proposal of Mr. Murray," and had asked for more time.

Mr. Truman concluded his statement with the optimistic declaration that:

"It is my belief that an agreement will be reached."

The conference break came at about 6 o'clock. Ross explained, after which the president called in Fairless and Murray separately.

Ross said the President had told each that he "wanted this strike settled."

After the President's statement was drawn up he asked Murray and Fairless into his office again and read the statement to them, Ross said, and they agreed to it.

Arrange Wednesday Meeting

Ross added that the union and management chiefs then arranged between themselves for another meeting in the cabinet room at 2 p. m. Wednesday, with the same conferees participating for the union, industry, and government.

As the meeting began a highly placed official told a reporter that the price of steel overshadowed all other questions involved.

The official, who could not be quoted by name, said that as of that time there was "no sign of a break that would indicate a settlement."

He said the lineup was this as the administration put on pressure to head off a walkout that could gravely affect the nation's whole economy.

The steel companies demanding $7 a ton but talking amicably with government officials who were wishing to go as high as $4.50.

John W. Snyder, director of war mobilization and reconversion, and some others, favoring the $4.50 figure.

Chester Bowles, price administrator, with reported backing from John C. Collet, director of economic stabilization, contending that the limit is around $3 if inflation is to be avoided, and refusing to give an inch.

President Truman uncommitted so far.

Associates said Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach did not want to link prices to a wage increase at all, on account of the possible effect in future pay cases.

The anonymous official said heavy pressure was being put on Bowles and Collet, but he emphasized that there was no prospect they would resign to make way for the bigger price hike.

Collet and Bowles spent a part of the day in conference together, but neither had anything to say publicly on the nature of their conversations.

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Some Steel Plants Cut Production

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12—(AP) Formal orders for a one-week postponement of the steel strike were dispatched from here tonight by the C.I.O.-United Steel Workers as some steel officials expressed doubt that full production could be resumed Monday.

Several companies, however, said they expected normal operations. But a spokesman for U. S. Steel corporation, the world's largest producer, pointed out that the slow down of operations in anticipation of the walkout which had been scheduled tomorrow midnight could not be overcome by that time.

News of the postponement, announced in Washington by President Philip Murray of the union at the request of President Truman, brought mixed expression in the industry.

Pittsburgh Plants Curtailed

U. S. Steel said here that curtailment operations had gone so far in subsidiary plants in the Pittsburgh area, anticipating a strike at midnight tomorrow, that it was uncertain just how long it would take to restore production.

Representatives of some other companies expressed confidence operations would be resumed quickly.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., at Pittsburgh, one of the country's largest producers, which had not curtailed despite the threat strike, was ready for full operations.

Spokesman for union and management in the Alabama steel field said they saw no reason why plants in that state could not operate normally Monday.

Republic Steel Corp., in Ohio, instructed all its plants to continue "nomal operations" but Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., in the same area, said three or four days would be required to return to normal.

Strikes at four mills in scattered sections, called in advance of the scheduled nationwide strike because of local grievances, had kept several thousand workers from their jobs today.

A union representative indicated at least one of these would remain closed despite the postponement. This was the Bethlehem Steel corporation's works at Buffalo, N. Y., where 11,000 men quit last night in a dispute over maintenance plans for the walkout.

18 Pct. Pay Boost Favored By Oil Fact-Finding Panel

Board Trims Union Demand for 30 Per Cent Increase.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) A general wage increase of 18 per cent was recommended today by a Presidential fact-finding board, for some 25,000 C.I.O. oil workers.

Under the proposed boost, the average hourly pay of the workers would go from $1.20 to $1.40 per hour. The union had asked 30 per cent. The board said no compensating price in oil would be necessary.

• Most of the major refineries and pipelines in the nation are at present under Navy control, having been seized last October to avert a fuel shortage on Navy ships when Federal efforts at conciliation of the wage dispute broke down.

Agreements Reached Earlier

Some of the companies, in the meantime have reached private agreements with the union on the 18 per cent basis.

Today's recommendations came from a three-man fact-finding board, the first appointed under President Truman's plan to try to solve labor difficulties under that procedure.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, who announced the finding, called it "sound and fair."

The board said the principal factors considered in arriving at its 18 per cent recommendation were increases in the cost of living; the reduction in take-home pay which will result in a return to the 40 hour week; the general financial condition of the industry, and the ability of the companies to pay the wage increases without a price

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boost.

"In the judgement of the panel," the group added, "the earnings of the workers must be as high as is consistent with both the maintenance of the stability of the price structure and the provision for reasonable returns to the owners of industry."

Navy Controls 33 Refineries

Of the 53 oil properties orginally taken over by the Navy under a Presidential directive, the Navy is in possession of 33 refineries and three pipe lines.

Members of the oil fact-finding board were Frank P. Graham, chairman; Paul Eliel, and Otto S. Beyer.

Schwellenbach commented in a statement that:

"The recommendations proposed by the panel provide a basis for the speedy conclusion of collective bargaining between the parties so that the plants and facilities may be released promptly to their owners by the Navy."

Summary of Oil Fact-Finding Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Labor Department today issued the following official summary of the Presidential fact-finding panel's report in the oil workers dispute:

An increase of 18 per cent in wages in the oil industry was recommended today to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach by the oil panel appointed by him to investigate and report on the dispute over wage rates to be paid upon the resumption of the forty-hour work week.

The recommendation would increase average hourly pay of the employes affected from $1.20 per hour to $1.41 per hour. The Navy still is in control of plants of twenty-three companies.

Contracts providing for an 18 per cent increase have already been signed by the Sinclair Oil Company and several other companies with the Oil Workers International Union, CIO, to be effective upon the return to the forty-hour work week. Hearings before the panel composed of Frank P. Graham, chairman, Paul Eliel and Otto S. Beyer were concluded on Tuesday night, Jan. 8, 1946.

The principal factors considered by the panel in arriving at its 18 per cent recommendation were increases in the cost of living as compared with increases in average straight time hourly earnings between January, 1941, and July, 1945; the extent of reduction in take-home pay which will result from a reduction in the work week to forty hours and the general financial condition of the industry; and the ability of the oil companies to pay the recommended increase without a price increase.

The panel made the following findings of facts and recommendations:

1. The average straight-time hourly earnings of the workers in thirty-three seized petroleum plants for which data were available, were 119.6 cents.

2. The petroleum industry is admittedly a high wage industry. The average gross hourly earnings of all manufacturing industries in July, 1945, was 103.3 cents per hour. As of the same date the average gross hourly earnings of the petroleum industry was 128.1 cents per hour.

3. The actual work week as of July, 1945, averaged 45.4 hours, and, on the basis of a schedule work week of 40 hours, the hours actually to be worked, according to a reasonable estimate, will average 39.1.

4. To the worker, whose average straight-time hourly earnings were 119.6 cents, this decline in hours would mean a drop in average weekly earnings from $58.36 to $47.77 or 18.1 per cent.

5. To restore these earnings through a change in basic wage rates would require an increase of 22 per cent.

6. Between January, 1941, and July, 1945, the straight-time average hourly earnings in the oil establishments which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics increased 21.6 per cent.

7. The regulations of the Office of Stabilization Administrator state that, for wage stabilization purposes, the percentage increase in the cost of living since January, 1941, "shall be deemed to be 33 per cent."

8. An average wage increase of 9.5 per cent is required to compensate the workers in this dispute, as a group, for the difference between the increase in their straight-time average hourly earnings and the increase in the cost of living since January, 1941.

9. A combination of considerations—less premium overtime pay, higher productivity, and settlements already negotiated through collective bargaining—indicates that an amount in excess of that due because of the increase in the cost of living should be granted.

10. This additional increase which, in the judgment of the panel, will be just and reasonable, should be 8.5 per cent beyond the 9.5 per cent clearly due as a cost of living adjustment, thus making a total increase of 18 per cent in basic wage rates.

Based on these several factors an increase of 18 pe cent in the basic wage rate in effect at the time of seizure of the plants and facilities is found to be the increase to be put into effect at the time of the resumption of the 40-hour week.

In the judgment of the panel, the earnings of the workers must be as high as is consistent with both the maintenance of the stability of the price structure and the provision for reasonable returns to the owners of industry.

11. Several of the companies and the union in collective bargaining have determined the wage increase due on a percentage rather than on a cents per hour basis. The panel is not disposed to change this negotiated basis.

12. On the basis of the record the recommended increase of 18 per cent can be placed in effect without a price increase.

The report concluded with the following appeal to the parties:

"In making this report of our findings of fact and recommendations for the settlement of the disputes in the oil industry, we consider it not inappropriate to remind the workers, their union and the companies that oil is one of the most basic sources of power in the modern world.

"Upon them depends the full production of the oil industry. Upon the full production of the oil industry depends the full production of America. Upon the full production of America depend the economic recovery and the stable peace of the world.

"In response to the needs of the stricken people of the earth for food and freedom and of all the nations for justice and peace, may the Oil Workers International Union and the oil companies promptly compose, through collective bargaining, their remaining differences and help to win the peace as they helped to win the war.

"We are gratefully mindful of their magnificently successful cooperation against fascism's monstrous threat to human freedom. Our people again look to them to end those disputes and, through cooperation for full production in this strategic industry, help America now rise to the responsibility of her power and the opportunity of her greatness to lead the world to a fairer day for all people."

Secretary Schwellenbach, in announcing the panel's action, said:

"This report and the recommendations it contains are sound and fair. The recommendations proposed by the panel provide a basis for the speedy conclusion of collective bargaining between the parties so that the plants and facilities may be released promptly to their owners by the Navy.

"The oil panel was the first body appointed in the [illegible] President Truman's [illegible] Dec. 3, 1945, and it fac[illegible] of charting a course a[illegible] out a procedure as it [illegible] obstacles.

"Representatives of [illegible]sides have expressed appreci[illegible]on of the care, patience and fairness with which the procedures have been developed and the hearings conducted. I am sure that the procedural pattern which the board developed will prove helpful in the future to other fact-finding boards."

On Oct. 4 the Navy had seized fifty-two facilities of twenty-five companies, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to end the strike and prevent the threatened spread throughout the entire petroleum industry.

Strikes had already closed the refineries and some pipelines. Sixteen companies participated in the initial meeting of the board on procedure and eighteen companies cooperated by supplying wage and all other requested data.

At the outset of the hearings it was announced that the board's recommendations would apply to all companies whose plants were under Navy control.

During the proceedings the panel repeatedly urged the resumption of direct negotiations. At the request of the parties a recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 7 was taken to permit the parties to continue their negotiations.

UAW SILENT ABOUT PLANS

Executive Board In Lengthy Session On G.M. Crisis

Detroit, Jan. 12 (AP)—The executive board of the CIO's United Auto Workers adjourned a four-and-one-half-hour special session tonight without disclosing its immediate plans in the General Motors strike.

The union's top leadership, meeting in the new crisis of the prolonged walkout which has idled 175,000 production workers, was closeted in discussions presumably involving General Motors' rejections of recommendations by President Truman's fact-finding board.

As the meeting broke up, President R. J. Thomas of the CIO-UAW told reporters the board would issue no statement at this time and that any action on the union's part would be announced at tomorrow's conference of General Motors local unions.

Thomas Indicates Decision

Thomas indicated, however, that the executive board may have arrived at a policy. He said the board "will have a recommendation which it will make to the conference tomorrow."

General Motors yesterday rejected the recommendations of the fact-finders that the corporation pay a 19½ cents an hour wage increase, or approximately 17.5 per cent.

The union has been on strike since November 21 in an attempt to enforce its demand for 30 per cent unless G.M. can "prove" such an increase impossible without a rise in car prices.

Kaiser-Frazer Contract Signed

Thomas said tonight:

"There will be no statement made at this time. We intend to give our recommendations to the General Motors conference tomorrow."

The union chieftain added that the board action "will be known after the conference."

Thomas left today's meeting to go into an adjoining room where he placed his signature on the Kaiser-Frazer contract, which had been agreed upon and signed by other union officials earlier in the week. This is the contract which has the unprecedented bonus-wage clause providing for division of a workers' pool at the end of a calendar year, a setup unique in the auto industry.

UAW Veterans Parade

DETROIT, Jan. 12 (AP)—Developments in the General Motors strike today included a demonstration by 225 war veterans who are members of the UAW. In uniform and civilian attire they paraded around the big General Motors building. Similar demonstrations were called for in other cities.

Led by sound car playing military airs, the marchers carried American flags, union banners and placards. Included in the placard legends were: "No apple-selling this time," "Unite for justice," "Heroes yesterday, unwanted today."

Elsewhere, the Chrysler Corporation called 3,000 workers back to work Monday in its Dodge truck plant, [illegible] AFL Teamsters Union today withdrew a picket line which shut the plant Tuesday. The company had said the reason for the picket line was that "Chrysler Corporation will not demand its Dodge dealers employ only AFL drivers." Union spokesmen said the dispute was not settled, despite the pickets' withdrawal.

FEDERAL SEIZURE BELIEVED POSSIBLE IF PARLEY FAILS

Discussions to Be Resumed at 10 A.M. Today in Washington.

SOME OPERATORS STRIKE

Jersey Union Calls Out 3,000 Workers in Sympathy Move.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) Federal conciliators tonight were unable to break the deadlock in negotiations that might settle the nation's long distance telephone tieup.

Discussions will resume at 10 a.m. tomorrow. Government seizure of the industry is considered possible if the conference fails.

Nine hours of consultations between officials of the Western Electric company and the Association of Communications Equipment Workers today produced no settlement of the wage dispute.

Communications Disrupted

Telephone communications through manually operated switchboards has been curtailed as a result of picket lines thrown around telephone exchanges by the Equipment Workers union. Telephone operators in many localities have chosen to stay away from work rather than cross the picket lines.

Meanwhile the possibility of a formal strike of the 250,000 telephone operators who are members of the National Federation of Telephone Workers was mentioned by one federation official.

And he indicated that even if the government should take over the telephone industry, the operators might not resume their posts.

When the recess in the Western Electric-Equipment workers negotiations was called, Ernest Weaver, union president, informed newsmen that "very little" progress had been made during the day-long meeting.

Weaver indicated that the Equipment union had modified one of its wage demands, but that the company had not changed its position.

"A satisfactory counterproposal could settle the wage question," he said.

J. P. Lafferty, labor relations manager for Western Electric, told newsmen "nothing has been accomplished to speak of" but added "there's always hope."

Wage Issue is Complicated

The wage issue involved is complicated, and none of the conferees have made public the union's demands.

A spokesman for the Federation of Telephone Workers had said earlier that its executive board might decide upon a formal strike by the operators over wage demands. Such a walkout, he said, would mean a "total collapse" of the nation's communications system.

If the federation called out its 48 member locals, the spokesman added, newspaper wire service and radio broadcasting would be affected.

Previously the union had said it would strike only in sympathy with the 6,000 members of the equipment workers union. The union spokesman said 23,000 members of the federation in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Kansas already have "voted overwhelmingly" for a sympathy strike. The federation and the equipment workers union are affiliated.

Meanwhile there was little change in the telephone situation over the nation. Long-distance service continued crippled with local service in most areas unaffected.

Picketing continued at most cities, except where they had been barred by injunctions. However, in New York and Chicago some operators went through the lines, set up by the Association of Communications Equipment Workers.

Jersey Strike Voted

In New Jersey, the 3,000-member Telephone Workers union (Ind.) went on strike "in sympathy with the Association of Communications Equipment Workers and the Western Electric Employes association," another telephone union striking against the Western Electric Co.

TWU President John J. Curtin said the union had decided on the strike action and on a demand for a $2 a day wage increase at a meeting yesterday. The workers have been observing picket lines set up by the two other striking unions.

In San Francisco, maintenance workers in San Francisco for dial system, long distance circuits, teletypes and remote control radio broadcasts voted to observe picket

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lines at telephone exchange buildings. Most are members of the C.I.O. American Communications association with 100 members in San Francisco and 700 along the Pacific coast.

Because of the lack of dial maintenance men, Police Chief Charles W. Dullea ordered the city's 350 police call boxes left unlocked for emergency use by the public to call doctors, ambulances and police.

In Kansas City, a spokesman for the Federation of Long-Lines Telephone Workers union said long distance workers in western Missouri and Kansas had voted to stage an immediate sympathy strike.

Pickets were ordered to the front of the main exchange in Kansas City immediately after the union meeting today. Earlier pickets of the communications equipment were disbanded after the telephone company obtained an injunction against them.

In St. Louis, D. L. McCowen, president of Southwestern Bell Telephone Workers union, said members in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas had voted overwhelmingly for a sympathy strike.

He said his union was awaiting a request for ACEW support, and has asked its members to stay away from their jobs at exchanges where picket lines have been withdrawn as a result of injunctions obtained by the Bell Telephone company.

Schwellenbach Joins Phone Conference

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach today opened renewed Government conferences aimed at settlement of the nation-wide telephone tieup.

Entering a meeting of the disputants, Schwellenbach was noncommittal when asked about the probable outcome. Labor Department officials have said that Government seizure of telephone exchanges may be necessary if pickets are not withdrawn.

Aiding Schwellenbach in the session was Howard T. Colvin, assistant chief of the Federal Conciliation Service.

The outlook was uncertain, for Colvin reported that "no progress" was made in his three-hour session last night with the principals to the strike causing the telephone tieup.

Seizure Prospect

Meanwhile, it was learned from a high Government official that plans were still being formulated for seizing the telephone industry if the operators do not voluntarily return to their switchboards. One of the principal questions appeared to be, exactly when it would become necessary for the Government to step in.

The official declared that this stage would be reached only "if communications deteriorate to the point where such action becomes necessary."

Colvin said he saw no reason why the Western Electric Company and the Association of Communications Equipment Workers could not settle the Western Electric strike which brought on the phone tieup.

"Whether they will, of course, is another matter," he remarked.

Refusing To Cross Lines

The telephone operators, members of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, are refusing to cross picket lines thrown around exchanges by Western Electric strikers. Joseph Beirne, president of the federation, sat in on last night's meeting but did not take an active part.

Colvin said he had been informed again by Ernest Weaver, president of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers, that Weaver had made an effort to call off the picketing—as requested two days ago by Schwellenbach—but that the effort had been unsuccessful.

Both Weaver and Beirne told newsmen that the workers they represented would return to their jobs in event of Government seizure. Weaver, however, insisted there was little likelihood of a Western Electric seizure, declaring that there was "no specific basis for such action."

FCC Responsibility

Labor Department spokesmen asserted that if seizure were ordered, it would apply to telephone companies rather than to Western Electric. Execution of the seizure, it was understood, would be a responsibility of the Federal Communications Commission.

Schwellenbach's role in the telephone tieup has not been clear. Although he invited the union and the company to Washington, he did not take part in last night's meeting. A spokesman for the Secretary explained that Schwellenbach was temporarily "too involved" in efforts to avert a steel strike, a walkout of CIO meat-packing workers and developments in the General Motors strike.

N. Y. Operators On Job

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Paralysis gripped the nation's long-distance telephone system today, but in New York a continuation of local phone service was assured when members of two unions crossed picket lines to return to their jobs.

The New York Telephone Company reported at midmorning that all operators for the city exchanges reported for work despite picket lines thrown around 30 of the 38 exchanges by striking installation workers of the Western Electric Company.

The strikers had asked telephone workres not to cross the lines and in many sections of the nation the request was followed.

Long distance operators at the American Telephone and Telegraph building at 32 Avenue of the Americas—nerve center of all long line operations—continued to observe picket lines and supervisors and emergency employés were trying to handle urgent calls.

Vote Of Unions

The two independent unions, representing 13,700 local telephone operators and 2,500 commercial and headquarters workers of the New York Telephone Company—16,200 in all—voted last night not to honor the picket lines. Union officials declined to estimate how many returned to work this morning.

The two unions are the Traffic Employés Association, representing the operators, and the Union of Telephone Workers, representing employés in New York city, Long Island, Westchester and Rockland counties and Greenwich, Conn.

Several hours after the operators went through the picket lines, officials of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers (Ind.), which set up the lines, said pickets would be withdrawn from the local exchanges and concentrated on the Avenue of the Americas Buliding and the main office of the company, which also houses three local exchanges.

Can't Understand It

ACEW union officials said they could not understand why members of other unions violated the established lines.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported at 10 A.M. that eight per cent of the normal 75,000 daily long-distance telephones originating in the New York area were being handled. That was an increase of three per cent over yesterday and the company said it was because operators and supervisors were becoming more accustomed to placing calls.

A company official said he sat in at a long-distance board and "the trade language threw me for a loss" until he caught on to the significance of abbreviated terms such as DA for "does not answer" and WH for "will hold."

A meeting last night in Washington between the ACEW and the Western Electric Company failed to halt the progressive tie-up. Another session was scheduled.

The installation union struck against Western Electric Wednesday in a wage dispute. Originally, the union asked an average $6 weekly wage increase, but later modified its demands to an undisclosed sum. The members install Western Electric Company equipment in Bell telephone exchanges.

Only Emergency Calls

From coast to coast, with the exception of some New England states, only emergency and priority long-distance calls were handled after the 8,000 ACEW workers set up picket lines at dawn yesterday around key exchanges.

Union spokesmen said the strike would spread with the picketing of 168 local phone exchanges throughout the nation on staggered schedules.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company said that 10,000 of its 10,124 long-distance operators had respected picket lines yesterday or stayed idle in sympathy moves.

In addition, an undisclosed number of the nation's 148,000 local and toll operators, plus clerks and maintenance men, stayed away from their jobs.

Dial-Trouble Argument

Dial service—by which 65 per cent of America's telephones are operated automatcially—was not immediately affected by the strike. Union officials, however, predicted it would be only a matter of days before mechanical difficulties would disrupt the dial system.

Company spokesmen disagreed, declaring that "barring accident, dial equipment should be capable with minimum maintenance of serving many months without serious breakdown."

In San Francisco, telephone-maintenance men have voted to respect picket lines, John McBain, president of the United Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, representing maintenance men, said his union voted, 264 to 163, not to cross equipment workers' picket lines.

"Five minutes after we hit the street the dial system will collapse," McBain declared. Dial system equipment is so delicate that it requires constant attention of repairmen, he said.

Boston Not Picketed

Thirteen of the fourteen major long-distance exchanges in the country were picketed the A.T.& T. said. The exception was Boston, where installation workers are represented by another union.

Meanwhile, telephone company officials in many cities obtained court orders against picketing in an attempt to prevent further tieups.

A spokesman for the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company said: "The injunctions are one of a series of ways the company is considering to continue service." He declined to list any other method under consideration.

Union leaders called out 11,000 operators in northern California and Nevada and 7,500 in Ohio.

A.T.& T. said 200 cities were picketed, and of the 33 operating areas of the Bell system, there was at least some picketing in 29. The nonpicketed areas, the company said, were Long Island, North Dakota, Virginia and the New England area except Connecticut.

Western Union Strike Hitting GI's Abroad

New York, Jan. 12 (AP)—Normal communications between Americans in the armed forces overseas and their families were interrupted today when the telephone strike further complicated the limited operations of the strike-bound New York Western Union facilities.

Because of the tieup of long distance telephones, only emergency messages could be telephoned to cable terminals in New York, Washington and San Francisco from outside those cities.

Harold C. Taylor, a vice president of the American Communications Association (CIO), of which the striking Western Union employés are members, said union workers were handling "all Government, GI, press, UNRRA and other messages" from overseas that were considered essential, but not on Western Union lines.

"Otherwise, A Full Tieup"

He said international cable concerns were delivering those massages over routes other than Western Union, adding:

"Apart from the foregoing exceptions, no international cable or radio messages are being handled that are destined to, or originating in, any place in the United States except New York city, Washington and San Francisco, meaning there is a complete blackout on all international traffic except to and from the above three cities."

The Western Union employés in the New York area went on strike five days ago in a wage dispute, but the company's employés outside that area did not go out.

FIFTH CONFERENCE IN MEAT INDUSTRY ENDS IN DEADLOCK

CHICAGO, Jan. 12—(AP) Attempts to avert a nationwide packinghouse strike called for Jan. 16 were at a stalemate today when conferences closed between representatives of the C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers and five major meat packing concerns.

The last of the conferences, between Wilson and company and union leaders, produced no agreement, Jesse E. Jacobson, federal conciliator reported. Jacobson said no further conferences were called. The meetings began Wednesday.

The strike would involve 200,000 C.I.O. workers and 135,000 members of the A.F.L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Union. The A.F.L. union officially has endorsed the proposed walkout.

A C.I.O. union spokesman said today that "we are not going to change the strike date even though negotiations continue."

Industry spokesmen have turned down as inadequate a government offer to pay 50 cents a hundred pounds more for government meat purchases.

Lewis J. Clark, president of the UPW, reiterated today that the immediate demand of his union was a 17 1-2 cent an hour wage increase "with the balance to be negotiated later when the national wage picture becomes clear."

The original request had been for a 25 cent an hour boost. Packers have countered with offers up to 7 1-2 cents an hour increase.

Government officials reported on their way to Chicago in another effort to prevent the strike include Edgar L. Warren, head of the U.S. Conciliation Service; John Gibson, assistant secretary of labor; John Dunlop of the Office of Economic Stabilization, and Orville Erickson, representing the Office of Price Administration.

Meanwhile the American Meat Institute, an organization of the meat packing industry, said that if the country's consumers had to rely on civilian stocks of meat now in storage as the sole source of supply, the quantity would last about seven days.

SEATTLE HAS PAPERS AGAIN

Printers Who Struck Nov. 18 Accept Compromise on Pay

SEATTLE, Jan. 12 (AP)—George Donlan, printers' strike committee spokesman, said the union voted late today to accept the wage increase agreement worked out with the publishers of the three Seattle dailies, strikebound since Nov. 18.

The vote was on a proposed increase of $2.65 a day for day shift workers and $2.90 for night shift. The printers originally asked $2.95 more in the day shift scale.

The new scale would run for a year, based on a seven-hour day, five-day week, and the increase would be retroactive from Sept. 1 to the day the printers walked out. It raised day shift pay from $10.35 to $13 and night shifts from $10.85 to $13.75.

The Times and Post-Intelligencer announced they would publish Sunday editions. The Star planned to resume publication Monday.

INVOKES FACT-FINDING IN HARVESTER DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Secretary Schwellenbach appointed today a three-man fact-finding board to investigate a threatened strike of 30,000 workers of the International Harvester Company in Illinois, Indiana and New York. The walkout, called by the CIO Farm Equipment Workers Union, is set for Jan. 21 in support of union demands for a 30 per cent increase in wages.

Mr. Schwellenbach appointed Philip G. Marshall, an attorney of

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Milwaukee and former vice chairman of the Chicago Regional War Labor Board, as chairman of the board. His associates will be Federal Judge William H. Holly of Chicago and Dean William H. Spencer of the University of Chicago School of Commerce and Administration. The board will hold its first meeting here Tuesday.

The Labor Department said that both parties in the dispute had agreed to cooperate with the fact-finders.

GI, Gob Picket Strike Pickets

Charleston, W.Va., Jan. 12 (AP)—Until the provost marshal's office took a hand, a GI and a gob paraded with pickets in front of the Charleston telephone exchange today bearing placards which read: "This strike unfair to returning service men."

The marshal's office sent MP's to inform the two men in uniform they would have to desist or, if discharged, change their garb to civilian attire.

Four or five civilian ex-service men, wearing lapel discharge buttons, took over and marched with union pickets.

The men in uniform identified themselves as Pfc. James R. Mason and Seaman 1/c Hoople Heffernan, both of Charleston.

Mason walked with a limp. He said he lost a foot and part of his leg when he stepped on a land mine in Germany.

FOOD SUBSIDIES HIT BY FARM BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, reiterated today his organization's opposition to government food subsidies as a means of keeping prices down and declared agriculture "sure will oppose any continuance beyond June 30."

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles has appealed to Stabilization Director John C. Collet for a slower-than-planned removal of subsidy payments to prevent price rises which he anticipates when they are abolished.

Collet announced a tentative schedule of subsidy discontinuances last November which would lift practically all of them by June 30. The $1,785,000,000 annual war-born subsidy program was designed to keep retail prices from rising.

O'Neal's organization opposed subsidies initially, and he told a reporter today that supplies would take care of any dangerous runaway of prices, adding, "our organization is on record against subsidies and I expect it to stay that way."

Kimmel Says He Got Orders Not To Scout Isles

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Pre-Pearl Harbor plans of the Pacific Fleet for scouting an island chain where the Marines later had heavy losses were vetoed by the Navy Department, congressional investigators were informed today.

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel said he wanted to survey the Gilbert group, which includes Tarawa, but Washington instructed him not to take fleet units "anywhere near" those islands in prewar days.

Was A British Possession

Tarawa and other islands in the Gilberts were taken by United States amphibious forces in hard fighting during November, 1943, as the westward offensive across the Central Pacific was launched. A British possession, the Gilberts were seized by the Japanese after the outbreak of the war and strongly fortified.

Kimmel said the reason given by the Navy Department for vetoing the projected survey was "that we should not evince any interest in the Gilberts because the Japs might find out that we were interested."

The former Pacific fleet commander's recital came to light as Senate-House Committee members examined testimony given by Kimmel in three previous inquiries as a prelude to his personal appearance before the congressional group next Tuesday.

Testified In 1944

Kimmel's testimony about the Gilberts was before an army inquiry board in 1944. Three years earlier he had complained to the Roberts Commission that pre-Pearl Harbor intelligence he received from Washington was "ineffective and inaccurate."

In his testimony before the Roberts Commission, Kimmel rated Japanese espionage in Honolulu excellent in comparison with the information he said he received from the Navy Department.

He mentioned that on December 1, 1941, the director of Naval Intelligence (then Vice Admiral T. S. Wilkinson) had issued a bulletin saying there were strong indications of a Japanese attack on Thailand, but that "major (Japanese) capital ship strength remains in home waters."

Actually, the enemy task force was then at sea en route to attack Pearl Harbor, previous evidence shows.

Flow Of Messages

Kimmel said that from January 20, 1941, on he periodically received messages from Washington which indicated "a grave situation." The messages in the weeks just before the attack, he declared, appeared little different from earlier ones.

In his opinion, a study of correspondence would show the Navy Department did not expect an attack (on Hawaii) or that "hostilities were unduly imminent," he said, adding:

"If the President, the State Department and the Navy Department at any time . . . gathered a more alarming viewpoint regarding possible Japanese military action against this fleet I was never so informed."

JOINT SPY SERVICE FAVORED BY TWO ON PROBE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) A move to establish a joint Army-Navy intelligence service received endorsement today from two members of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee.

Senators George (D-Ga) and Ferguson (R-Mich) who as members of the committee have been hearing a lot about the functionings of intelligence before Japan's Dec. 7, 1941, attack, both called it a wise course.

"The Pearl Harbor investigation has convinced me there should be a central or joint intelligence service and a central or joint communications system so that all branches of the armed services have all the information available," George told a reporter.

That is true, he added, whether or not the Army and Navy are eventually placed under one government department.

Ferguson said there was no question in his mind that the hearings had demonstrated "that a joint intelligence service is desirable."

"You can't divorce one service from the other so far as intelligence is concerned," he said.

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has announced that the Army and Navy propose to establish a joint intelligence system, irrespective of the outcome of the controversy over unification of the two services.

A possibility developed, meantime, that resumption of the Pearl Harbor inquiry, scheduled for Tuesday, may be delayed 24 hours because of conflict with arrangements for an informal joint Senate-House session to hear Army and Navy leaders on demobilization problems.

Members discussed the advisability of this step informally.

Ferguson and Senator Brewster (R-Maine) told reporters they personally would like to hear Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, on the demobilization question.

"I see no reason why we need rush with these hearings," Ferguson commented.

But Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said he would object to any delay.

"We have informed Admiral Kimmel that he will be heard at 10 a.m. Tuesday and we ought to go ahead," he said. "Of course all of us are interested to hear General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz but we can get full information as to what they say even if we can't be there."

Dean Acheson Backs Proposed Loan to Britain

He Calls Economic War the Alternative; His Stand Is Supported by Vinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP).—The United States must give Britain financial assistance or the post-war world may be divided into "warring economic blocs," Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said tonight.

Appearing with Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson on a National Broadcasting Company network broadcast, Mr. Acheson said he regarded the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain as a good investment.

"All Britain needs is a chance to come back economically," Mr. Acheson declared. "If we don't give her that chance, then we might as well say good by to our aim of a world with an expanding trade and rising standards of living."

Mr. Vinson said Mr. Acheson was "absolutely right."

"The alternative to helping the British," Mr. Vinson said, "is to face an extension and tightening up of the whole series of trade and exchange controls that have been put into effect during the war.

"That would mean restricted trade, lower living standards; bitter rivalry and stored-up hatred for the United States as the richest nation in the world. That would be a dangerous course to take."

Mr. Acheson denied that the loan would amount to "financing socialism" in Britain. He said the British government would purchase the industries it expects to nationalize with pounds sterling, not the dollars it will borrow from the United States.

Mr. Vinson said the notion that by lending money to Britain the United States would be financing its competitor was based on "the mistaken idea that there is only so much trade to be had."

"That simply is not true," he said. "As trade increases, there is more for everybody."

Mr. Vinson quoted an editorial from "The Arkansas Democrat," which he said "puts the whole thing in perspective as well as anything I have seen."

The editorial said that without the multi-billion dollar credit "Britain would have to embark on a fight for world trade by every device she could invent."

"It would be sheer stupidity to force such a course on Britain," the editorial said.

"This loan isn't an act of charity. It's just good sense."

Hungary to Get $4,000,000 Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A "limited" $4,000,000 relief program will be undertaken by UNRRA in Hungary, headquarters announced today. UNRRA said the program was authorized after a request by Zoltan Tildy, Hungarian Prime Minister, and a recommendation by the Allied Control Commission in Budapest, saying help was needed to help check famine and disease this winter.

J.H.U. Man Gives Palestine View

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—A proposal for a multi-billion-dollar irrigation project in Palestine was laid before the Anglo-American Palestine Commission today.

It was advanced by Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service, with the contention that it would multiply productive land in Palestine by seven times and pay for itself within 50 years.

70,000 Acres Already Restored

The commission is studying the possibility of increasing Jewish immigration into Palestine. Dr. Lowdermilk said that Jewish agriculture colonists there already had restored nearly 70,000 acres of land productivity to provide a "significant" example of what must be done throughout the world in the way of land reclamation.

He suggested that future treaties drafted by the United Nations should take into consideration the question of balancing population with land productivity.

"Hungry people don't keep treaties," he said.

Wolman Discusses Project

Abel Wolman, of the Johns Hopkins University, chairman of the engineering consultant board of the commission on Palestine's surveys, told the Anglo-American commission that the total of productive land in Palestine could be increased from 100,000 to 750,000 acres through the hydroelectric project first conceived in 1942 by Dr. Lowdermilk.

The project would include development of a number of underground sources of water, construction of a network of canals and reservoirs and the tapping of the upper Jordan River.

Wolman suggested that it could be financed by a Government bond issue or the money raised jointly by the Government and private interests.

HOUSE POSTPONES ITS HEARINGS ON PEACETIME DRAFT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) The Army's current demobilization troubles are worrying congressional backers of universal military training legislation.

This became known today as House Military committee hearings on the peacetime draft advocated by President Truman were postponed temporarily, with no definite date set for their resumption.

The hearings, Chairman May (D-Ky) told reporters, will be reopened shortly. Originally, they were to have been resumed immediately after the congressional vacation ending Monday.

While May gave no reason for the sudden slowing down, other committee members said privately they did not believe "this is the opportune time to consider anything so staunchly backed by the Army."

"A few more blunders like that made on demobilization," one added in an interview, "and there won't be a chance to get a universal training bill out of the committee."

Even the most optimistic supporters of compulsory peacetime training have conceded all along that they were in a real fight because of the sharp division of opinion among congressmen.

They already have all but abandoned their original drive for one continuous year of training for all able-bodied male youths and are willing to settle for a shorter period, augmented by further training in home environment.

Such a proposal has been advanced by the American Legion.

In public hearings before the military committee late last year, the Army and the Navy held out for one full year, and President Truman backed them up in a special message to Congress.

Just what effect the demobilization controversy, which has led to mass demonstrations by thousands of soldiers, will have on the President's proposal to consolidate the Army and the Navy is unknown.

The Army has stoutly supported merger plans and the Navy has opposed them. Hearings are scheduled to get under way this month before the House Expenditures committee, but may be postponed.

China UNRRA Director Leaves For Shanghai

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced today that Ralph Olmstead, UNRRA director of operations in China, will leave tomorrow for Shanghai.

Olmstead, a former deputy member of the combined food board, recently returned from a six-week tour of China with Roy F. Hendrickson, UNRRA deputy director general.

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Congressional Medal For Patton Proposed

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Legislation awarding the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to the late Gen. George S. Patton will be introduced in the House when it reconvenes Monday.

Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) announced today that he will sponsor the bill.

Hook Opposing Change In USES

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—Permanent retention of the United States Employment Service by the Federal Government was advocated today by Representative Hook (D.,Mich.), a member of the House Labor Committee.

Going beyond President Truman's recommendation that return of the USES to the states be delayed until June 1947, Hook said that "permanent Federal control is needed."

The labor committee will open hearings Thursday on legislation embodying the President's proposal. Mr. Truman recently vetoed a measure that would have returned the service to state control in 100 days.

"No Longer Local Problem"

"Employment and unemployment have long since ceased to be local problems, with local solutions," said Hook.

It is significant that "the Federal Government has had to be called in every time employment became critical," he asserted, adding that the nation now is confronted with its greatest employment crisis.

Calls on local USES offices have increased more than 100 per cent since V-J day, Hook said, and 8,000,000 war workers are in the process of changing jobs.

"To retreat from the responsibility by returning the USES to the states for piecemeal operation is nothing but capitulation to political opportunism."

Hook also asserted that "it is clearly unrealistic to suppose that anything but a national setup can take care of the needs of millions of war veterans."

One advantage of an integrated Federal system, he said, is that it is able to furnish veterans at hospitals and separation centers with information about employment opportunities throughout the nation.

Truman Talks With Byrnes

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—President Truman talked with Secretary of State Byrnes in London by international teletype from the White House this morning to obtain a report on developments at the UNO Assembly meetings.

No details were given out about the conversation, which was carried on with the aid of teletype operators handling a keyboard similar to a typewriter. The exchange began at 9.15 A.M. and lasted until 9.35.

Charles G. Ross, White House press secretary, said the President and Byrnes did not use the telephone for two reasons—"conditions were not good from the weather standpoint for radio telephoning, and greater security is obtained by the scrambler teletype."

Winant Made U.S. Aide On Economic Council

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—President Truman today designated John G. Winant, Ambassador to London, as the United States representative at the organization meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Winant will continue to serve as Ambassador.

The President, in a letter to Winant, said:

"The prompt development and execution of plans for the effective organization of the Economic and Social Council is vital to the successful accomplishment of the many important tasks with which it will have to deal.

"I am confident that your contribution to the work of organizing the council wil lbe fully in accordance with your past achievements and I wish you all possible success in this new undertaking."

FORTAS RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) President Truman has accepted the resignation of Abe Fortas as undersecretary of the Interior, effective Jan. 15.

Letters made public by the White House today disclosed that Fortas wished to end 12 years of government service and "participate in the work of readjustment as a private citizen."

Fortas was with the old Agriculture Adjustment Administration before going to the Interior department. President Truman congratulated him on having made a "real contribution" to the public service.

Fortas is 36 and a native of Memphis, Tenn. He was assistant professor of law at Yale at 23. He became undersecretary of Interior June, 1942.

ARMY TO HAVE 761 GENERALS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 —(AP) The War Department announced today it has ordered the number of generals reduced to 761 in line with the general demobilization of the army. The peak was 1,550.

Bradley Backs Insurance Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A measure permitting lump-sum payment of national service life insurance is on the calendar for study by a Senate finance subcommittee soon after Congress reconvenes. It has the endorsement of Gen. Omar Bradley and the Veterans Administration. Under present law if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age, the policy's amount is paid in monthly installments over twenty years; if the beneficiary is older than 30, over ten years.

Veterans Picket Job Aid Office

BUFFALO, Jan. 12 (AP).—Members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Veterans' Committee seeking revision of the state unemployment insurance law and veterans' readjustment allowances picketed the offices of the State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance today. About a dozen pickets, several in uniform, bore placards, one of which said: "Non-vets get $21 after seven weeks—vets get nothing. Vets want insurance, too." Another read: "Vets in struck plants deserve unemployment pay, too, Mr. Dewey." The group also indicated its support of the General Motors strike by displaying a sign saying: "G. I.s support C. I. O. and G. M. strikers. Your demands are ours."

2-Family Unit Ceiling Set

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Civilian Production Administration yesterday set a top sales price of $17,000 for two-family dwellings built under the Government's new housing program.

Heretofore the program, which goes into effect next Tuesday, had provided only a rent ceiling of $80 a month for such dwellings. In the case of sale, there had to be an agreement that these units would be rented for not more than that amount. This provision is continued.

The new program, which channels about 50 per cent of all building materials to inexpensive homes, has a sales ceiling of $10,000 for one-family dwellings. The top rental on these is also $80.

NAVY TO PRESS OIL SEARCH

Lets Private Contracts for ploring of Alaska Reserve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP) The Navy has awarded a $1,000,000 contract for continuing exploration of the naval petroleum reserve in Alaska this year. The contract was awarded jointly to Hoover, Curtice & Ruby, Inc., of New York, as mining and petroleum engineering construction managers, and to C. F. Lytle Company and the Green Construction Company of Des Moines, Iowa, general contractors.

Work on the Alaskan reserves was started by Navy Seabees in the spring of 1944. The end of the war and the demobilization program, the Navy indicated, made necessary the substitution of a civilian contract.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYMENT TO STAY AT WAR PEAK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—(AP) The Labor department predicted today that employment in the nations foundries during the next two years will average about 50 per cent above the 1939 level and approach the peak war year 1944 figure of about 425,000 workers.

The survey, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the foundry outlook is more favorable than that of many other metal working industries.

Heavy demand for certain types of castings will hold foundry employment high in the immediate postwar years, the bureau said. Mechanization of foundry work during the war will be more than offset by a probable return to a 40-hour work week, it predicted.

TAXES TOO MUCH FOR HIM

Major, Out of Army Six Weeks, Joins Up Again as Staff Sergeant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—A discharged Army major, who sampled civilian life just six weeks has re-enlisted, and as a staff sergeant.

Clarence George, 29 years old, explained it thus:

"By the time I paid Social Security and withholding taxes on my civilian salary I wasn't as well off as I am in the Army. Besides, I missed Army ways."

His civilian post was with the Washington F[illegible]ment.

Anti-Flu Vaccine Cuts Incidence

Washington, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Army's new anti-flu "shots" are producing encouraging results, the surgeon general reported today.

Preliminary indications, he said, are that the wartime-developed vaccine has reduced the incidence of influenza among men in uniform.

At the same time, the United States Public Health Service reported that for the third successive week civilian influenza cases had declined from a peak of 148,688 in the week ended December 15.

7,000,000 Men Vaccinated

Early in the fall, the army began vaccinating 7,000,000 men with a war-developed vaccine made from killed viruses of influenza "A" and "B," the two most common types.

Officers said reports so far show that "the incidence has been lower than what we might ordinarily have expected during an outbreak."

They declined to give specific figures.

In tests conducted before the mass vaccination, the new material reduced the incidence of flu by about 75 per cent among those vaccinated with it, as compared with unvaccinated persons.

Down To 47,273 Cases

The United States Public Health Service announced that the number of cases reported throughout the nation for the week ended January 5 had dropped to 47,273.

"The indications are," declared an official of the health service, "that both the incidence and mortality of the disease in the current outbreak are on the decline and that while the total number of cases may prove eventually to be comparable to the number in the epidemic of 1943-44, the evidence is that the disease has not been so severe as it was then."

STILWELL NAMED HEAD OF WESTERN DEFENSE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12—(AP) General Joseph W. Stilwell has been designated to head the Western Defense command, with headquarters in San Francisco, area headquarters announced today.

General Stilwell formerly commanded the U. S. 10th army on Okinawa. He was in charge of U. S. Forces in the 1942 campaign when the Japanese drove through Burma.

The headquarters announcement said Maj. Gen. Frank D. Merrill, whose home is at Woodstock, N. H., and who headed the famed "Merrill's Marauders" in the Burma campaign, also has been assigned to the Western Defense command.

MINESWEEPERS HOME FROM DUTY IN PACIFIC

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 12.—(AP) The first large group of minesweepers to come home as a unit, Squadron 12, comprising 14 vessels and 1,200 officers and men, arrived in port from Pearl Harbor today.

The squadron, which includes three divisions—34th, 35th and 36th—is credited with sweeping more than 4,800 mines to clear the way for American men o'war in the Pacific. Comdr. Frederick Crane, Dalton, Mass., was squadron commander during operations in Japanese waters.

From here the squadron will sail to New Orleans for active duty with the Atlantic fleet.

MANAGING EDITORS PRAISE AP WAR AID

Member Paper Group at Miami Also Get Preview of Photo Speed Developments

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Managing editors of newspapers from all parts of the nation, in their first post-war meeting, voted thanks today to The Associated Press for war coverage and to war correspondents "for service far beyond the ordinary call of duty."

The group requested The Associated Press management to do these:

"Convey its grateful appreciation to the members of the AP foreign staff, whose courage, loyalty and untiring enterprise throughout the difficult war years made it possible for Associated Press members to present to their readers the most thorough and authoritative record of world conflict any nation has ever known."

In tribute, the group said: "To these—the living and the dead—this association acknowledges a debt for service far above and beyond the ordinary call of duty."

The editors, members of The Associated Press Managing Editors Association, ended their convention by electing W. R. Arnold of The Milwaukee Journal chairman of their executive committee; A. Y. Aronson of The Louisville Times vice chairman, and R. W. Simpson of The Tampa Tribune, secretary.

Los Angeles was selected for the meeting in November, 1946, the date to be named later.

The final session was given over to a discussion of problems and developments in photography.

Tom Howard of The Chicago Times declared he had learned that by keeping photographers informed they will give double the effort for good pictures.

Harold Davis of The Louisville Courier Journal, a newspaper among the foremost in color printing, reported that in case of necessity he could deliver a color print in fifteen minutes.

F. A. Resch, Associated Press executive newsphoto editor, disclosed that Eastman Kodak was developing a plan which would permit newspapers to develop color exposures in a routine way in their darkrooms.

Mr. Resch made known that The Associated Press was building up its staff of sixty photographers in the United States and thirty overseas, and that by the end of 1946 more than 300 newspapers in this country would be served by wirephoto as network points, the abbreviated service or expedited service.

Highlighting yesterday's session were discussions on foreign censorship in which China, Russia and Russian-dominated countries were cited as the princpial areas in which there still was a check on the free flow of news. The speakers included Basil Walters, executive editor of The Chicago Daily News; Alan Gould, assistant general manager of The Associated Press, and Glenn Babb, Associated Press foreign news editor.

Mr. Walters asserted that "in asking for freedom of the press, we're not asking a privilege for the newspapers. We're asking a safeguard for the public."

Mr. Gould said he was confident that censorship in Russia would be lifted eventually. He said Soviet observers in this country have told him there is more doubt in Russia about the Americans than there is in this country about the Russians.

Mr. Babb, in agreeing that there was Soviet censorship, said The Associated Press had been able to

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put correspondents in all capitals of Europe, including those in the Russian sphere. While censorship prevailed in China, Mr. Babb said, the controls were exercised more vigorously against the domestic Chinese newspapers than against foreign correspondents.

General Arnold Flying South On Goodwill Tour

Miami, Fla., Jan. 12 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold winged out of Miami at 9.05 A.M. today aboard a special Army plane bound for Bogota, Colombia.

The chief of the Army Air Forces will make a goodwill tour of Colombia, Chile and Peru as guest of the governments of those nations.

Air Officer to Get Temple Post

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (AP)—Maj. Arthur B. Knapp, who is on terminal leave from the Army Air Forces, has been appointed associate dean of students at Temple University, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president, said today. A native of Duluth, Minn., Major Knapp was formerly dean of men at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1926. He succeeds Dr. Claude C. Bowman, who gave up the post to devote full time to his duties as Professor of Sociology.

$50,000 for Blinded Veterans

UNION CITY, N. J., Jan. 12 (AP)—A fund begun by The Hudson Dispatch, Union City's daily newspaper, to benefit seven Hudson and Bergen County soldiers blinded in World War II, has reached $50,000, John Mitchell, editor, said today. More than 30,[illegible] donations came in from the two-county area, Mr. Mitchell said, soon after the fund opened with the slogan, "Show your practical appreciation of the sacrifices of our World War II heroes who gave their eyes to their country."

LAND IN JERSEY PUT ON UNO LIST

Princeton Tract Added to Five Others; Plan Stamford Visit Monday.

PRINCETON, N. J. Jan. 12—(AP) Two tracts of New Jersey farmland and plateau spread over 75 square miles north of Princeton were chosen today as a sixth possible site for world headquarters of the United Nations Organization.

For nearly a full day—more time than has been devoted to any other proposed location—a UNO site-seeking committee toured the New Jersey acres by auto, then went on to Atlantic City to see what that vicinity offers for interim facilities.

The committee chairman, Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, said that if the Princeton location eventually was chosen for UNO's permanent home, interim headquarters would be established either in Atlantic City or New York city.

Greeted by Governor

Gov. Walter E. Edge greeted the visiting diplomats at his Princeton home and joined other state officials in urging that the committee make Princeton the final choice. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, lunched with the visitors at Princeton Inn.

Today's 100-mile tour and subsequent journey to Atlantic City wound up the committee's initial four-day inspection of proposed sites in the New York area, which includes parts of New York state, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Sites picked for further consideration, in addition to the Princeton region, are one near Kingston, N. Y., at Hyde Park, N. Y., the Yorktown-Somers area in Westchester county, N. Y., and tracts near Ridgefield and Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Gavrilovic announced that two members of the committee would return to the Yorktown-Somers area Monday for further inspection, and that two other members would return to Stamford the same day for that purpose.

He said the committee's initial view of the Yorktown-Somers site was too hurried, and that the Stamford vicinity could not be examined closely because it was dark when the party reached that point on its trip into Connecticut yesterday.

The committee is scheduled to go to Boston Wednesday to look over several proposals there, and Dr. Gavrilovic said the six temporary selections in the New York area might be whittled down to three before the committee makes its final report.

The chairman said he expected to be able to announce, before returning to London, the six sites the committee will recommend to the Interim committee, which in turn will make recommendations to the UNO General Assembly.

After seeing the Boston sites, Dr. Gavrilovic said, the committee probably will employ architects, engineers and landscape and soil specialists to assist in evaluating the various offers.

GOP BANISHED TO 'REACTION' BY HANNEGAN

Can't Be 'Liberal' He Says, After Leaders Decline Truman Program

Boston, Jan. 12 (AP)—Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, declared tonight that "the Republican party has taken its stand against a progressive postwar program for America."

In an address at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, Hannegan said Senator Taft (R., Ohio) had made that stand clear when the Senator replied to President Truman's appeal to the people to support the Administration's legislative program.

Mr. Truman and Taft both spoke on the radio last week.

Hannegan said the Senator actually had performed a service, had clarified issues, and "sharpened the battle lines for both 1946 and 1948."

"Policy Of Outright Reaction"

"The Republican party stamp of approval," the Democratic chairman said, "is once more on a policy of outright reaction. . . .

"Even the 'me-too' days are over. Senator Taft and his associates have dropped the pose of liberalism. They control the party, and so long as they continue to do so, there can be no more claims to liberalism under that party's banner.

"There can be no such thing as an accredited Republican liberal. Henceforth, by the party's own decree, Republican candidates for office cannot stand on liberal principles."

All the President did, Hannegan said, was to talk over the nation's problems with the man in the street. It is the policy of Republican leaders, he said, "never to take the people into their confidence."

Party Platform Promises

The Democratic chairman said Mr. Truman's legislative program was designed to carry out promises made by the Democratic party in its 1944 platform.

Noting that Taft had declared a large majority of the people disagree with the program and the President's political philosophy, Hannegan recommended to the Senator:

"A rereading of the Democratic party's platform of 1944 and of the election returns of November 7 of the same year."

After the Chief Executive announced his program last September, Hannegan said, Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, appointed a committee to draw up a Republican program. He said the statement came out 87 days later, said nothing, and proposed not a single specific action to solve America's problems.

"I now predict," Hannegan said, "that the Republican party will produce no program at all. . . . Senator Taft and his colleagues . . . have made it clear that the Old Guard controls the party. And the Republican Old Guard never has had a program to offer this country and never will have one."

Hannegan said it was true that much of the President's program had not been enacted. Ordinarily, he added, a program of this magnitude would take more time than has elapsed.

Quick Action Held Needed

"President Truman," he said, "has asked the people to press for action now, not because he doubts the eventual acceptance of these proposals, but because he realizes the importance of enacting them as quickly as possible.

"He knows that in order to insure the continued public purchasing power which means good business and steady jobs, these things have to be done soon.

"Harry Truman has every reason to believe that the people of America—the great majority—approve of his objectives. They are part of a bigger program which the people have four times approved by direct expression at the ballot box."

BRICKER SAYS RED-TAPE STRANGLES HOUSING

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12 (AP)—John W. Bricker, Republican Vice Presidential nominee in 1944, asserted today that "there must be less Government regulation and more Government encouragement if the housing problem is to be solved."

"Owners and builders are ready to proceed and will proceed as soon as released from the red-tape of Washington," said the former Governor in an address broadcast over the Columbia network from a station here.

Mr. Bricker described material and labor as the two problems which need solving to break the housing bottleneck.

"The greatest handicap that production has today is the restrictions and Government regulation which prevent the free flow of materials and rapid reconversion and promotion in production," he asserted. "There is sufficient Government power today to direct the flow of the available materials into the proper channels and there are enough home builders in America to do the job."

Mr. Bricker expressed belief that labor shortages in the building industry "will be taken care of" with the release of materials and the return of war veterans. He also advocated carrying out the building program "in every possible way" by private business.

The OPA, he said, was responsible for slowing home building.

"We must again encourage pride of production and release the full force of competition," he said. "In no other way can we secure full employment, retain individual freedom and foster the home-owning and home-loving instinct, the undergirders of the Republic."

Henry Ford 2d Is Named Young Man of the Year

Junior Chamber Praises His Interest in National Welfare

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP).—Henry Ford 2d, twenty-eight-year-old president of the Ford Motor Company, was named the "nation's outstanding young man of the year" today in the annual selection made by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and its publication "Future" magazine.

Mr. Ford, the association said, was selected "because of his outstanding record in industry and his interest in community and national welfare." He will receive the title and the organization's diamond distinguished service award key at a banquet held by the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce Wednesday night.

Nine other men from twenty-one to thirty-five years old also were selected by the judges as outstanding men of the year and will receive plaques at the banquet. They are: J. Wes Gallagher, thirty-four, chief of The Associated Press Berlin Bureau; George C. Dade, thirty-three, president of Dade Brothers, a transport company; Abe Fortas, thirty-five, who has just resigned as Under Secretary of the Interior; Robert S. Ingersoll, thirty-one, executive of the Ingersoll Steel Division of the Borg-Warner Corporation.

Also James Linen, thirty-three, publisher of "Time" magazine; Charles Luckman, thirty-five, president of the Pepsodent Company; Frank McCarthy, thirty-three, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Van R. Potter, thirty-four, biochemist in the McArdle Laboratory in the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin, and Gene Root, thirty-five, chief of the aerodynamics section of the Douglas Aircraft Company.

Millions Roar Tribute to G.I.'s As 82nd Division Shows Its Might

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—(AP) Millions of New Yorkers, packed for four miles along Fifth avenue, roared tribute today to the nation's foot soldier as 13,000 men paraded through a blinding paper blizzard celebrating America's World War II victory.

Tall, slender, 38-year-old Major General James M. Gavin, youngest division commander in the Army, led the march in which his famed 82nd Airborne division had the place of honor.

Many New York policemen—there were 8,000 on duty along the avenue—said they could not recall an ovation to equal the one an estimated 4,000,000 persons gave the veterans. The parade was dedicated in Gavin's words "to all the guys who walked through the mud—the slogging G.I."

On display in the greatest parade since 1919, when General John J. Pershing led the First Division up the same avenue, were the tanks, the artillery, the vehicles and most of the combat equipment with which the Axis nations were crushed. And in the air were fighter planes and transport-towed gliders with which the Allies spearheaded their invasion of Hitler's European fortress.

Behind Gavin, who said he had "walked all over the damned earth," were the colors of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and France. Gavin strode briskly up the avenue with eyes front except when he saluted Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and other officials in the main reviewing stand and Cardinal-designate Francis J. Spellman on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

In the stand with Gov. Dewey were Mayor William O'Dwyer, Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall, Admiral H. F. Leary, commander of the Eastern Sea frontier, and General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Corregidor hero and new Fourth Army commander.

At 42nd Street and Fifth avenue the storm of torn paper was so heavy it was difficult to see marchers half a block away. Near the corner a special reviewing stand held several hundred wounded veterans, some of them in wheel chairs.

Banners of the 82nd carried battle streamers of two wars and the men wore, in addition to their individual ribbons, the division-awarded Belgian fourragere and the Dutch lanyard. Marching with the 82nd were elements of the 13th, 17th and 101st Airborne divisions.

Over 14,000 Service Men Due In Aboard Transports

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[By the Associated Press]

Five transports carrying 1,337 service men are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports, and at four Pacific Coast ports 13,171 men are due to debark from 40 vessels.

Arriving at New York are four ships with 1,220 passengers, while at Newport News, Va., one vessel, with 117 personnel, is due to dock.

West Coast arrivals include eight ships at San Francisco, with 2,952; five at Los Angeles, with 5,316; two at Portland, Ore., with 2,407, and twenty-five at San Diego, Cal., with 2,451. No troops are expected at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

Debarking At New York

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—John Sullivan, from Bremen: 617 troops, including part of the 175th Infantry Regiment.

Thomas Benton, from Antwerp: 538 troops, including 251st General

Hospital.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Joseph Lee, from Barry, Wales, 28; Thomas H. Sumner, from Barry, 19.

AT NEWPORT NEWS — Moses Cleveland, due originally January 8: 117 troops, including Company C, 145th Engineer Combat Battalion, Detachment B.

Los Angeles Returnees

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous on following: La Salle, from Leyte, 1,331; Cumberland Sound, from Manila, 613; Kitkun Bay, from Okinawa, 1,168; Kittson, from Yokohama, 1,999; LST 250, from Pearl Harbor, number of troops undetermined.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Wichita, from Saipan, 862 navy, 176 army; Elkhart, from Sasebo, 1,004 navy; Renate, from Pearl Harbor, 479 army; Pastores, from Pearl Harbor, 164 navy; LST 785, 115 navy; S. Hall Young, Santa Teresa and Carl Barth, few troops each.

AT PORTLAND—Miscellaneous on following: John Lykes, from Nagoya, 1,195 army; Cape Douglas, from Okinawa, due yesterday, 1,212 army.

San Diego Arrivals

AT SAN DIEGO — Miscellaneous personnel on these vessels: Karnes, 1,755 navy and Marine Corps; escort carrier Bougainville, 298 navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard; destroyer Eberle, 6 navy; minesweepers Scrimmage, Scuffle, Sentry, Signet, Scurry, Specter, Saunch, Serene, Shelter, Strategy, Strength, Success and Supreme, 262 navy; LSM's 1, 65, 125, 185, 229, 253, 270, 364 and 415, total 130 navy.

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LONDON, JAN 12-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "ABSURD DEMANDS" BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HAD PREVENTED THE BROADENING OF THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT AS SPECIFIED BY THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

THE BROADCAST SAID AGRARIAN PARTY LEADER NIKOLA PETKOV AND SOCIAL DEMOCRAT SPOKESMAN KRATO LULCHEV COUNTERED THE PROPOSAL THAT THEIR PARTIES ENTER THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WITH A SUGGESTION THAT THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BE DISSOLVED.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, JAN 13-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY IN AN ANKARA DISPATCH THAT AN ANNOUNCEMENT HAD BEEN MADE THE UNITED STATES WOULD GRANT TURKEY A LOAN OF $25,000,000 AT FOUR PERCENT INTEREST TO BUILD AIRFIELDS.

NURULLAH ESAT SUMER, TURKISH MINISTER OF FINANCE, WILL GO TO WASHINGTON TO SIGN THE LOAN AGREEMENT, THE AGENCY SAID.

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WITH UNO

LONDON JAN 12-(AP)-THE LONDON STAR'S FIRST EDITION BLAZENED TODAY "NAZI AGENT SEEN AT UNO," BUT SCOTLAND YARD DESCRIBED THE STORY AS "ALL HOOEY."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE "WORLD SECURITY POLICE, STATIONED IN LONDON FOR THE MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WERE ENGAGED IN ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC MANHUNTS IN THEIR HISTORY," SEEKING "A MAN OF MEDIUM HEIGHT AND SLIM BUILD WHO HAS BEEN KNOWN TO WORLD DIPLOMATS FOR SEVERAL YEARS AS A NAZI AGENT."

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WITH UNO

LONDON, JAN. 12-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE STAFFS OF 51 UNITED NATIONS WHO DINE AT THE TWO CAFETERIAS SET UP FOR THEM AT CHURCH HOUSE SERVE THEMSELVES A SIMPLE FARE RATIONED STRICTLY ON BRITAIN'S AUSTERITY BASIS, BUT THERE IS NO GRUMBLING.

FOR THE DELEGATES THEMSELVES, AUSTERITY RATIONS ARE NO REAL PROBLEM, SINCE MOST OF THEM ARE BILLETED IN LONDON'S LARGER HOTELS AND HAVE A REASONABLY WIDE CHOICE OF VIANDS, ALTHOUGH THE PORTIONS ARE MODEST.

BUT FOR THE STAFFS WHO CHOOSE TO TAKE THEIR MEALS IN CHURCH HOUSE,

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THE [illegible] MENUS, UNLIKE THOSE THEY ENJOYED IN SAN FRANCISCO, ARE DEVOID OF LUXURY ITEMS. THE SUPPLY OF STAPLES SWINDLED [illegible] SHARPLY BY THE END OF LAST WEEK WHEN THE CAFETERIAS WERE INVADED BEYOND EXPECTATION BY THOSE WHO REMAINED ON THE SPOT FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPENING OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN THE BEGINNING THE MENUS BOASTED MEAT PIE OR FISH, THE USUAL ENGLISH BOILED POTATO, BRUSSELS SPROUTS OR CABBAGE AND A STEAMED PUDDING FOR THE FINAL COURSE. BRITISH MEALS ARE NOW LIMITED TO THREE COURSES.

ON ONE OCCASION THE CAFETERIA ON THE FIRST FLOOR RAN OUT OF FOOD WITH A LONG QUEUE STILL WAITING.

THE FIFTH FLOOR CAFETERIA SERVES A MENU ONLY SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF THE DOWNSTAIRS ONE. THERE IS A SOMEWHAT WIDER CHOICE, AND THE TARIFF THERE IS ABOUT 60 CENTS AS COMPARED WITH ABOUT 32 CENTS DOWNSTAIRS. WHILE THE FIFTH FLOOR WAS SERVING MEAT PIE, THE DOWNSTAIRS MEAT ITEM WAS SAUSAGE -- AND BRITISH SAUSAGE MAY BE LARGELY FILLER MATERIAL.

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ERNEST J. HAYDON, WHO REMEMBERS HAVING SERVED BOUNTEOUS MEALS IN PORTLAND, OREG., IS THE MAJOR DOMO OF THE TWO CHURCH HOUSE CAFETERIAS. HE IS GRIEVED BY HIS INABILITY TO PROVIDE IN THE SAME MANNER FOR HIS INTERNATIONAL CLIENTELE, EXPLAINING THAT "WE GET NO SPECIAL CONCESSIONS WHATEVER, AND WHEN OUR SUPPLIES ARE GONE THEY HAVE HAD IT -- AND THAT'S THAT."

WR HETZGERS SIXTH 1130APR 1040AES

ON MONDAY, SECRETARY BYRNES WILL OPEN THE ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON THE MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PREPARATORY COMMISSION REPORT. THE COMMISSION MET HERE IN DECEMBER.
BZ335PES ADD LONDON (UNO) XXX MAJORITY - PARIS -

NIGHT

FOLLOW LONDON

WASHINGTON, JAN 12-(AP)-EXISTING PLANS FOR THE POSTWAR MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS WILL TAKE CARE OF THE UNITED STATES' QUOTA OF ARMED FORCES FOR THE UNO SECURITY FORCE.

THE ARMY PLANS A FORCE OF 1,550,000 MEN BY NEXT JULY 1, OF WHICH 797,000 WILL BE OVERSEAS. WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID TONIGHT THAT ANY REQUIREMENTS UNDER UNO COMMITMENTS COULD BE MET OUT OF THIS FORCE.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE TWO AMERICAN OCCUPATION ARMIES IN GERMANY AND JAPAN IN THEMSELVES WILL CONSTITUTE PART OF THE SECURITY FORCE. IN ADDITION, THE PLANNED STRENGTH ORGANIZATION INCLUDES WHAT IS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS A "SMALL STRATEGIC RESERVE." THIS WOULD BE MADE UP OF TROOPS--INFANTRY, AIRBORNE, ARMORED AND OTHERS--STATIONED IN THE UNITED STATES BUT READY FOR QUICK DEPLOYMENT IN AN EMERGENCY.

ARMY AIR FORCES HOPES TO HAVE A POSTWAR ORGANIZATION OF ABOUT 400,000 MEN AND ABOUT 70 GROUPS MADE UP OF APPROXIMATELY 6,500 PLANES. ELEMENTS OF THIS FORCE WILL BE STATIONED BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES. LIKE THE GROUND FORCE PLANNING, THE AIR FORCE FIGURES WERE DRAWN TO INCLUDE PROVISIONS FOR ANY UNO ACTIVITY.

BOTH GROUND AND AIR FORCES ARE LAYING EMPHASIS ON THE FAST-STRIKING, HIGHLY MOBILE FEATURES OF AIRBORNE OPERATIONS. COMPLEMENTING THE PROVISIONS FOR AIRBORNE DIVISIONS IN THE STRATEGIC RESERVE OF TROOPS ARE AIR FORCE PLANS FOR MAINTENANCE OF TROOP CARRIER PLANES AND GLIDERS.

THE UNITED STATES SENT ONE OF ITS LEADING EXPONENTS OF AIRBORNE OPERATIONS TO THE LONDON CONFERENCE, LT.GEN.MATTHEW B.RIDGWAY WHO LED AN AIRBORNE DIVISION AND A CORPS IN THE EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN. WITH RIDGWAY IS GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC AIR COMMAND, A UNIFIED GROUP OF AIR FORCES ALREADY SERVING AS A SECURITY POLICE FORCE IN THE ORIENT.

REPRESENTING THE NAVY ON THE DELEGATION IS ADMIRAL RICHMOND KELLEY TURNER. AS IN THE CASE OF THE OTHER TWO FORCES, THE NAVY'S PLANNED STRENGTH FOR THE POSTWAR PERIOD IS COMPREHENSIVE ENOUGH TO PROVIDE FOR ANY INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS.

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NL - REPLOYMENTS

LONDON, JAN. 12 -- (AP) -- [illegible] TONIGHT WERE PUBLICIZING ANOTHER MASS MEETING FOR 1:30 P.M. (8:30 A.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME) MONDAY AT WHICH THEY HOPE TO HEAR FROM BRIG. GEN. CLAUDE M. THIELE,

30.24-261

COMMANDING GENERAL OF [redacted] U. S. TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AN ANSWER TO THEIR DEMANDS FOR FASTER REDEPLOYMENT.

"THEY, (HEADQUARTERS IN THE LONDON AREA), KNOW SOMETHING WE DON'T, AND WE WANT TO KNOW," SAID A SPOKESMAN FOR THE G. I. COMMITTEE. "WE WANT GENERAL THIELE TO TELL US IN PERSON AND GIVE US AN ANSWER TO OUR PETITION DELIVERED FRIDAY."

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"IF WE DON'T FIND OUT MONDAY," THE SPOKESMAN CONTINUED, "WE'LL MEET THE NEXT DAY AND THE NEXT."

THE G. I. SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT THE INFORMATION DESIRED RELATED TO REDEPLOYMENT AND HAD BEEN PASSED OUT TO TROOPS ON THE CONTINENT.

A MASS MEETING SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON IN FRONT OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS WAS POSTPONED FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS AFTER THE COMMITTEE HAD WON A PLEDGE FROM SENATORS TOM CONALLY AND ARTHUR VANDENBERG, DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, THAT THEY WOULD INTERFERE IN WASHINGTON ON BEHALF OF DESTROYING TROOPS DESIRING FASTER REDEPLOYMENT.

THE COMMITTEE'S PETITION CALLS FOR A NEW ARMY POLICY, SETTING UP MAXIMUM PERIODS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, PRIORITY ON SHIPMENT OVER G. I. BRIDES AND ELIMINATING "SURPLUS TROOPS" IN BRITAIN.

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID LAST MONTH 27,000 TROOPS STILL WERE HERE.

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MACKLINS THRU 2ND 2026 APRA 143-144 GC/510PES.

LONDON, JAN. 12-(AP -THE ETHIOPIAN FLAG FLEW RIGHT-SIDE-UP TODAY AMONG THE 51 OTHER UNITED NATIONS BANNERS OUTSIDE CENTRAL HALL, BUT THE EIGHT MEN WHOSE SOLE TASK IS FLAG-TENDING STILL WERE RED-FACED.

THE ETHIOPIAN STANDARD SPENT MOST OF YESTERDAY UPSIDE DOWN. A DELEGATE COMPLAINED. THE FLAG TENDERS REVERSED THE BOLIVIAN FLAG, WHICH IS IDENTICALLY STRIPED BUT IN THE OPPOSITE ORDER. THERE WERE MORE COMPLAINTS. IT WAS ALMOST SUNDOWN BEFORE THE MATTER WAS STRAIGHTENED OUT.

LONDON, JAN. 12--(AP)--DAVID GRAY, U.S. MINISTER TO EIRE, IS IN LONDON VISITING MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HIS WIFE'S AUNT, AND IS EXPECTED TO INVITE HER TO DUBLIN.

APR TOMWILLIAMS 01856 CDC 420P

LONDON, JAN. 12 -- (AP) -- MISS LOUISE MCNEESH OF DALLAS, TEX TEXAS, AND FLIGHT LIEUT. JAMES FORTIETH, RAF OFFICER, TRAVELED MORE THAN 10,000 MILES BY PLANE TO BE REUNITED FOR THEIR WEDDING TODAY AT BATLEY, YORKSHIRE, THE SUNDAY CHRONICLE REPORTED.

SHE CAME FROM TEXAS AND HE CAME FROM BURMA. BOTH 22 YEARS OLD, THE COUPLE MET IN MAY, 1942, WHILE HE WAS TRAINING IN AN RAF SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BRIDE, WHO WILL LIVE AT BATLEY WHILE HER HUSBAND RETURNS TO DUTY, SAID, "I'LL SAY I LIKE YORKSHIRE, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE MORE CHIMNEYS THAN IN DALLAS."

JAN 13 1946

SOUTHHAMPTON, ENG., JAN. 12-(AP)-THE S.S. ARGENTINA, FIRST SHIP SCHEDULED TO CARRY BRITISH WIVES AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL TO THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE DELAYED FIVE DAYS, DEPARTING JAN. 26, U.S. ARMY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CUNARD WHITE STAR'S 81-THOUSAND TON LINER, QUEEN MARY, WHICH DOCKED TODAY AFTER HAVING BEEN GALE-BOUND IN THE SOLENT, IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HERE FEB. 3 WITH 2,450 BRIDES AND CHILDREN. IT WILL ENTER DRY DOCK MONDAY FOR ROUTINE OVERHAUL AND PARTIAL RECONVERSION.

ADD PARIS (PEACE ACTION) XXX LON DA

PARIS SOURCES SAID FRANCE HAS HAD NO OFFICIAL REPLY TO HER INQUIRIES, BUT THAT THE UNITED STATES AT LEAST WAS BELIEVED TO BE FAVORABLY DISPOSED TO THE FRENCH VIEW THAT COUNTRIES SUCH AS GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA WHICH SUFFERED DIRECTLY FROM ITALY'S WAR PARTICIPATION ALSO SHOULD BE HEARD.

G1102AES

BY LOUIS LOCHNER

JAN 13 1946

BERLIN, JAN. 12-(AP)-BERLIN'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON VICTIMS OF FASCISM IS ASSEMBLING MATERIAL POINTING TO THE LIKELIHOOD THAT COMMANDER GUENTHER PRIEN, GERMANY'S TOP SUBMARINE ACE OF WORLD WAR II, WAS NOT DEAD AT THE TIME HIS U-BOAT WAS ANNOUNCED AS LOST BUT INSTEAD WAS INTERNED AT TORGAU CONCENTRATION CAMP IN SAXONY.

VARIOUS FORMER INMATES OF THE CAMP HAVE TESTIFIED THAT PRIEN, WHO DARINGLY SANK THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP ROYAL OAK IN THE HARBOR OF SCAPA FLOW IN OCTOBER, 1940, HAD BEEN SEEN, ALONG WITH A MAJORITY OF HIS CREW, AT TORGAU. THEY WERE ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SEEN LATER AT ESTERWEGEN,

30.24-263

WHOSE INMATES WERE COMPELLED TO WORK ON A LAND DRAINAGE PROJECT.

PRIEN'S RAID ON SCAPA FLOW PROBABLY WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL RAID OF THE GERMAN NAVY. TO INSPIRE ESPECIALLY THE GERMAN YOUTH, HE WAS TAKEN FROM MEETING TO MEETING, AND WITH HIS CREW HE WAS PRESENTED TO THE FOREIGN PRESS FOR INTERVIEWS IN DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

JAN 13 1946

LATE IN APRIL 1941, THE GERMANS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT PRIEN'S SUBMARINE HAD FAILED TO RETURN FROM A VOYAGE AGAINST THE ENEMY. THE NAZI PRESS PICTURED HIM AS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF HEROISM.

IN DECEMBER, 1944, WHEN 25 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR ESCAPED FROM THE PAPAGO PARK CAMP NEAR PHOENIX, ARIZ., THERE WERE REPORTS THAT PRIEN WAS A CAPTIVE THERE. [illegible] DENIED BY THE CAMP AUTHORITIES.

PRIEN'S MOTHER, FRAU MARGARETE BOHSTEDT, NOW LIVING AT LEIPZIG, QUESTIONED BY THE BERLIN COMMITTEE, SAID:

"SINCE MAY, 1945, I'VE BEEN VISITED BY VARIOUS FORMER CONCENTRATION CAMP INMATES WHO TESTIFIED THEY HAD BEEN TOGETHER WITH MY SON IN TORGAU AND ESTERWEGEN. I ALWAYS HOPED HE MIGHT BE ALIVE, BUT DIDN'T DARE TO MAKE INQUIRIES LEST I HARM HIM THEREBY.

"THE MOTHER OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF HIS U-BOAT, FRAU BOTHMANN OF GOTHA, WROTE ME THAT SEVERAL INMATES OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS WERE READY TO SWEAR THEY HAD BEEN TOGETHER WITH MY AND HER SONS."

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FRAU BOHSTED BELIEVES FIRMLY THAT HER SON WAS VICTIMIZED BY ADM. ERICH RAEDER, FORMER CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND NOW ON TRIAL AT NURENBERG AS ONE OF WAR CRIMES CHARGES. SHE SAID, "IF MY SON GUENTHER WAS IN TORGAU, RAEDER WAS THE

"IF MY SON GUENTHER WAS IN TORGAU, RAEDER WAS THE MAN WHO CAUSED IT," SHE SAID. "FROM THE DAY OF HIS RETURN FROM SCAPA FLOW, I HEARD FROM MY SON THAT RAEDER WAS INIMICAL TOWARD HIM."

WHEN THE REPORTS REACHED GERMANY THAT PRIEN WAS A PRISONER IN THE UNITED STATES, FRAU BOHSTEDT HEARD OF THEM AND IMMEDIATELY WROTE THIS CORRESPONDENT, ASKING FOR DETAILS. SHE ALSO WROTE THE

BERLIN COMMITTEE IN THE HOPE THAT [redacted] AMERICAN TROOPS MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE REACHED TORGAU IN TIME TO LIBERATE HER SON.

THE BERLIN COMMITTEE, HOWEVER, ON THE BASIS OF DEPOSITIONS IT HAS RECEIVED, IS INCLINED TO THE BELIEF THAT PRIEN WAS KILLED AT TORGAU OR ESTERWEGEN. LOCHNER

JAN 13 1948

BERLIN, JAN. 12--(AP)---AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY [redacted] COORDINATING COMMITTEE THE FOUR-POWER ALLIED CONTROL [redacted] HAD AGREED UPON A UNIFORM DEFINITION AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ARDENT NAZI OF THE NATURE DEMANDING MANDATORY REMOVAL FROM ANY KEY POSITION. [redacted]

THIS MEANS, IT WAS EXPLAINED, THAT DIRECTIVES FOR DENAZIFICATION WILL BE THE SAME IN THE BRITISH, AMERICAN, RUSSIAN AND FRENCH ZONES OF GERMANY.

THE EXPLANATION WAS GIVEN AFTER THE [redacted] CONTROL AUTHORITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE SAYING: "A DIRECTIVE ON 'THE REMOVAL FROM OFFICE AND FROM POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY OF NAZIS AND PERSONS HOSTILE TO ALLIED PURPOSES' WAS SIGNED."

AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID THE DIRECTIVE ITSELF WOULD NOT BE PUBLISHED AS IT WAS FOR THE CONFIDENTIAL USE OF ZONE COMMANDERS. LOCHNER

NUERNBERG, JAN. 12--(AP)---MY STERY SURROUNDING THE DEATHS OF THREE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN A RIVERSIDE HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PICTURESQUE PASSAU GREW TODAY AMID STRONG INDICATIONS THAT THEY HAD BEEN MURDERED.

JAN 13 1948

THE ARMY CLAMPED A SECURITY CENSORSHIP ON ALL DETAILS OF THE SIX-DAY OLD CASE, REFUSING TO DISCLOSE THE RESULTS OF AUTOPSIES OR THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

REPORTS OBTAINED BY THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, HOWEVER, INDICATED THE THREE OFFICERS--A MAJOR, A CAPTAIN AND A LIEUTENANT--HAD BEEN BEATEN TO DEATH IN THEIR SLEEP AND THE HOUSE DRENCHED WITH GASOLINE AND SET AFIRE.

SOLDIERS WHO FOUND THE BODIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THE MAJOR'S SKULL WAS CRUSHED, THAT THERE WAS A DEEP DEPRESSION OVER

30.24-265

ONE OF THE CAPTAIN'S EYES AND EVIDENCE OF THE LIEUTENANT HAVING BEE BEATEN.

THE THREE OFFICERS WERE FOUND IN DIFFERENT BEDROOMS ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. ANOTHER MAJOR SLEEPING ON THE GROUND FLOOR ESCAPED, LENDING MYSTERY ON HOW THE ASSAILANT OR ASSAILANTS COULD ENTER THE HOUSE AND ASSAULT THE OTHERS. THIS MAJOR HAS BEENSWORN TO SECRECY BY ARMY AGENTS OF NAVY COUNTER INTELLIGENCE AGENTS AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGENTS.

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NRCA JIMKINGS 1645 CCC 438

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 12-(AP)-THREE GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF SIX AMERICAN AIRMEN, TWO OF WHOM WERE SHOT IN QUARRIES AND THE REST TIED TOGETHER AND SHOT IN A FIELD.

WAR CRIMES AUTHORITIES ALSO ANNOUNCED THE ARREST AT BORKUM ISLAND, NEAR BREMEN, OF 18 GERMAN CIVILIANS, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FOR FORCING SEVEN OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN INTO A FOUR HOUR "DEATH MARCH."

ONE SOLDIER FELL AS A RESULT OF CONTINUED BEATINGS AND WAS THEREUPON SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD. THE REMAINING SIX WERE LATER SHOT TO DEATH.

HJ1140PES

HEREFORD, GERMANY, JAN 12-(AP)-PROF.OTTO HAHN IS NOW IN THE BRITISH ZONE OF GERMANY UNDER "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, CLEARING THE MYSTERY OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING GERMAN ATOM SCIENTIST.

AN OFFICER IN THE ECONOMIC DIVISION OF BRITISH HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT "UNTIL HAHN'S FUTURE IS ARRANGED, NOTHING FURTHER CAN BE REPORTED."

EARLIER THIS WEEK IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT HAHN, WHO WAS CAPTURED IN 1944 AND TAKEN TO ENGLAND, HAD BEEN RETURNED TO GERMANY AFTER BEING QUESTIONED BY THE BRITISH REGARDING GERMAN PROGRESS IN ATOMIC RESEARCH.

THE 66-YEAR-OLD HAHN WAS AWARDED THE 1944 NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY FOR HIS DISCOVERY OF THE METHOD OF BREAKING THE HEAVY ATOM NUCLEUS. BEFORE HIS CAPTURE HE WAS DIRECTOR OF THE KAISER WILHELM INSTITUTE FOR CHEMISTRY IN BERLIN.

J1147PES

BIELEFELD, GERMANY, JAN. 12 -- (AP) -- REV. DR. FRIEDRICH VON BODELSCHWINGH, 65, WHOSE EVANGELICAL CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH DURING THE NAZI REGIME BROUGHT HIM INTO THE LIMELIGHT AS AN OPPONENT OF HITLER'S ANTI-CHRISTIAN PROGRAM, HAS BEEN BURIED NEAR THE "VILLAGE" OF BETHEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN GERMANY, WHICH HIS FATHER FOUNDED ON THE HILLS ABOVE BIELEFELD IN 1869. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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BODELSCHWINGH DIED OF HEART DISEASE ON JAN. 4 AND FUNERAL SERVICES WERE HELD JAN. 8.

FOLLOWING HIS RESIGNATION AS HEAD OF THE CHURCH IN THE REICH AS A PROTEST AGAINST HITLER'S ATTEMPTS TO NAZIFY THE CHURCH, BODELSCHWINGH TOOK OVER THE [illegible] WHICH HOUSED 6,500 INMATES -- CRIPPLES, EPILEPTICS, AGED INVALIDS AND REFUGEES.

HE RESISTED AN SS GUARD ORDER TO KILL OFF THE MOST OF THE HELPLESS IN A NAZI RACIAL FITNESS POLICY, AND AFTER HITLER'S OWN PHYSICIAN WAS INVITED TO VISIT THE INSTITUTION, THE ORDER WAS RESCINDED.

BODELSCHWINGH DIED AT THE TIME HIS PROTESTANT ORGANIZATION WAS STARTING AN EVANGELIZATION PROGRAM LONG-PLANNED IN SECRET DURING THE WAR.

ROME, JAN 12-(AP)-PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI TOLD THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY HE HAD RECEIVED A CABLEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT RUMAN EXPRESSING CONFIDENT THAT "ITALY WOULD BE ABLE TO CONCLUDE A PEACE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS THAT WILL SATISFY OUR COMMON NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS."
THE TELEGRAM ADDED, DE GASPERI SAID, "YOU CAN COUNT ON THE GOODWILL AND FRIENDLY COLLABORATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN ACHIEVING THAT END.
J1255AES

BUDAPEST, JAN. 12--(AP)--A SEARCH OF ALL BUDAPEST HOUSEHOLDS FOR UNDECLARED SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS BEGAN TODAY, AND [redacted] FOOD MINISTER KAROLY BARANYOS SAID PRIZES WOULD BE PAID TO INFORMERS WHO ASSISTED THE GOVERNMENT IN TRACKING DOWN HOARDED SUPPLIES.

BARANYOS ESTIMATED THAT A QUARTER OF THE POPULATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL HAD SUFFICIENT FOOD STOCKS TO DO WITHOUT RATION ISSUES.

HE ADDED THAT ONLY 50,000 INHABITANTS, A SMALL PORTION OF THE CITY'S PRESENT POPULATION, HAD DECLARED ANY SURPLUS FOOD.

ADD MADRID (Germans) XXX

THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID ABOUT 40 OF APPROXIMATELY 60 JAPANESE IN SPAIN PROBABLY WOULD SAIL FOR JAPAN JAN. 23 FROM BARCELONA ABOARD THE SPANISH SHIP PLUS ULTRA.
THE SHIP WILL CARRY RELIEF SUPPLIES TO THE PHILIPPINES.
G1124AES

ACTION DAY

JAN 13 1946

VIENNA, JAN. 12--(AP)--THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED TODAY A NEW LIST OF PERSONS ACCUSED OF BEING AUSTRIAN WAR CRIMINALS, INCLUDING THE NAMES OF APPROXIMATELY 100 MEN FORMERLY ACTIVE IN THE SS AND NAZI PARTY.

DR OTTO BENGUS, FORMER VIENNA POLICE COMMISSIONER, WAS AMONG THOSE LISTED. HE WAS CHARGED WITH PARTICIPATION IN THE MURDER OF FORMER AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR ENGLEBERT DOLLFUSS IN 1934. ANOTHER NAMED WAS OTTO LURKER, FORMER HEAD OF THE SECRET POLICE, WHO WAS CHARGED WITH SIGNING 10,000 DEATH SENTENCES.

JAN 3 1946

THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST COINCIDED WITH AN EDITORIAL IN THE VIENNA NEWSPAPER NEUES OESTERREICH WHICH SAID THAT THE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF AUSTRIA AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF OCCUPATION TROOPS DEPENDED IN LARGE MEASURE ON A THOROUGH DENAZIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

"AS LONG AS NAZIS SIT IN POSITIONS OF POWER HERE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID, "THERE CAN BE NO TALK OF THE LIFTING OF (ALLIED CONTROL."

30.24-267

ATHENS, JAN. 12-(AP)-GREECE'S MINOR PARTIES WERE REPORTED TODAY PREPARING TO CLIMB ON THE RIGHT WING BANDWAGON OF THE LIBERAL AND POPULIST GROUPS, WHICH MERGED THIS WEEK IN A SURPRISE COALITION ANNOUNCED AFTER LONG AND SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

GEORGE PAPANDREOU, WHO RESIGNED AS PREMIER DEC. 30, 1944 TO MAKE WAY FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS AS REGENT, ENDORSED THE COALITION.

PANAYOTIS KANNELLOPOULOS, VICE PREMIER OF THE EMIGRE GOVERNMENT IN EGYPT, SAID "THERE ARE INDICATIONS THE AGREEMENT WILL BE BROADENED BY THE PARTICIPATION OF OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES." HE LET IT BE KNOWN HIS UNITY PARTY WOULD JOIN THE COALITION.

NEWS DISPATCHES REPORTED THAT MOST STRIKING WORKMEN WERE RETURNING TO THEIR JOBS IN SALONIKA, BUT THERE WERE REPORTS OF VIOLENCE ELSEWHERE IN MACEDONIA.

IT WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY THAT THAT THE MAYOR OF NIACUSSA, IN WESTERN MACEDONIA, HAD BEEN ASSASSINATED.

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DISORDERS WERE REPORTED ALSO IN CAVALLA, WHERE ONE PERSON WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A CLASH BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE.

APR ASSDS 0933 THRU 3RD--KKK1214EST

LABOR LEADERS IN ATHENS, MEANWHILE, ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR A MASS DEMONSTRATION TOMORROW IN CONSTITUTION SQUARE. MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER STAMATIS MERCOURIS SAID HE WOULD NOT PERMIT A DEMONSTRATION BUT WOULD ALLOW A MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN THE FOOTBALL GROUNDS.

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APR ASSDS 0933 THRU 3RD--KKK1214EST

THE HAGUE, JAN. 12--(AP)--HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY TO RETURN TO BATAVIA.

HE HAS BEEN CONFERRING HERE MORE THAN TWO WEEKS WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND TWICE FLEW TO ENGLAND TO DISCUSS THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WITH OFFICIALS THERE.

VAN MOOK, WHO HAS DECLARED HE HAD A PLAN TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE WITH THE INDONESIANS, SAID YESTERDAY IT WAS HIS IMPRESSION HE BELIEVED THAT

SUTAN SJAHRIR , PREMIER OF THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT, DID NOT REALLY DESIRE "INDEPENDENCE, FREE FROM THE DUTCH" AND WOULD BE SATISFIED WITH SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE INDIES AND PARTNERSHIP WITHIN THE BRAN FRAMEWORK OF THE NETHERLANDS EMPIRE.

CHUNGKING,SUNDAY,JAN 13-(AP)-A LARGE PART OF GENERAL MARSHALL'S WARDROBE WAS MISSING TODAY--ALONG WITH A CHINESE HOUSEBOY.

CHINESE POLICE SEARCH FOR THE SUSPECTED BOY WAS STIMULATED GREATLY BY FEAR OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S IRE WHEN HE HEARS OF THE INCIDENT.

UNLESS THE CLOTHES ARE RETURNED, OFFICIALS PROTECTING THE AMERICAN ENVOY'S HOME STAND TO LOSE "FACE"--A TRAGEDY IN DIGNITY-CONSCIOUS CHINA.

RB111OPCS

WITH CHUNCKING

SHANGHAI,JAN.12-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER SAID TODAY MOVEMENT OF CHINA'S TOUGH NEW SIXTH ARMY FROM SHANGHAI TO MANCHURIA ABOARD AMERICAN VESSELS WOULD BEGIN WEDNESDAY, AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE CHINA THEATER TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT INOCULATION AND "WINTERIZING" OF THE 26,000 TROOPS IS VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. THE CHINESE ARE BEING SUPPLIED HEAVY WINTER CLOTHING BY THE UNITED STATES AND, A SMALL PART, FROM JAPANESE STOCKS.

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RA355PCS

ADD HANOI(ANNAM)

"AT LAST FREEDOM WILL COME," HE PREDICTED. "WE ARE NOT ALONE. WORLD PUBLIC OPINION IS ON OUR SIDE. WE WILL KEEP ON FIGHTING. WE ARE NOT LIKE THE JAPANESE, FRENCH OR GERMANS--WE FIGHT TO BECOME FREE MEN. THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IS FROM LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS."

PLANE-SWINTON

HIS POLICY HE SAID, IS TO "FIGHT FRENCH DOMINATION BUT NOT THE FRENCH PEOPLE."

"WE PROMISE TO GUARANTEE THE SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY OF THE FRENCHMAN," HE SAID. "WHAT WE WANT IS INDEPENDENCE. THIS DOES NOT MEAN A RUPTURE OF ALL RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND VIET NAM. WE WANT AN ECONOMIC COMPROMISE.

DAY

"I BELIEVE IN EVERYONE HAVING ENOUGH FOOD AND CLOTHING AND A PLACE TO LIVE. AS IT IS HERE, SOME ARE RICH AND 2,000,000 STARVE."

ASKED ABOUT THE FREQUENT REPORT THAT HE IS A COMMUNIST, THE 50-YEAR-OLD REVOLUTIONIST WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, FRENCH AND CHINESE AS WELL AS HIS OWN LANGUAGE, SAID: "I NEVER CONFIRM NOR DENY IT I SADIED

DENY IT. I STUDIED COMMUNISM, BUT MY POLICY IS NOT ONE OF DOCTRINE. INDEPENDENCE IS THE WHOLE PROGRAM."

HE SAID HE DID NOT FAVOR NATIONALIZATION OF INDOCHINA'S INDUSTRY AND WOULD ENCOURAGE OUTSIDE CAPITAL.

G1045AES

HONOLULU,JAN.12-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 3,000 SOLDIERS--INSTEAD OF THE 20,000 PREDICTED BY SPONSORS AS PROBABLE ATTENDANTS--VOTED TONIGHT TO REQUEST LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., TO PERMIT A COMMITTEE OF EIGHT TO GO TO WASHINGTON AS WITNESSES BEFORE A SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOBILIZATION.

THE RALLY, SLATED TO BE THE FINAL G.I. PROTEST, WAS HELD AT FORT SHAFTER WITH THE AUTHORIZATION OF GENERAL RICHARDSON, MID-PACIFIC COMMANDER. HE PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION TO THE BALL FIELD, A LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM AND A BAND.

A NEGRO WARRANT OFFICER, STEWART GUINIER, NEW YORK CITY, INJECTED THE ONLY DEPARTURE FROM THE THEME OF OTHER SUCH RALLIES WHEN HE CONTENDED IN A SPEECH THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT WAS GUILTY OF RACIAL BIGOTRY AND MISHANDLING OF NEGRO TROOPS. HE SAID THIS CONTRIBUTED TO THE SHORTAGE OF MEN ON HAND FOR OCCUPATION DUTIES.

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HE ASSERTED THE WAR DEPARTMENT REFUSED TO USE NEGRO TROOPS AVAILABL FOR THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY.

P948PPS NM

DAILY PACIFICAN

MANILA, JAN.12-(AP)-AN ARMY OFFICER EXERCISED SUPERVISORY JUDGMENT TODAY OVER MATERIAL CARRIED IN THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, DAILY PACIFICAN, INCLUDING ITS POPULAR "MAIL BAG" COLUMN IN WHICH SOLDIERS AIR THEIR VIEWS.

COL.W.E.WATERS, HEADING THE INFORMATION-EDUCATION SECTION OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC (AFWESPAC), SAID THE POLICY HAD FOR ITS AIM BUILDING UP RATHER THAN UNDERMINING THE ARMY.

IN A EARLIER STATEMENT, STAFF MEMBERS OF THE NEWSPAPER WHOSE JUDGMENT HITHERTO HAD BEEN FINAL IN WHAT WAS CARRIED, SAID "OUR HANDS ARE NOW BOUND."

THE NEW POLICY IN THE CASE OF THE DAILY PACIFICAN WAS INSTITUTED THE SAME WEEK THAT THE ARMY NEWSPAPER, STARS AND STRIPES, AT HONOLULU WAS CAUTIONED BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, MID-PACIFIC ARMY COMMANDER, AGAINST PRINTING DEROGATORY REFERENCES TO ARMY AUTHORITIES AS INDIVIDUALS. RICHARDSON EMPHASIZED THAT THE NEWSPAPER WAS FREE TO EXPRESS ITS VIEWS AND THOSE OF ITS READERS ON SUBJECTS SUCH AS DEMOBILIZATION BUT MUST OBSERVE THE CAUTION OR FACE PUNISHMENT UNDER THE ARTICLES OF WAR.

THE STATEMENT BY THE STAFF OF THE DAILY PACIFICAN, ISSUED YESTERDAY, SAID, "NEW RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IMPOSED FROM ABOVE NO LONGER ENABLE US TO BRING THE EPNO V

YESTERDAY, SAID, "NEW RESTRICTIONS ON FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IMPOSED FROM ABOVE NO LONGER ENABLE US TO BRING THE FULL NEWS AND THE FULL TRUTH TO OUR G-I READERS."

TODAY, IN AN EXPLANATION OF THE POLICY, COLONEL WATERS USED THE "MAIL BAG" COLUMN AS AN ILLUSTRATION. HE SAID THAT HENCEFORTH A SUPERVISING OFFICER WILL BEN FROM THE COLUMN LETTERS TOUCHING ON SUCH CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECTS AS RACE RELATIONS, RELIGION OR OFFICER PRIVILEGES VERSUS ENLISTED MEN'S PRIVILEGES.

"NOTHING CAN BE DONE AT THIS COMMAND LEVEL ABOUT SUCH PROBLEMS AND IT DOES NO GOOD TO PROVOKE ILL FEELINGS," HE EXPLAINED.

STAFF MEMBERS OF THE DAILY PACIFICAN SAID A SUPERVISORY OFFICER PREVENTED PUBLICATION OF A LIST OF CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS TO WHOM SOLDIERS MIGHT WRITE THEIR VIEWS ABOUT DEMOBILIZATION. COLONEL WATERS SAID THE LIST WAS INCORRECT AND THE PACIFICAN WOULD PRINT IT AFTER IT WAS BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

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30.24-269

MANILA JAN 12 (AP)-THE CAPTAIN AND ALL CREW MEMBERS OF THE CONVERTED TRANSPORT J.H.KINKAID TODAY CHARGED THAT THEIR SHIP IS SERVING "NO USEFUL PURPOSE" IN EMPTY HAULS BETWEEN ISLANDS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A COPY OF THEIR OPEN LETTER, SIGNED BY CAP.I.A.CANEPA AND HIS CREW AND ADDRESSED TO TROOPS WHO ARE DEMANDING A DEMOBILIZATION SPEEDUP, WAS SENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT ASSERTED:

"A STEAMSHIP OPERATOR RUNNING A SHIP IN THIS MANNER WOULD BE BANKRUPT WITHIN A MONTH."

THE LETTER STATED THAT SINCE NOV.22, THE KINKAID HAS SHUTTLED AMONG MANILA, TACLOBAN AND AGUSAN IN THE PHILIPPINES, NEVER MAKING A RUN OF MORE THAN 48 HOURS AND ONLY ONCE BEING LOADED TO CAPACITY.

GG953AGS

PERON, THE SO-CALLED STRONG MAN OF ARGENTINA AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT, PREPARED TO CONTINUE HIS SPEAKING TOUR AS THE CANDIDATE OF THE DISSIDENT RADICALS AND THE NEWLY FORMED LABOR PARTY.

BZ-JP408PES

WITH BUENOS AIRES

DUBLIN, JAN. 12-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IRISH PRESS SAID TODAY NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES HERE AS TO THE MEANING OF THE REFERENCE TO THIS COUNTRY BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON.

ACHESON SAID IN WASHINGTON THAT IRELAND HAD FAILED TO REPLY TO UNITED STATES REQUESTS FOR THE EXPULSION OF "OBNOXIOUS" GERMANS.

FBB335AES- ASSOCIATED 00745/ APL

JAN 13 1946

POLITICS

BY JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, JAN 12-(AP)-CONGRESS COMES BACK TO WASHINGTON NEXT WEEK IN A POLITICAL QUANDARY THAT FINDS MANY MEMBERS EYEING THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS WITHOUT KNOWING WHICH WAY TO JUMP ON AT LEAST FIVE MAJOR ISSUES.

A SAMPLING OF OPINION AMONG DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS POINTED TO THESE AS CURRENT PUZZLERS:

STRIKES AND LABOR LEGISLATION, PARTICULARLY THE FACT-FINDING PROPOSAL WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS MADE AND WHICH HE MAY URGE AGAIN IN HIS STATE OF THE NATION MESSAGE THURSDAY.

LOANS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HEADED BY THE $3,375,000,000 PROPOSED ADVANCE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PROJECTED MERGER OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INTO A SINGLE FIGHTING FORCE, A MOVE WHICH MR.TRUMAN HAS REQUESTED.

EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROLS, ON WHICH MR.TRUMAN ALSO MAY BEAR DOWN IN HIS THURSDAY MESSAGE.

PEACETIME COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING, WHICH MR.TRUMAN HAS RECOMMENDED.

THESE ARE ISSUES ON WHICH MANY CONGRESS MEMBERS FRANKLY SAY THEY DON'T KNOW HOW THE WIND WILL BE BLOWING IN NOVEMBER, WHEN ALL THE HOUSE AND ONE-THIRD OF THE SENATE SEATS ARE TO BE FILLED. THEIR DECISIONS ON THESE ISSUES WILL AFFECT VITALLY MR.TRUMAN'S EFFORTS TO KEEP DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF CONGRESS.

THE LEGISLATORS AREN'T SO WORRIED POLITICALLY ABOUT SOME OTHER PRESSING PROBLEMS SUCH AS DEMOBILIZATION, HOUSING, ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL AND TAX ADJUSTMENTS. MOST OF THEM GUESS THAT IT WILL BE THE POPULAR THING TO GET THE BOYS OUT OF UNIFORM, BUILD HOUSES, KEEP THE BOMB SECRET AND REDUCE TAXES.

ON THE OTHER ISSUES LIKE THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION AND THE PROPOSED MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE MANY OF THEM ALREADY HAVE MADE THEIR RECORD OR KNOW EXACTLY HOW THEIR CONSTITUENCY WANTS THEM TO VOTE.

BUT THEY FIGURE THEY'LL HAVE TO GUESS RIGHT BEFORE THE PRIMARIES ON THE ISSUES THAT SPLIT THEIR MAIL DOWN THE MIDDLE, WITH GOOD POLITICAL FRIENDS ON BOTH SIDES.

A159WX

JUST NOW THE LABOR LEGISLATION PROBLEM OFFERS THE GREATEST MENACE TO THEIR PEACE OF MIND. THIS FLOWS ACROSS PARTY LINES, BUT WHAT THE PRESIDENT DOES IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS MIGHT EASILY FORCE IT INTO A DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN ISSUE.

ONE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC SENATOR SAID HE WANTS TO GO ALONG AS FAR AS HE CAN WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON THE PROPOSAL TO SET UP LAW-BACKED FACT-FINDING BOARDS TO GIVE THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ABOUT LABOR AND MANAGEMENT CLAIMS. ANOTHER SOUTHERNER SAID IT WOULDN'T WORK, THAT 80 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE WHO WROTE HIM ABOUT IT WERE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT'S SUGGESTIONS.

A REPUBLICAN SENATOR FROM A STATE THAT CAN SWING EITHER WAY POLITICALLY SAID BOTH SIDES SEEMED TO BE AGAINST IT, BUT THE PEOPLE WANT SOMETHING DONE TO STOP STRIKES AND GET CIVILIAN PRODUCTION GOING. HE CONFESSED HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO PROPOSE.

A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE MEMBER PUT IT THIS WAY:

"MY DISTRICT IS POPULATED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY FARMERS. THEY GOT GOOD PRICES DURING THE WAR AND SAVED MONEY. THEY WANT NEW CARS, FARM MACHINERY AND TO FIX THEIR PLACES UP.

GOOD PRICES DURING THE WAR AND SAVED MONEY. THEY WANT NEW CARS, FARM MACHINERY AND TO FIX THEIR PLACES UP.

THEY BLAME THE FACT THAT THEY CAN'T GET WHAT THEY WANT ON STRIKES A

GOOD PRICES DURING THE WAR AND SAVED MONEY. THEY WANT NEW CARS, FARM MACHINERY AND TO FIX THEIR PLACES UP.
THEY BLAME THE FACT THAT THEY CAN'T GET WHAT THEY WANT ON STRIKES
AND WANT CONGRESS TO ACT."

A DEMOCRAT WITH A CITY CONSTITUENCY NOTED THAT HE WAS ELECTED WITH ORGANIZED LABOR SUPPORT AND THE LABOR GROUPS ARE FIGHTING THE TRUMAN

FCT-FINDING PROPOSAL.

THE APPARENT BREAK-DOWN IN EFFORTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S FACT-FINDING BOARD IN THE GENERAL MOTORS CASE MAY MAKE THE SLEDDING ROUGH FOR HIS LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL OF THE SAME NATURE. IT IS LIKELY TO SPAWN A RASH OF LABOR CONTROL BILLS.

PRICE CONTROLS ARE ALTERNATELY PRAISED AND BLASTED IN CONGRESSIONAL MAILS. CONGRESSMEN GENERALLY FEAR INFLATION, YET THEY GET THE BRUNT OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS. MANY DON'T KNOW NOW WHETHER TO VOTE TO EXTEND OR WIPE OUT THE CONTROLS.

THE SAME SORT OF DILEMMA IS PRESENTED BY THE ARMY-NAVY MERGER PROPOSAL AND, IN A DIFFERENT WAY, BY THE PROPOSED LOANS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. PEACETIME CONSCRIPTION HAS STRONG ADVOCATES AND EQUALLY STRONG OPPONENTS.

AS THE LEGISLATORS VIEW IT NOW, THERE ARE A LOT OF POLITICAL BEAR TRAPS AHEAD IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF 1946. THEY HOPE THEY PICK THE RIGHT TURN.

GG1230PES

BY DOUGLAS B.CORNELL

WASHINGTON,JAN 12-(AP)-CONGRESS HUSTLES BACK TO WORK MONDAY TO WRESTLE WITH ELECTION YEAR PROBLEMS PACKED WITH CONTROVERSY.

LABOR LEGISLATION AND DEMOBILIZATION TOP THE LIST.

BUT PLENTY OF OTHER ISSUES ARE ON TAP. NO SESSION IN YEARS HAS BEEN SO SURE OF SO MANY SCRAPS.

CONGRESSMEN, HOWEVER, ALREADY ARE AGREED ON TWO THINGS:

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS WILL PUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LEADERSHIP TO THE TEST. MR.TRUMAN HIMSELF THREW DOWN THE GAUNTLET. HE APPEALED STRAIGHT TO THE PEOPLE LAST WEEK TO TURN PRESSURE ON THE LAWMAKERS TO PRY LOOSE SOME OF HIS BOGGED-DOWN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

EVERY ACTION AND EVERY SPEECH ON CAPITOL HILL WILL BE ASSAYED FOR POLITICAL CONTENT. A THIRD OF THE 96 SENATE SEATS AND ALL 435 IN THE HOUSE ARE AT STAKE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

FEW IMPORTANT BILLS ARE READY NOW FOR VOTES. MONDAY'S OPENING MEETINGS OF SENATE AND HOUSE ARE BILLED AS ROUTINE. THERE MAY BE MORE ROUTINE MEETINGS FOR A WHILE, EXCEPT FOR THOSE AT WHICH THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE AND ANOTHER BUDGETING GOVERNMENT EXPENSES WILL BE READ.

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE "STATE OF THE UNION" IS SET FOR JAN. 17; THE BUDGET GOES TO CONGRESS JAN. 21.

OFF THE SENATE AND HOUSE FLOORS IT WILL BE A DIFFERENT STORY. COMMITTEES HAVE PLENTY TO DO. AND FIRST THING TUESDAY MORNING AN INFORMAL SESSION OF SENATE AND HOUSE WILL TRY DOCTORING THE OLD DEMOBILIZATION HEADACHE IN THE SAME OLD WAY.

CONGRESSMEN WILL HEAR AND FIRE QUESTIONS AT GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF. THEY WANT TO FIND OUT WHY SO MANY SOLDIERS ARE COMPLAINING ABOUT THE RATE OF DISCHARGE AND WHAT WILL BE DONE ABOUT THE SITUATION.

THEY USED THE SAME PRESCRIPTION WITH TEMPORARILY BENEFICIAL RESULTS WHEN THEY LISTENED LAST FALL TO GEN.GEORGE C.MARSHALL, THEN CHIEF OF STAFF.

ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WILL ATTEND TUESDAY'S CLINIC TO EXPLAIN THE NAVY'S CASE.

REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENS THAT DAY, A SPECIAL SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE OPENS HEARINGS ON DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEMS THE NEXT MORNING. ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR KENNETH C.ROYALL WILL BE THE FIRST WITNESS.

(MORE)

GG434PES

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(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,JAN.12-(AP)-HERBERT MORRISON, LABOR PARTY MAJORITY LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TOLD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN WILL RETAIN HER TIGHT WARTIME ECONOMIC CONTROLS LONG ENOUGH TO AVOID INFLATION AND TO PLAN FOR THE TIME WHEN "WE CAN SPREAD OURSELF, BRANCH OUT, BLOSSOM AND EXPAND."

IN A NATIONWIDE BROADCAST OVER CGS, HE SAID THAT THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE NO INTENTION OF REPEATING THE "SILLY BUSINESS" OF QUICKLY SCRAPPING CONTROLS AS WAS DONE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR--A MISTAKE, HE SAID, WHICH LED FIRST TO A SHORT ARTIFICIAL BOOM AND THEN TO AN ECONOMIC SMASH.

HERE FOR A TWO-DAY VISIT, MORRISON ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE BRITISH ARE FACING "A PRETTY TIGHT TIME NOW," BUT PROUDLY CLAIMED HIS PEOPLE HAD THE STAMINA FOR "STICKING IT OUT" JUST AS THEY DID THROUGH THE BLITZ AND THE BUZZBOMBS.

"THE DILEMNA WE FACE, WHEN WE ARE TURNING OUR INDUSTRIES FROM WAR TO PEACE AND GETTING OUR MEN BACK TO WORK," HE SAID, "IS HOW MUCH ENERGY AND CAPITAL TO DEVOTE TO REBUILDING OUR HOMES AND PUTTING BACK INTO OUR LIVES SOME OF THE DECENT AMENITIES WE HAVE SACRIFICED, AND HOW MUCH TO RESTORING THAT EXPORT TRADE WHICH IS SO VITAL TO US."

EG1104PES NM

BY ROBERT E.GEIGER

WASHINGTON,JAN.12-(AP)-AN AMERICAN LEGION REPORT TODAY SAID "SOME STATE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND CERTAIN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES ARE SABOTAGING HOME LOANS AND ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING OF VETERANS."

A REPORT WAS MADE ON THE STUDY BODY BY LEGION EXPERTS OF HOW THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS OPERATES IN VARIOUS STATES.

IT DEALT WITH PORTIONS OF THE BILL AUTHORIZING GOVERNMENT PAYMENT TO VETERANS WHILE THEY LEARN TRADES AND PERMITTING THE GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE LOANS, UP TO $4,000, FOR VETERANS TO BUY HOMES, FARMS OR SMALL BUSINESSES.

LEGION OFFICIALS DECLINED TO NAME THE STATES AND AGENCIES, AND T.O. KRAABEL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF REHABILITATION, TOLD A REPORTER "WE ARE NOT PREPARED TO MAKE ACCUSATIONS."

"THE REPORT IS ENTIRELY OBJECTIVE," HE SAID. "WE ARE CONCERNED WITH THE EFFECT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LAW IN VARIOUS STATES RATHER THAN WITH WHO IS RESPONSIBLE. THERE WILL BE A MORE DETAILED REPORT LATER."

LEGION INVESTIGATORS HAVE BEEN IN THE SOUTH AND NOW ARE IN NEW ENGLAND STATES, IN THE MIDWEST AND ON THE WEST COAST.

EACH STATE THEY HAVE VISITED KNOW ABOUT THEIR INVESTIGATIONS.

KRAABEL SAID INDENTURE APPRENTICESHIP LAWS RESTRICT THE TRADES OR BUSINESSES THAT A VETERAN MAY LEARN IN SOME STATES.

"A LEGION INVESTIGATOR FOUND THAT MEN ARE NOT PERMITTED TO EARN WHILE THEY LEARN; UNDER THE GI BILL, UNLESS THEIR TRAINING IS CONFINED AS TO WHAT ARE DEFINED BY THE STATE AS 'APPRENTICEABLE TRADES,'"

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THE REPORT SAID.

"IN ONE AREA OF THE STATE ONLY 2,500 APPRENTICESHIPS HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR VETERANS AND NON-VETERANS ALIKE."

AT THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID THAT IF A STATE AGENCY DECLINES TO APPROVE AN EMPLOYER'S JOB TRAINING PROGRAM THE EMPLOYER CAN APPEAL TO GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, VETERANS ADMINISTRATOR.

IN CONNECTION WITH HOME LOANS, COL.JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION FOR THE LEGION, SAID REAL ESTATE MEN "ARE TURNING UP THEIR NOSES AT MENTION OF A GI LOAN DEAL AND TELLING VETERANS THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION WON'T APPROVE APPRAISAL AT PRESENT PRICES."

TAYLOR SAID THAT UNDER THE AMENDED GI BILL A VETERAN WITH HIS LOAN INSURED THROUGH THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION VIRTUALLY CAN OFFER CASH FOR A HOUSE.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GI BILL, APPROVED TWO WEEKS AGO, SIMPLIFY THE METHOD OF APPRAISING PROPERTY FOR VETERANS' LOAN AND PERMIT APPRAISAL AT PRESENT VALUATION.

ONLY YESTERDAY VETERANS' OFFICIALS PREDICTED "A FLOOD OF APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS" WHEN THE NEW RULES BECOME EFFECTIVE WITHIN 90 DAYS.

GENERAL BRADLEY SAID 46,836 LOANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED. OF THAT NUMBER 42,555 WERE FOR HOMES, 3,276 FOR SMALL BUSINESS AND 1,005 FOR FARMS.

EG1052PES

UNDATED DEMOBILIZATION
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(WX) PROTESTS OF HOMESICK GIS AGAINST DEMOBILIZATION DELAYS PILED UP TODAY ON CONGRESSMEN'S DESKS IN WASHINGTON.

AND ABROAD, THEY LAID THEIR GRIPES BEFORE VISITING LAWMAKERS, RADIED FRESH AMMUNITION TO FIRE AT CONGRESS AND KEPT ON VOICING THEIR VIEWS AT DEMONSTRATION MEETINGS.

TOP AUTHORITIES IN THE ARMED FORCES WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT POSITION ON TUESDAY. GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, ARMY AND NAVY CHIEFS OF STAFF, GO BEFORE AN INFORMAL JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS THEN TO SAY WHAT'S WHAT, FROM THE STAND POINT OF THE HIGH COMMAND.

THE LEGISLATORS WILL HAVE A CHANCE TO ASK QUESTIONS--AND THE GIS HAVE BEEN FEEDING THEM IDEAS.

FOR EXAMPLE, A SOLDIER CABLED A SENATOR:

"WHEN THE BLAZES IS A TUBA PLAYER CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FOR A FIGHTING ARMY?"

MORE OF THE SAME IS ON THE WAY. IN MANILA, TWO PRIVATES SAID THEY HAD 113,341 SIGNATURES ON A PETITION TO CONGRESS.

IN LONDON AND SHANGHAI, DISGRUNTLED SOLDIERS ENLISTED THE AID OF TOURING CONGRESSMEN.

SENATORS KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AND TUNNELL (D-MD), INSPECTING SUPPLY SURPLUSES IN THE PACIFIC, PROMISED GIS IN CHINA TO RELAY THEIR COMPLAINTS TO CONGRESS.

SENATORS CONNALLY (D-TEX) AND VANDENBERG (R-MICH), DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING, GAVE THE SAME ASSURANCE TO TROOPS IN LONDON. A SIMILAR PLEDGE HAD BEEN GIVEN THERE EARLIER BY MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, ANOTHER UNO DELEGATE.

IN CHINA, LT.GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER HAD PREVIOUSLY BRAGGED ON THE BEHAVIOR OF CHINA THEATER TROOPS, SAYING HE WAS PROUD THAT THEY HAD REFRAINED FROM DEMONSTRATIONS. BUT A SHORT TIME LATER, 600 ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS HELD A PROTEST MEETING IN THE SHANGHAI AREA.

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (150)
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES CONTINUE TO KEEP MORE THAN 416,000 WORKERS IDLE; TOTAL EXCLUDES THOSE IDLE BY TELEPHONE WALKOUT; NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATE MADE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

STEEL--PRESIDENT SUMMONS PRINCIPALS IN SCHEDULED STEEL STRIKE; SOME PLANTS CLOSING IN ADVANCE OF MONDAY DEADLINE; BREAKDOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS RESULTS IN HINTS GOVERNMENT MAY SEIZE STEEL INDUSTRY.

COMMUNICATIONS--NATIONWIDE TELEPHONE SERVICE DISRUPTED BY REFUSAL OF WORKERS TO CROSS PICKET LINES ESTABLISHED BY STRIKING TELEPHONE INSTALLATION WORKERS; GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAYS FEDERAL SEIZURE OF EXCHANGES MIGHT BE RECOMMENDED IF STRIKE SITUATION BECOMES MORE ACUTE.

AUTOMOBILE--FACT-FINDING BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION THAT GENERAL MOTORS GRANT 19 1/2 CENT WAGE INCREASE TO STRIKING EMPLOYES REJECTED BY CORPORATION.

MEAT PACKING--UNION AND MEAT INDUSTRY SPOKESMEN SAY LITTLE POSSIBILITY REMAINS FOR AGREEMENT ON WAGE ISSUE; STRIKE SET FOR WEDNESDAY; GOVERNMENT CONCILIATOR SAYS GOVERNMENT SEIZURE A POSSIBILITY.

OIL--PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING PANEL PROPOSES GENERAL 18 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE FOR CIO OIL WORKERS INVOLVED IN A 90-DAY DISPUTE WITH MOST OF THE INDUSTRY.

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) REJECTION BY GENERAL MOTORS OF FACT-FINDING BOARD PROPOSALS, A BREAKDOWN IN NEGOTIATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY, AND HINTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT SEIZE THE STRIKE-THREATENED STEEL AND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRIES AND THE STRIKE-CRIPPLED TELEPHONE SYSTEM, HIGHLIGHTED THE LABOR PICTURE THIS WEEKEND.

A LAST-MINUTE ATTEMPT TO HALT THE WALKOUT OF SOME 800,000 STEELWORKERS SET FOR MONDAY, CAME AS PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS, U.S. STEEL PRESIDENT, AND PHILIP MURRAY, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS AND CIO CHIEF.

SOME STEEL PLANTS ALREADY WERE CLOSING DOWN IN ADVANCE OF THE STRIKE DEADLINE. VIRTUALLY ALL OPERATIONS AT BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY'S LACKAWANNA, N.Y., PLANT WERE SUSPENDED AS CIO-USA STAGED THE FIRST REPORTED WALKOUT. AT NEW KENSINGTON AND ARNOLD,PA., SOME 4,500 WALKED OUT.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BROKE DOWN FRIDAY AFTER THE UNION LOWERED ITS DEMAND FROM 25 CENTS AN HOUR TO 20 CENTS AND THE COMPANY COUNTERED WITH AN OFFER OF 15 CENTS.

IN THE THREE MONTH CIO DISPUTE WITH MOST OF THE OIL INDUSTRY A PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING PANEL PROPOSED THAT WAGES GENERALLY BE INCREASED 18 PER CENT. ADOPTION OF THE PROPOSAL WOULD RAISE THE

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AVERAGE HOURLY PAY OF 25,000 WORKERS INVOLVED FROM $1.20 TO $1.40 AN HOUR. THIS HIKE WAS THE BASIS FOR SETTLEMENTS ALREADY REACHED BETWEEN THE OIL WORKERS UNION AND SEVERAL INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES. THE UNION HAD DEMANDED A 30 PER CENT INCREASE.

A PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION THAT GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION GRANT A 19 1/2 CENT HOURLY INCREASE TO GM WORKERS, MEMBERS OF THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, WHO HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE FOR 53 DAYS, WAS UNCONDITIONALLY REJECTED BY THE CORPORATION.

A STATEMENT SIGNED BY C.E.WILSON, GM PRESIDENT, SAID THE RECOMMENDATION WAS REJECTED BECAUSE IT WAS BASED ON "THE UNSOUND PRINCIPLE THAT A SPECIFIC COMPANY SHOULD BE FORCED TO PAY HIGHER THAN COMPETITIVE WAGES BECAUSE OF ITS FINANCIAL ABILITY."

THE PROPOSED INCREASE AVERAGES ABOUT 17 1/2 PER CENT. THE UNION ORIGINALLY DEMANDED A 30 PER CENT BOOST, BUT IT HAD BEEN INDICATED THE UAW WOULD ACCEPT THE PRESIDENTIAL BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS. THE COMPANY HAS OFFERED A 13 1/2 CENT INCREASE.

A180CX

UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION, THE WEEK IS DUE TO BEGIN WITH A "ONE-TWO-THREE" CIO BANG. THE 800,000 CIO STEELWORKERS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL WALK OUT MONDAY; ANOTHER 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS HAVE SLATED A STRIKE FOR TUESDAY, AND 200,000 CIO UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, PLUS ANOTHER 135,000 AFL EMPLOYES, HAVE SET WEDNESDAY FOR THEIR WALKOUT. ALL THREE STRIKES ARE THE RESULT OF WAGE DISPUTES.

THESE IMPENDING WALKOUTS SHARED MAJOR ATTENTION YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) WITH THE NATIONWIDE WALKOUT OF TELEPHONE WORKERS WHICH BEGAN FRIDAY AFTER 8,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC TELEPHONE INSTALLATION WORKERS STRUCK EARLIER IN THE WEEK IN A WAGE DISPUTE.

NOT ALL TELEPHONE WORKERS OBSERVED PICKET LINES ESTABLISHED BY THE INSTALLATION WORKERS, BUT THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY REPORTED THAT ONLY EIGHT PER CENT OF THE NORMAL 75,000 DAILY LONG DISTANCE CALLS ORIGINATING IN THE NEW YORK AREA WERE BEING HANDLED, BY EMERGENCY OPERATORS AND SUPERVISORS.

IN LOUISVILLE, ATTORNEYS FOR THE SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE CO., ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD SEEK A RESTRAINING ORDER AT ONCE TO HALT PICKETING OF THREE TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

IN WASHINGTON, A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAID SEIZURE OF THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGES MIGHT BE RECOMMENDED IF THE STRIKE SITUATION BECAME MORE ACUTE.

LIKEWISE, A FEDERAL CONCILIATOR IN CHICAGO SAID IF NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN IN THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF THE PLANTS INVOLVED IN THE WAGE DISPUTE OR APPOINTMENT OF A FACT FINDING BOARD WERE THE TWO POSSIBILITIES REMAINING FOR AVERTING A STRIKE JAN.16.

EDGAR L.WARREN, CHIEF OF THE U.S. CONCILIATION SERVICE, MADE THE COMMENT AFTER SWIFT AND ARMOUR REJECTED A GOVERNMENT OFFER OF PRICE RELIEF. SPOKESMEN FOR BOTH THE CIO AND AFL UNIONS INVOLVED AS WELL AS FOR THE MEAT INDUSTRY SAID THERE APPEARED LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON THE WAGE ISSUE.

RS1125SPCS

JERUSALEM, JAN. 12-(AP)-A NINE-CAR TRAIN WAS WRECKED BY EXPLOSIVES IN CENTRAL PALESTINE TODAY AND ROBBED OF A RAILWAY PAYROLL OF 35,000 POUNDS ($135,000). A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID "70 JEWS" WERE RESPONSIBLE.

EARLIER REPORTS SAID A GANG OF ABOUT 30 PERSONS, INCLUDING SOME WOMEN, HAD DERAILED THE TRAIN, AND HAD FLED IN A FLURRY OF RIFLE FIRE.

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A BRITISH CONSTABLE AND TEMPORARY POLICE SERGEANT, MEMBERS OF THE TRAIN GUARD, WERE INJURED SLIGHTLY IN THE EXPLOSION, BUT PASSENGERS ESCAPED HARM.

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Byrnes Will Open U.N.O. Atom Talks

Plans 15-Minute Address on International Issues Today or Tomorrow

Britain Asks Speed On Military Set-Up

U.N.R.R.A. Gets Priority on Agenda; De Gaulle May Attend Sessions

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes will open a general discussion of international issues, including atomic energy, in the United Nations Assembly either tomorrow or Tuesday, it was learned tonight.

The new peace agency's fourteen-member steering committee agreed in a three-and-a-half-hour session today to include the atomic energy question in the general discussion, which is expected to continue through Friday or Saturday.

Byrnes said he would open the discussion, and there was a possibility he might be selected to present to the Assembly the four-power plan for atomic energy control. He said he would speak for "about fifteen minutes."

Commission Plan Admitted

The steering committee also agreed that the resolution recommending establishment of a commission to deal with problems raised by atomic developments be presented from the Assembly floor. The resolution is sponsored by Russia, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France and China.

Under the agreed procedure, suggested by Byrnes, the resolution would be referred to the U. N. O.'s political and security committee for consideration.

The steering committee placed a British proposal for facilitating the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the agenda under matters of urgent importance for consideration at this session of the Assembly.

The committee decided against placing on the agenda a Cuban item asking for a declaration of the international duties and rights of man and nations. It was agreed this was covered in the United Nations Charter and the section of the Preparatory Commission report dealing with social questions.

Philippine Proposal Held Off

A Philippine proposal asking the Assembly to call an immediate international press conference under U. N. O. auspices "to formulate principles and adopt ways and means to insure and promote the establishment, operation and movement of a free press throughout the world" was held off the agenda.

The committee decided that the Philippine delegation should be asked to furnish further clarifying information, but agreed that once this had been done the proposal would be placed on the agenda for the next session of the Assembly.

Plans called for an Assembly meeting at 10 a. m. (5:30 a. m. Eastern standard time) tomorrow to elect the eighteenth member of the Economic and Social Council. There is a contest for the seat between New Zealand and Yugoslavia, neither of which attained the necessary two-thirds vote in yesterday's election, which chose seventeen members.

Delegations also were reported considering recommendations regarding the council's work, which many have described as the most important phase of UNO's operations, since it is designed to get at the causes of the war.

Delegates are to decide tomorrow which countries will be given three, two and one-year terms on the council. Six will be chosen for each period. Nations elected yesterday were Chile, China, Norway, the United Kingdom, Peru, Russia, the United States, Canada, Lebanon, Colombia, France, India, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Cuba and Greece.

Two other matters shared the spotlight on the delegates' day off from assembly sessions—a probable early meeting, perhaps tomorrow, of the Security Council, and reports that the election of a UNO secretary-general might be postponed one or two weeks until the five major powers can agree on a nominee.

The council, empowered to control the international police force and call for world economic sanctions against aggressors, is expected to arrange an early meeting of the chiefs of staffs of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China.

The military leaders will determine how many troops each of the 51 nations will contribute to the world police force.

The five major powers have permanent seats on the council, while the nonpermanent members are Australia, Brazil, Poland, Netherlands, Mexico and Egypt.

"Regrettable," Says Evatt

H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs for Australia, commented today in Sydney that it was "very regrettable that Canada was not also selected" with Australia on the council. Evatt deprecated "the theory that only one British Dominion at a time can be included on the security council."

The name of Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, continued to be most prominently mentioned for the $26,000 a year tax-free post as UNO secretary-general, but Russia was reported backing Sanoje Simic, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States.

LONDON PAPER URGES UNO DRAFT EISENHOWER

LONDON, Jan. 13—(AP)—Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express urged today the drafting of Gen. Eisenhower as UNO secretary general, in an editorial terming a successful United Nations Organization "our last chance."

Coming after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes reported Gen. Eisenhower was unavailable for the post, the editorial said the general was "the man, the essential man, the only man" to become the "most powerful man in the world."

"General Eisenhower is reluctant to be thrust into any such eminence," the Express said. "If he were not, he would not be Eisenhower. But he will not refuse to be drafted. He would not be Eisenhower if he did."

2 Travel 10,000 Miles By Plane To Marry

London, Jan. 13 (AP)—Miss Louise McNeesh, of Dallas, Texas, and Flight Lieutenant James Fortieth, RAF officer, traveled more than 10,000 miles by plane for their wedding yesterday at Batley, Yorkshire, the *Sunday Chronicle* reported.

She came from Texas and he came from Burma. Both 22, the couple met in May, 1942, while he was training in an RAF school in the United States.

The bride will live at Batley while her husband returns to duty.

GI'S FORM 'LIBERATION COMMITTEE'

Ouster Of Patterson And Abolition Of Officers' Privileges Their Aim

Paris, Jan. 13 (AP)—A mass meeting of 500 American soldiers chose a "GI Committee of Liberation" today to present to the War Department demands for the ouster of Secretary Patterson and the abolition of special privileges for officers.

The GI's adopted the slogan: "We're in—help us out." Their program will be transmitted to a senatorial committee expected here this month to survey the demobilization situation.

Among Specific Demands

These were some of the specific demands:

1. Abolition of officers' messes, with all rations to be served in a common mess on a first-come-first-served basis.

2. The opening of all officers' clubs at all posts, camps and stations to officers and men alike.

3. Abolition of reserved sections for officers at recreational events.

4. Abolition of all special officers' quarters, and the requirement of all officers to serve at least one year as enlisted men except in time of war.

5. Reform of army courts-martial boards to include enlisted men.

Sergt. Raymond Redmond, Corpus Christi, Texas, chairman of the committee, said that if men were attracted to army service by such measures, the way would be cleared for the demobilization of those with sufficient points for discharge.

Roehm Staged Reichstag Fire, Hindenburg Told By Trooper

Munich, Jan. 13 (AP)—A copy of a letter written to Marshal von Hindenburg by a strom trooper fleeing the Hitler blood purge declares that Capt. Ernst Roehm, notorious head of the storm troopers, supervised setting fire to the Reichstag in February, 1933.

Allied intelligence officers, disclosing contents of the letter today, said it was written by Ernst Kruse, who described himself as the last survivor of 22 storm troopers who fired the Parliament Building.

Lubbe "Member Of Roehm's Staff"

Kruse wrote to von Hindenburg from Switzerland July 18, 1934, less than three weeks after the purge in which Roehm lost his life. He declared Marinus Van Der Lubbe, convicted of setting fire to the Reichstag, was actually a "madly ambitious" member of Roehm's staff.

The Nazis charged that Van Der Lubbe was a Communist, and he was beheaded January 10, 1934, on conviction of high treason and arson in connection with the fire.

"I am the last active member of the party who set the Reichstag on fire," Kruse told von Hindenburg. "For that reason I am meant no longer to be alive and probably like all my comrades would have been shot long ago if my chief of staff Roehm hadn't protected me and kept me in his personal entourage."

Allied intelligence officers who have searched vainly for Kruse point out that the Gestapo had ample time to run him down after he wrote.

Roehm's Role In The Fire

The letter declared Roehm ordered Van Der Lubbe to climb into the Reichstag alone and set fire to the anterooms. Without Van Der Lubbe's knowledge, the letter added, the main body of arsonists headed by Roehm was to set the main hall ablaze.

"We assembled in the cellar of the palace of the President of the Reichstag (Goering)," the letter said. Each member of the party had sacks containing a "light" powder and a roll of celluloid strips. The sacks were placed in designated places and the strips were unrolled toward the cellar's exit.

When the group returned to the cellar entrance, Roehm and another storm troop leader who headed the group ignited the strips. Roehm had made sure that Van Der Lubbe was still "jumping about in the adjoining hall," Kruse said.

Aim To Blackmail Communists

"Serpents of fire in all directions were encountered," said Kruse in describing the scene. "The air was full and everything was cloaked in a burning mist. We fled at once. The work was done."

The letter charged the purpose of the fire was to blackmail the Communists. Similar statements have been made repeatedly by Communists, who asserted at the time of Van Der Lubbe's trial that he was a Nazi "plant."

Kruse said Goebbels had wanted the fire as propaganda material against the Communists, and had ingratiated himself with storm troop leaders to gain his end.

When the SS (Elite Guard) gained the upper hand in a struggle with the storm troopers for dominance in German life, Roehm threatened to tell about the fire, and the stand cost him his life, the letter said.

Allied intelligence officers said they believe the letter is authentic but refused to disclose how they found it. No trace of the original has been discovered.

SECURITY STEPS TAKEN AT PASSAU

REGENSBURG, Germany, Jan. 13.—(AP) All U. S. troops in the Danube resort town of Passau were ordered today to carry guns at all times as new security precautions were enforced as the result of the death of three military government officers.

Army agents investigating the finding of the burned bodies of the three officers in a riverside cottage at Passau a week ago indicated they had uncovered a lead as to the origin of the fire.

"We are making satisfactory progress," an officer directing the investigation said.

One of the victims was identified as Lt. Stanley Rosewater of Omaha, Neb.

Meanwhile, the army doubled the guard around officers' billets. Officers who were living alone in requisitioned homes were moved into two hotels in the town.

Curfew regulations for German civilians were tightened and only those with special passes were permitted on the streets after 10:30 p. m.

McNARNEY RETAINING OLD RELEASE PLAN

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 13—(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. commander in the European theater, has no new plans to speed redeployment or the discharge of men from duty in Europe, Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, deployment chief in the theater, said today.

Eyster was advised of the announcement of army headquarters of the Mid-Pacific command revising discharge requirements so that enlisted men with 38 months service or 48 discharge points and officers with 47 months service or 65 discharge points were eligible for immediate discharge.

He replied that this evidently was a local order, and added:

"We are combing the theater in order to send home all surplus men. Otherwise our program stands and will do so until any new one is announced by the War department."

CONTI, HIGH NAZI, HANGS SELF IN NUERNBERG JAIL

NUERNBERG, Jan. 13—(AP)—Dr. Leonardo Conti, Nazi Germany's medical dictator who de-

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creed the killing of hundreds of thousands of persons in his lust for "race purity," hanged himself in the Nuernberg jail three months ago, it was learned authoritatively today. U. S. Army authorities had kept his suicide a secret.

Conti garroted himself with his shirt 20 days before Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi labor boss, took his own life in a nearby cell block. Both were buried in the same cemetery. Conti's grave was marked erroneously, identifying him as an Italian and adding only his abbreviated name "L. Conti.

The stocky SS Gruppenfuehrer had served directly under Hermann Goering, Wilhelm Frick and Heinrich Himmler as chief of Reich health. He was to have been a prosecution witness against Frick in the war crimes trial.

Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner of Lansdowne, Pa., a German-born attorney who prepared the case against Frick, said he never had been informed by the American army's internal security guard of the manner of Conti's death. Kempner intended to announce in court when the Frick case was reached, probably tomorrow, that Conti was dead. This would have been the first public hint from any official source of the Nazi scientist's fate.

Conti, 45, left behind a written message to his wife and three children which never was delivered by American jail officials.

An American soldier serving in the jail last October said Conti, in a fit of despondency, climbed on a chair, tied a shirt sleeve around his neck, fastened the shirt to one of six metal spikes stuck in the wall around the window of his solitary cell and then slumped off the chair.

Autopsy Performed

On Oct. 5 Conti's name appeared for the last time on the roster of the "internee wing" of the jail submitted to higher army officers by Col. B. C. Andrus, commander of the internal security detachment. On Oct. 6 the body was delivered to a laboratory of the American 116th General Hospital. An autopsy performed there showed Conti expired from the effects of strangulation.

Conti advocated "guinea pig" experimentation with human beings. His career was a mixture of fanatical politics and weird scientific whims. Rightist radical while he was a college student in 1918, Conti established the anti-Semitic kampfbund and early joined Hitler's Nazi movement.

Born in Lugano, Switzerland of Italian-Swiss heredity, Conti spearheaded the medical wing of the cult of the so-called Nordic supermen and Aryan supremacy.

As state secretary for health in the Reich ministry of the interior he relentlessly pursued Jewish doctors, forcing them by stringent legislation to go abroad. In 1939 he helped promulgate secret decrees empowering German jails, insane asylums, homes for the aged and other institutions to kill inmates under the guise of "mercy."

He sponsored a variety of experiments in which humans were killed to determine the effects of bacteria and poisons and supported widescale sterilization of the "biologically unfit." In 1943 Conti assumed the task of liquidating foreign slave workers after they became broken physically.

No official comment was available on why his death was kept secret for three months.

U. S. Praised for Aid To Fleeing Polish Jews

Dr. Goldman Says Army Helps Those Reaching Zone

BAD TOELZ, Germany, Jan. 13 (AP).—Dr. Nahum Goldman, of New York, chairman of the executive committee of the World Jewish Congress, praised the United States Army today for it treatment of the Polish Jews who have been infiltrating into the American occupied zone.

"The United States Army has shown a remarkably sympethetic understanding of the reasons which are motivating these Jews to leave countries where life is intolerable for them and to try to reach the American zone, which has won a reputation as a haven for those suffering people," Dr. Goldman said.

Greek Factions Proclaim Unity In Athens Rally

Liberals and Conservatives Make Common Cause of Anti-Fascism, Right or Left

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP).—Six major conservative and liberal Greek parties, throwing aside political differences, proclaimed a program of unity at a rally attended by 75,000 persons in the Athens football stadium today.

The political groups met on common ground for the first time in thirty years. The monarchy-favoring Populists and the Liberals announced a coalition last week. The accord later was joined by four other parties. Continued harmony between the liberal and conservative factions would give them a powerful political organization for the March 31 elections.

Today's speakers included Panayotis Kanellopoulos, Unionist leader; former Premier George Papandreou, Social Democrat; Sophocles Venizelos, Liberal; Constantine Tsaldaris and Peter Mavromichalist, Populists; General Stylianos Gonatos, National Liberal, and Apostolos Alexandres, Reformist.

"We hate all Fascism," said Papandreou, "either left or right." He repudiated what he referred to as accusations by E. A. M.-K. K. E. leftists that the right and center parties were anti-Soviet.

He referred to proposed understandings with neighboring countries with the statement: "Our Balkan neighbors must settle their accounts of war before we can come to any terms with them." At this remark the throng shouted "Down with Bulgaria!"

Papandreou declared the conservative-liberal groups would demand return to Greece of the Dodecanese Islands and northern Epirus.

Venizelos, who led a segment of the liberal parties in a break with the present Premier Themistokles Sophoulis and was largely instrumental in arranging the coalition with the Populists, invited all parties seeking Greek unity to join the movement. He referred to the accord which stated that neither party would seek the return of King George II before the plebiscite scheduled for 1948.

PRESS CURBED IN BUDAPEST

Censorship On Foreign Affairs Articles Follows Criticism

Budapest, Jan. 13 (AP)—Official censorship was imposed today upon items in Budapest newspapers dealing with foreign policy, as an aftermath of an article in the Communist daily *Free People* which suggested that Americans and British in Hungary lived too well while Hungarians starved.

The article quoted a letter of an American soldier stationed in France to the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*, stating "I can't understand, when millions and millions of women and children, old and young, are on the verge of starvation why they insist upon stuffing us. Let them send me less food and more to needy European nations."

Yank Menu Cards Cited

The article then said "nobody expects American soldiers staying here . . . to starve for our sake, but where has a Hungarian worker seen such menu cards as published below?"

The article quoted the menu for meals on two days in October, but did not mention that the Americans supply their own food where feasible, including such critical items as coffee, tea, sugar and milk.

Ordered To Fire Author

The criticism drew sharp attacks from other Budapest dailies, and the official Hungarian agency said: "The Government disapproves most decidedly. It has ordered *Free People* immediately to discharge the author, and has addressed a serious warning to the paper that should it publish another similar article the Government would apply far more serious measures. In order to prevent the repetition of such cases, the Government introduces censorship of articles dealing with foreign policy, affecting all newspapers.

The Russians are senior members of the Allied commission here and the Government ordinarily would not take such steps without Soviet concurrence.

PAVELITCH IS ACCUSED

Croatian Puppet on Yugoslavs' List of 42 War Crimnals

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Yugoslav war-crimes commission proclaimed twenty-seven German officials and fifteen Croatians war criminals today and charged that they were responsible for the death of more than 40,000 Yugoslavs.

The Croatians listed included Dr. Ante Pavelitch, head of the wartime Croatian Government, and top men in his Cabinet. The commission said the crimes for which the accused men were responsible included the slaying of 7,000 Jews in a concentration camp at Sajmishte, the former fair grounds on the outskirts of Belgrade.

'Pravda' Examines Spain

Asserts Serious Discussion Must Include All Great Powers

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper "Pravda" hinted today that Russia wants a chance to express its views if the major powers reexamine their relations with Franco Spain.

Commenting on the French proposal to the United States and Great Britain on reconsideration of relations with Spain, "Pravda's" international reviewer said: "It is clear that a serious discussion of this question is unthinkable without participation of all the great powers which bear the main responsibility for upholding the peace and universal security."

Russia and Spain do not maintain diplomatic relations.

Indonesians Kill Six British-India Troops

Batavia, Java, Jan. 13 (AP)—A British battery commander and five Indian troops were killed and six other British-Indian troops were wounded today in an ambush by Indonesians near Soerabaja.

Another Indian soldier was wounded by mortar fire in the East Java area, and an Indian patrolman was wounded by snipers at Bandoeng.

The Indonesian police chief of Buitenzorg, as a symbol of co-operation with the British, surrendered 29 Dutch carbines. The British returned the guns to the Indonesian police.

Brooklyn Soldier Released

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 13 (AP)—Five thousand United States enlisted men in the India-Burma theatre, in the second mass protest meeting here in four days, heard charges today that the War Department and theatre authorities were confusing the demobilization issue and that non-essential items were being loaded for shipment home.

The soldiers adopted a resolution demanding that Congress "stimulate the demobilization of all military personnel and effect the immediate repatriation of all men not absolutely essential to the fulfillment of our overseas responsibilities."

The men demanded the opportunity to submit their charges to representatives of the Senate military subcommittee that has been appointed to review the redeployment situation.

A soldier-appointed group is compiling a list of what the soldiers claim are instances of "waste of manpower in this theatre."

Hospital Releases Soldier

Thunderous applause greeted the reappearance of Pvt. Norman Owen of 8618 Twenty-fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, who was released from the 142d General Hospital, where he had been taken for examination after having prepared and distributed handbills announcing last Thursday's meeting. Private Owen presented the new resolution, copies of which are being sent to the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

Violations Of Truce Pact Claimed As Chinese Cease-Fire Time Nears

Chungking, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Government and Communists charged each other today with violating China's truce agreement, but the flurry appeared subsiding as the midnight cease-firing deadline neared.

Chou En-lai, the Communist negotiator, lodged a formal protest against advances which he said Government forces had made in Jehol but was assured that the Government would cease all operation in the province by the deadline, as agreed in last Thursday's truce.

Later, however, a spokesman for the National Military Council alleged the Communists themselves had violated the truce.

Chou Expresses Uneasiness

Mao Tse-ting, Chinese Communist chairman, issuing his cease-fire order from Yenan, declared today China "has entered upon a new stage of peace and democracy."

Chou had expressed uneasiness over a Government advance in strategic Jehol, saying national troops were "very close" to Chihfeng, important railway city near the center of that northern province.

The Government disclosed Chou was assured that in no circumstances would Chihfeng be occupied. Chou admitted it was possible the advancing troops had not yet received orders to halt.

Commission In Peiping

A three-man commission, one of them representing the United States, arrived by plane in Peiping to establish executive headquarters and see that both sides live up to the agreement halting hostilities.

Before Chou laid his case before the Government, the Communist *New China Daily News* charged that national troops were but 80 miles from Chengteh (Jehol), provincial capital, and Saturday had "ferociously attacked" Communist positions near Kupehkow on Jehol's south border.

The military council spokesman declared the Communist charges were "absolutely unwarranted," and that the Communists themselves were continuing military operations in southern Shantung and western Honan.

Much Bustle Behind Scenes

He reiterated that the council had told all commanders to carry out the cease-fire order by midnight tonight at the latest, and said both sides recognized there might be delay in notifying remote fronts.

There was much bustle behind the scenes in Chungking as delegates to the Political Consultation (unity) Conference discussed and tried to settle some outstanding problems during today's recess.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported discussing today with Gen. George C. Marshall issues still to be met for the unification of China. Marshall was the generalis-

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simo's week-end guest.

The Chinese leader's elder son, Chiang Chung-kuo, returned to Chungking from Moscow, where he was reported to have delivered a personal letter from his father to Generalissimo Stalin.

CHENNAULT BACK IN CHINA; HINTS OF AIR BUSINESS

CHUNGKING, Jan. 13 — (AP)— Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault hinted today that his return to China might be connected with commercial air transport development but declined to be specific about his quiet mission here.

Chennault, organizer of the famed Flying Tigers and wartime chief of the 14th U. S. Army Air Force, arrived in Chungking Friday from Shanghai but presence was disclosed only today. He said he already had seen Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and the government truce representative, Gen. Chang Chun, and intended to visit General Marshall soon.

While Chennault had comment on rumors that he might become personal advisor to Chiang Kai-Shek, he denied that he had any connection with the Chinese Air Force training program or that he had been asked to recruit Americans to work for China.

The airman said he had come to China in a "largely private" capacity. Asked if this might involve commerce, he said, "possibly."

China's inadequate ground communications enhance her need for air transport, he said, adding that China was anxious to go into the plane-manufacturing business and that she should use Chinese personnel for her air force but should employ foreigners in key positions in civilian transport.

Asked about his retirement from the army after the war, Chennault laughed and said he had retired "until the next war." He said his present visit was to be for three or four months, but pointed out, "the last time I came for three or four months I stayed eight years."

Marshall's Wardrobe And Houseboy Vanish

CHUNGKING, Jan. 13 (AP).—A large part of General George C. Marshall's wardrobe was missing today — along with a Chinese houseboy.

Chinese police search for the boy was stimulated greatly by fear of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ire when he hears of the incident.

Unless the clothes are returned, officers protecting the American envoy's home stand to lose "face"—a tragedy in dignity-conscious China.

Italians Paving Way For Envoy To China

Chungking, Jan. 13 (AP)—Three Italian officials have arrived in Chungking and are arranging for the arrival of Italy's first postwar ambassador to China.

China declared war on Italy and Germany immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The trio is headed by Enrico Anzialotti, counsellor, who is acting as charge d'affaires. Others are Baron Allesandro Farace di Villaforesta, who is going to Shanghai as consul after arrangements have been completed with the Chinese Government, and Filiberto Bonaventura, chancellor.

The three Italians have been in Chungking for five days. They expect their ambassador, Francesco Fransoni, to arrive in China in March or April. Fransoni is a career diplomat who started as vice consul in New York in 1913 and last was Italian minister at Lisbon.

JAP ELECTION AUTHORIZED

JAN

MacArthur Gives Green Light To Ballot After March 15

Both Chinese factions claim violations of truce pact.... *Page 4*

Tokyo [*Monday*], Jan. 14 (AP)—Kyodo news agency said today that investiture of three new ministers in Premier Kijuro Shidehara's shuffled Cabinet took place last night in the imperial palace—a few hours after General MacArthur authorized holding of a national election any time after March 15.

The investiture, witnessed by the Emperor, came after an unexplained delay of more than twelve hours.

The three invested were Sempachi Soejima, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; Chuzo Mitsuchi, Home Minister and temporarily also assuming the transportation portfolio, and Yoshishige Abe, Minister of Education.

Still Criticized By Press

The investiture report did not mention Wataru Narahashi, new chief Cabinet secretary, and Akiyochi Tajiri, his deputy.

All metropolitan newspapers bitterly criticized the new Cabinet. There were some reports that additional changes might be expected in the old Cabinet, including replacement of Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Commerce and Industry. *Asahi Shimbun* said there was a suspicion that he once held the position of councillor to the Imperial Rule Association and that he might be ineligible under MacArthur's purge directives.

The Far Eastern Commission today arranged a meeting January 24 with legal authorities of American military command to discuss war crimes. It also will confer Thursday with the American military government and import-export section officers following a two-day visit to factory areas, the Yokohama area and the Kamakura shrine.

The election had been tentatively scheduled for late this month, but Kyodo news agency had predicted the two-month postponement in order to give time to weed out candidates affected by MacArthur's recent orders purging ultra-Nationalists and warmakers from official positions.

The MacArthur directive authorizing the election said, "it is of the greatest importance that every step possible be taken looking toward a free and untrammeled expression of the people's will in this election. To such an end, you will give fullest publicity to penal provisions of the law and will take such steps as may be necessary to ensure their vigorous enforcement, to preserve inviolate the secrecy of the ballot and to further such safeguards as may from time to time be communicated to you by the supreme commander."

Meanwhile the swearing-in of the new members of Premier Kijuro Shidehara's cabinet was delayed without explanation.

It was assumed that the five new ministers in yesterday's reorganization had not yet been approved by MacArthur's headquarters.

The Tokyo press continued to assail the cabinet, saying that the new members were "old-time bureaucrats," that the change was "for the worse," and predicting another early shakeup.

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GI Condemned As Killer Of 2 Japanese Men

Osaka, Japan, Jan. 13 (AP)—An American soldier has been condemned to death by a court-martial which convicted him of murder in the deaths of two Japanese on the eve of his departure for a replacement depot to return to the United States.

The soldier's name was withheld pending review of the case, believed to be the first in which death penalty has been imposed on an American for a crime against the Japanese.

Testimony was that the soldier killed the Japanese after drinking whisky, bear and sake at the ancient city of Nara on November 24.

Witnesses testified that the soldier was walking in the park with two friends when he saw two Japanese men also strolling there and shouted to his companions, "Come on, let's get 'em."

One Japanese escaped but the other was overtaken and fatally stabbed in the head, neck and shoulders before the soldier's friends could pull him away. A few minutes later another Japanese man was slain in identical fashion.

The soldier went on to Nagoya where he was arrested the following day while awaiting processing for return to the United States.

ORDER IS RESTORED BY HAITIAN TROOPS

Phillip CLARKE

Schools, Businesses to Reopen, Air Transport Flights Scheduled.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 13.—(AP) Haitian troops slowly restored order in Port-Au-Prince today after a wild night in which some natives celebrating the ouster of resident Elie Lescot looted and burned property.

The disorders continued despite an 8:30 p. m. curfew. Although there was sporadic shooting on the outskirts of the city and near the citadel hotel where a number of Americans were quartered, no additional casualties were reported. The death toll, since the uprising against Lescot's dictatorial regime began a week ago, was estimated at 25.

The capital was swept by rumors that "the Marines are coming" after four U. S. destroyers appeared in the outer harbor and a squadron of American Navy planes flew over the city. The ships disappeared after cruising about for two hours. A U. S. embassy source said the destroyers were only on maneuvers.

Radio stations continued to broadcast political speeches for and against the new military junta which seized the government. Most of the speakers, however, favored the junta, which now has formed a six-man military cabinet to rule this French-speaking Caribbean republic.

It was announced that schools and businesses would reopen tomorrow, and Pan American Airways said it would resume its flights here after a four-day suspension.

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Army Goods Destroyed on Luzon, Sergeant Tells Senate Probers

JAN

MANILA, Jan. 13—(AP) A sergeant stood before a room full of generals today and told two senators investigating surplus property disposal that the Army had ordered good shoes, blankets and field jackets burned at Batangas base "R" on Luzon.

Col. Raymond R. Oxrieder, base commandant, advised of the charge, immediately issued a statemen asserting that the only Army clothing destroyed was mildewed and rotted beyond salvage.

The Army public relations office here reported that Senator Knowland (R-Calif.) had asked for plane transportation to Batangas Monday, presumably to make an investigation on the spot.

The sergeant, Emil Mazey of Detroit, Mich., told Knowland and Senator Tunnell (D-Del.) that they could get affidavits from hundreds of men at the base if the soldiers were assured protection against court martial.

At the outset, Tunnell told Mazey and eight other soldiers on a committee who had come to protest the War department's slowdown of demobilization that his sub-committee was not authorized to inquire into demobilization.

Mazey said, however, that he wanted to show that keeping large bodies of troops in the Philippines was wasting government funds and property and that the committee should recommend demobilization to stop it.

The sergeant then asserted that it was costing more than $3,000,000 a month to maintain 10,000 U. S. soldiers and 19,000 Filipino civilians to guard and service Army property which the soldier committee estimated had no more than $5,000,000 salvage value.

Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander in the western Pacific, told the committee, however, that 5,000,000 tons of equipment and supplies with a book value of $5,000,000,000 still awaited classification and sale as surplus.

Colonel Oxrieder's denial of Mazey's charge said that any property destroyed was "through orderly and approved salvage procedures."

"There is some clothing being destroyed in salvage—some from New Guinea that was stored in the open," his statement declared. "Some is completely rotted.

"Every bale is opened and each piece is inspected. Every piece usable is laundered. Every piece that can be used is saved. That which is mildewed and rotted is burned."

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Phone Union Votes Strike, Defers It 30 Days, Bids Mechanics Return Today, Call Off Pickets; G. M. Strikers Agree to Go Back for 17½% Rise

Nation-Wide Phone Strike Put Off a Month Under the Smith-Connally Act

Western Electric Men Told to Return

Government Had Already Drafted Legal Papers for Seizing Phone Lines

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The National Federation of Telephone Workers' executive board said tonight a strike of 250,000 telephone workers would be delayed thirty days and that it had requested withdrawal of pickets from telephone exchanges.

The action followed immediately on a decision to order a strike and was taken "on advice of counsel," the board announced.

A federation spokesman said it would adhere "strictly to provisions of the Smith-Connally act and has directed its member unions to file thirty-day strike notices."

Further, the spokesman said, the federation has requested striking Western Electric Company workers to withdraw the picket lines around telephone exchanges, the primary cause for the present telephone stoppage.

The federation requested the Association of Communications Equipment Workers, federation affiliate which struck Wednesday at the Western Electric Company, to "defer the strike, withdraw their pickets and turn the issues in dispute over to the N. F. T. W."

Expects Men to Return

Asked if this meant the Western Electric strike would be called off, the spokesman replied:

"I think they'll go back to work in the morning."

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, earlier had announced that the federation's executive board had ordered a nation-wide strike.

Mr. Beirne, after a four-and-one-half-hour executive board conference, said the federation's forty-eight member locals would determine "just when and how and in what manner" the strike call would be carried out.

Announcing the action several hours after government efforts to avert such a strike had failed, Mr. Beirne declared it would affect radio stations, news printers and "many things serviced by leased lines in the telephone industry."

A Labor Department spokesman said legal papers necessary for government seizure of telephone systems already were drafted. Officials have made it clear that the government would be unwilling to permit a "total collapse" of communications such as was mentioned yesterday by a union spokesman in discussing strike prospects.

Question of Seizure

The Labor Department official, who asked that his name be not used, said the question of government seizure might hinge not on the actual calling of a general company strike but on how successful such a walkout proves.

He said the telephone company reported that its operations over the nation ran about 71 per cent of normal yesterday, despite picket lines of installation workers which some union operators refused to cross.

The nation-wide strike, originally threatened by the union as a walkout in sympathy with the strike of Western Electric Company employees, will embrace federation wage demands including a $2-a-day increase, Mr. Beirne said.

The union also is demanding a return to a forty-hour week and a minimum wage of 65 cents an hour.

Government conciliation efforts to avert the strike broke down during the day. Thereupon union officials went into conference on the strike decision.

[Late last night the A. C. E. W. local in New York showed no signs of compliance with the request of the national federation that it call off its strike and its pickets. James C. Johnson, vice-president of the local, said 800 pickets had been summoned to duty at 7:30 a. m. and "we are not withdrawing them" until more complete instructions were known.]

[In the New York area 1,000 long-distance operators were already out in sympathy with the A. C. E. W. Members of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, an N. F. T. W. affiliate, they stayed away from work for a third day rather than cross picket lines at the A. T. and T. central offices at 32 Avenue of the Americas.

[Employees of the New York Telephone Company, which maintains local and toll call service, are members of four independent unions not affiliated with the N. F. T. W. But it appeared highly doubtful that they would attempt, in the event of a national strike, to cross picket lines which would undoubtedly be established by other unions throughout the area.

[Mrs. Marion L. Horn, chairman of the executive committee of the Traffic Employees Association, representing 13,500 local operators employed by the telephone company, said if picketing were "complete and effective" at all of the more than 200 central offices in the area, they would not go to work.

[She asserted that the local operators have so far crossed A. C. E. W. picket lines because they were "thin" and non-existent at

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Auto Union Accepts Panel's Report; NLRB Orders Hearing in G-M Dispute

Fact Finder's Proposal for 17 1-2 Pct. Increase Approved by Strikers.

DETROIT, Jan. 13—(AP)—Representatives of 175,000 striking auto workers today approved a government-sponsored wage compromise already rejected by General Motors Corp. as a basis for settlement of the 54-day-old walkout.

About 200 delegates of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers' GM council, shelving for the first time their 30 percent demands, agreed to accept a 17 1-2 percent wage boost endorsed by a Presidential fact-finding committee last week.

Seek Truman's Aid

They urged President Truman to persuade the corporation to reconsider its unqualified rejection of the compromise.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the National Labor Relations board intervened in the dispute by agreeing to hear union charges that General Motors, the industry's largest producer, has failed to bargain collectively on wages.

General Motors, through a spokesman, said its rejection of the proposed 17 1-2 per cent increase "still stands" despite the union's action. It offered no comment on the NLRB action.

The union council warned that, unless GM reconsidered this action and accepts the compromise by Jan. 21, The U.A.W.-C.I.O. will revert to its original 30 percent demand.

Will Delay G-M Work

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. also announced that 2,500 members in nearly 200 tool and die jobbing plants will be asked to put General Motors work "under the bench" for the duration of the strike.

The same request for cessation of work on GM material will be made of parts and accessory workers "if necessary," the statement added.

The council acted upon a recommendation of the union's executive board. There were only a score of dissenting votes from the 200 delegates.

The acceptance of the compromise will require ratification from locals at nearly 100 GM plants across the nation. However, support is usually given recommendations of the council by the rank and file.

"The position of the executive board should not be construed as evidence we are backing down on our 30 percent demand," William McAulay, a U.A.W.-C.I.O. regional director, told newsmen. "It is only a temporary stop-gap."

McAulay explained that the union is willing to settle the strike on a basis of 17 1-2 percent—or about 19 1-2 cents an hour—and seek additional raises later if production justifies it.

President Truman's fact-finding board, attempted to bring the two sides together in a series of recent hearings. However, the corporation halted the fact-finding sessions on the grounds that the government was taking into account its "ability to pay" as a basis for settlement of the wage issue.

Delegates to the national U. A. W.-C. I. O. General Motors conference, representing 300,000 workers on strike, have carefully considered the report of your fact-finding board in a special meeting in Detroit today.

We have voted to recommend to the General Motors workers that they accept the board's recommendations of a 19½-cent-an-hour wage increase and reinstatement of the 1945 contract on the following conditions: That you are successful in persuading the corporation to reconsider and accept the board's recommendations by Jan. 21, 1946. We are willing to postpone achievement of our full equity in the situation in the public interest. For that reason, and that alone, we make the above offer.

Unless the corporation changes its present position and accepts the recommendations, it must assume full responsibility for prolonging the strike and for forcing upon the General Motors strikers and the nation further hardship.

Will Withdraw Offer Jan. 21

In the event the corporation does not accept the board's recommendations by Jan. 21, we shall have no choice but to withdraw our offer to accept the board's recommendation of a 19½-cent-an-hour increase and insist upon our equitable demands.

If you are able to secure the corporation's acceptance of the 19½-cent increase and the reinstatement of the 1945 contract, and the corporation negotiates a satisfactory settlement of local issues, on that basis we are prepared to terminate the strike.

We welcome the clear statement in the fact-finding board's report that the wage increase will not require any price increase. We believe that this represents a smashing victory for the General Motors workers, for the policies of your administration, Mr. President, and for the American consumers as a whole.

We believe that the courage and sacrifice of the men and women who have manned the General Motors picket lines for nearly sixty days deserve the

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G. M. Union's Letter to Truman

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP).—The following is the text of the letter which the General Motors Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Auto Workers sent to President Truman today urging him to "persuade the corporation to reconsider and accept" a fact-finding board's decision on General Motors wage issues:

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honor and respect of every American for the successful fight they have made to hold the price line. They have been and still are a bulwark against higher prices and inflation.

Our offer to you, to accept the board's recommendation for a 19½-cent-an-hour increase, is made as our contribution to the national interest and with a view to achieving full production and full employment at the earliest date. We are constrained to say that the 19½-cent-an-hour figure does not grant the G. M. workers the increase which the arithmetic of our case proved and justified.

The 19½-cent wage increase which the fact-finding board recommends represents a finding of fact for the volume of production achieved in 1941. The fact-finding board, in assuming that 1946 production levels would not exceed 1941 levels, departed seriously not only from the facts of the General Motors case but from the objectives of new high levels of production and employment without which the economic basis of peace cannot be achieved.

General Motors workers have more faith than your fact-finding board in America's ability to achieve record levels of production in 1946. The war demonstrated the productive ability of our tools of abundance. We want to use these tools of abundance in peace and we want to use them in full in 1946. Record volume of production in auto and other industries can be achieved i 1946. Maximum production is our most potent weapon against inflation; 1946 levels of auto production will far exceed the 1941 levels.

The board's report lays the basis on which the General Motors workers can in the future rightly claim additional compensation as we achieve these higher levels of production.

"We believe you should call to the attention of the American people the record of capricious irresponsibility displayed by General Motors in this dispute. The General Motors Corporation refused to bargain in good faith, refused government counciliation, rejected arbitration, scorned co-operation with your fact-finding board, and now, within twenty-four hours after its report was issued, and without giving it serious consideration, General Motors has rejected the board's recommendation.

"It is regrettable that in our democracy the managerial clique that rules this $2,000,000,000 corporation can be self-deluded into thinking of itself as a sovereign state, not subject to the same moral laws that regulate our other institutions and not responsible to the interests of the nation and its people.

"Since the corporation has rejected the board's recommendations, we are forced to intensify further our strike action.

"We are, therefore, informing you that we are requesting the U. A. W.-C. I. O. strike strategy committee to take steps to see that U. A. W. members in tool and die jobbing shops immediately cease work on all General Motors work. If necessary, we shall ask that the same action be taken in plants working on General Motors parts and accessories, in order to bring the full weight of the union's economic pressure to bear upon the corporation. This is an economic weapon whose use we had withheld thus far in the hope that a fair settlement could be reached without resorting to that action. But apparently economic force is the only language this insolent corporation understands."

THE NATIONAL U. A. W.-C. I. O. GENERAL MOTORS CONFERENCE.

ELECTRIC UNIT STRIKE CALLED FOR TOMORROW

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Westinghouse, G.E., G.M. Rejected Offers For Delay, Union Says

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Neil Brant, Washington representative of the CIO-United Electrical Workers, said today that telegrams have been sent out advising the 200,000 union members that their strike scheduled for Tuesday will be carried out.

Brant said General Electric and Westinghouse companies and the electrical division of General Motors Corporation had rejected union proposals for postponing the strike.

Telegram To 124 Locals

Brant sent the following telegram to 124 locals and officers directing the strike preparations at the three companies, in the name of James J. Matles, director of organization:

"General Electric and Westinghouse yesterday rejected union proposal that strike be postponed on basis that both companies offer a 15-cent per hour wage increase and agree to negotiate the remainder of the $2 demand.

"General Motors rejected union demand that they abide by fact-finding board's recommendations of 19½ cents wage increase.

"In view this, strike goes on as scheduled Tuesday morning."

5 A.M. Stoppage Slated

Brant said the telegrams were sent from here instead of the union's headquarters in New York because of the strike tieup of Western Union facilities in the New York area.

The United Electrical Workers' representative said the strike was set to begin at all operations of the three electrical manufacturers one hour before the start of the day shift. This would time the stoppage at 5 A.M. Tuesday at most operations, Brant said.

Postponement Sought

The electrical workers had voted last Saturday, January 5, to strike in support of their $2 a day increase demand, and set their walkout to follow the scheduled steel workers' stoppage then set for Monday, January 14.

CIO President Philip Murray agreed to postpone the walkout of 800,000 CIO-steel workers after a White House conference last night.

Brant said the electrical workers sought a similar postponement after Murray's action, but imposed the conditions providing for company offers set forth in the telegram.

Labor, Industry Make Electrical Concessions

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New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Local No. 3, AFL-International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announced today that labor-management concessions had resulted in the signing of a one-year agreement affecting 364 contractors employing 10,000 IBEW electricians.

The union said it had made "unprecedented" concessions in the use of labor-saving tools to help relieve the housing crisis, while the employers had agreed to take over the entire cost of a welfare setup which provides hospitalization for both electricians and their wives, and guarantees old age pensions of $100 monthly for electricians who retire at 65.

This will cost the employers about $250,000 yearly, the union said.

The agreement permits use of machine threaders for conduit pipes, air drills for breaking through walls, and other time-saving devices, according to the union. It declared it also made overtime pay concessions.

During the last five years the electricians have worded a sixhour day at $2 an hour, with time-and-a-half thereafter. Under the new agreement, contractors may employ men on two seven-hour shifts at $2 an hour straight, but they must be different crews.

Only on construction of family housing units will the contractors be allowed to hire double shifts and use labor-saving devices, the union said.

STEEL PLANS NORMAL WORK

Hopes Of Wage Settlement In Week Running High

Pittsburgh, Jan. 13 (AP)—The vast steel industry today started nursing stalled mills back to normal production in high hopes of a wage settlement with the CIO steelworkers.

A week's grace from a strike of 800,000 men, originally called for midnight tonight, came on order of Philip Murray, head of both the union and the CIO.

Murray acted at the personal request of President Truman, after White House conferences in Washington with Mr. Truman and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation.

Confidence Widespread

Confidence expressed by President Truman that a strike can be averted before the new deadline at midnight next Sunday was shared by many of both sides of the dispute. Their wage offers were closer together than ever.

Some segments of the industry had curtailed operations so much anticipating a strike tonight that it will take several days—in some cases as long as a week—to get production back into full swing.

Most companies said they expected normal operations tomorrow. An exception was United States Steel, the world's largest producer, where the process of emptying molten metal from blast furnaces and open hearths had been far along in many of its plants. To allow the metal to harden would ruin the costly output.

Elaborate Plans For Strike

District leaders of the union had made elaborate preparations for the strike under guidance of the headquarters office here. Murray in messages sent under his name from here to the district officials said compliance with his order not to strike for another week will "add to the strength of our union and assure the successful attainment of the union's wage objectives."

However, a union spokesman at Worcester, Mass., who declined use of his name, said workers at several plants in that area would strike tonight "anyway." He did not elaborate. At Schenectady, N.Y., a union local representing 3,000 American Locomotive factory employés called a meeting to decide what it would do.

Jones & Laughlin Ready

Reports of plans for resuming full operations came from many of the 30 States where the strike was to have occurred. These included Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, California, Texas, Oklahoma, Utah, Arkansas and Wisconsin.

Besides United States Steel some of the major companies anticipating delays in getting back into swing were Carnegie-Illinois and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, here, played a hunch and had not curtailed despite the strike threat.

Worthington Strike Call Reported

Announcement that negotiations would be resumed tomorrow morning in the three-day strike of 11,000 Bethlehem Steel Company employés at Lackawanna, N.Y., came almost simultaneously tonight with a report that a walkout had been called for midnight at the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Buffalo.

Fairless Plans Talk

At New York, Benjamin F. Fairless, United States Steel president, said he intended to engage in talks covering the "whole situation" of the industry's labor-management problems "with my people and officials of other companies" before going to Washington for the scheduled White House conference then.

John Grecula, director of Union District No. 14 at McKeesport, Pa., said the workers in his area "definitely will go back."

"Murray Rates High"

"Mr. Murray rates high with the boys," Grecula told a reporter. "His word is law with them."

A walkout was in prospect at some Massachusetts plants. Roy H. Stevens, Jr., a union field representative, said approximately 1,000 workers at four Worcester plants and 3,000 in Whitinsville, Mass., will strike at 7 A.M. Monday.

Call Renewed On Capitol Hill For Anti-Strike Legislation

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Renewed agitation developed on Capitol Hill today for speedy enactment of anti-strike legislation.

Several members of the House Military Committee said they favor such action because of continued and mounting labor-management strife.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said that "now is the time" to pass a measure approved by the committee which would penalize unions heavily if they break "no-strike" contracts.

Two Committees Involved

Representative Harness (R., Ind.) said the committee will decide Tuesday whether to try to bring the legislation to the floor immediately or to await action by the Labor Committee.

The labor group's acting chairman, Representative Randolph (D., W.Va.), announced the committee would resume hearings "as soon as possible" on President Truman's proposal for fact-finding boards to recommend solutions of major labor disputes.

Temporary Law Suggested

He said he would try to get some type of legislation out of committee soon. Otherwise, he said, he fears "some vicious anti-labor measure might be passed."

Randolph said he thinks Mr. Truman's plan "might well reinforce voluntary mediation and sanctification of contracts."

He added, however, that "I can conceive that the law's operation should be for the recoversion emergency only." He said he would bring up the question of a temporary measure as a subject for discussion by the committee.

"If it worked well, labor, management and government might cooperatively desire its permanency," Randolph asserted.

USES Measure

He said that before the committee acts on these ideas, however, it wants to dispose of legislation dealing with the United States Employment Service. A bill before the group would return the USES to state control in Jun., 1947, as asked by President Truman. The President refused last month to sign legislation providing for the return in 100 days. Randolph said he thought action could be completed this week on the USES measure.

The Senate Labor Committee planned originally to hear representatives of the CIO United Auto Workers and the General Motors Corporation testify on the President's proposal, but the hearing has been postponed until later in the week.

SENATOR AWAITS DISCHARGE DATA

Hill Confident Eisenhower Will Give Demobilization Facts Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, expressed assurance today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will "lay the facts about demobilization on the line" in an informal appearance before Congress Tuesday.

The army staff chief's question and answer bee with Senate and

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House members at the congressional library hold the center of attention as legislators return to Washington for what Senator Taft of Ohio, Republican steering committee chairman, said will be "one of the most controversial sessions on record."

Hill told a reporter he is confident that Eisenhower will be able to quote exact figures on the army's need for men, the number of volunteers who have enlisted and the rate at which discharges are going.

Many Divisions Cut From Army List

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) Demobilization has knocked out more than half of the army's divisions and a third of its air forces.

A study of war department records today disclosed that of the 86 combat divisions when the army was at peak strength 46 have gone out of business. Six of the 17 air forces which attacked axis targets and supported advancing armies are gone—"de-activated," the army calls it.

Faster Rate Expected

The rate of demobilization of organizations is expected to accelerate as additional divisions and air forces return from the theaters.

Most of the remaining organizations, because of the loss of experienced key personnel, are far below effective condition.

The disappearance of organizations paces the lose of manpower. More than 5,000,000 of the 8,300,000 full-strength army have been discharged. The War department hopes it will have 1,550,000 men left by next July 1.

The structure of the peacetime army is yet to be announced. It will depend to considerable degree on international commitments, including the requirements of a security force under the United Nations organization. So far, the names of five divisions have been mentioned as part of the strategic reserve, the regular army organization—the 2nd, 4th and 5th Infantry, the 82nd Airborne and the 2nd Armored. It is assumed others will be designated as post-war planning progresses. Some of these continuing units will absorb elements of other disbanded groups. The 82nd Airborne is expected to take over the remainder of the 13th Airborne upon deactivation of that outfit.

The 20th Armored, which was assigned to occupation duty in Germany, probably will be inactivated in the near future and absorbed by the 2nd armored.

Army air forces presently uses a planning figure of 400,000 men and 70 groups (about 6,500 aircraft) in its post-war considerations.

Units Disbanded

Here are the infantry divisions disbanded: 8th, 10th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 41st, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 63rd, 65th, 66th, 69th, 70th, 75th, 76th, 79th, 85th, 87th, 91st, 92nd, 95th, 99th, 103rd, 104th, 106th, Americal.

Airborne divisions: 17th and 101st.

Armored: 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th.

Six of the 17 air forces have closed down. The deactivated units include such famous organizations as the 9th, the fighter force which operated with the heavy bombers from England, and the 12th and 15th which fought the Mediterranean and Southern Europe air campaigns. Five of the famous Pacific organizations—the 5th, 7th, 13th, 8th and 20th, the latter two superfortress operators—have been merged into a new Pacific air command under General George C. Kenney. The list of deactivated units includes the 10th and 14th Air Forces which fought the war over the jungles, mountains and seas of China and Southeast Asia.

Rankin To Renew Move For Fast Demobilizing

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) promised today that when Congress resumes tomorrow he will renew his efforts to speed demobilization.

Asserting Congress has "delayed this matter too long already," Rankin, in a statement, added:

"All the brass hats in Christendom could not convince me that it is necessary for us to keep five or six million men . . . in uniformed idleness while their personal affairs go to wrack, their educational opportunities vanish, or their wives and children cry for them to come home.

"The war is over (and) these brave men have a right to return to civilian life and enjoy some of that freedom for which they were fighting, before it is entirely destroyed by these arrogant, alien-minded racketeers who are now attempting to paralyze the country."

Navy to Speed Demobilization Of Its Idle Men

Will Free Those on Verge of Discharge for Whom No Duties Are Available

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Navy announced plans today to expedite discharge of personnel nearing eligibility on points for whom suitable assignments are not available.

Vice-Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of the Bureau of Personnel, told a news conference orders have gone out to commanding officers authorizing them to cut the time for releases in such cases by as much as forty-five days.

With some minor exceptions, he said, the plan will apply to any transient enlisted personnel "for whom suitable work cannot be found in the naval district or in the man's or woman's home naval district."

"This," he said, "will tend to meet complaints that men's time is not being used to advantage."

Admiral Denfeld said it is the Navy's intention "to continue to announce reductions in release scores in order that the Navy's previously announced schedule can be met and maintained. At this time we can foresee nothing that will interfere with the continued speed of Navy demobilization."

As of Jan. 8, he said, Navy demobilization had cut 1,316,299 officers and men from the peak strength of more than 3,300,000, which was slightly ahead of schedule. He said the goal of being half through by the end of January or early February would be met.

While carrying out the task of demobilization, Admiral Denfeld said, his office is also confronted with the task of building up the regular Navy to the planned peak of 500,000 men by the time demobilization is complete.

There are now, he said, 372,000 enlisted men and 14,000 officers in the regular Navy, and enlistments are proceeding satisfactorily, totaling 23,000 in November and 27,800 in December. An average of 23,000 monthly will be necessary to meet the goal, he said.

Application have already been received from some 20,000 reserve officers for transfer to the regular Navy, he said, and a board is now studying the applications. Fully 60 per cent of the applications, he said, are from "exceptionally good" officers.

Applications for transfer are still coming in at the rate of 600 to 1,000 weekly, and an additional 23,000 must be selected within the next six months to meet the goal.

NAVY PROMISES TESTS OF A-BOMBS ON WAR VESSELS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) The navy promised today that atomic bomb tests against warships definitely will be conducted some time this year, butnot before spring.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, deputy chief of naval operations for special weapons, told a news conference the tests will be "comparable to a large amphibious operation which took months to plan," and will involve "quite a large force."

Admiral Blandy is the first officer to hold the assignment which was created in November to "coordinate all matters relating to research, development and tests of atomic energy, guided missiles and related matters."

He told reporters it is the duty of his office, consistent with national laws and international agreements, to reach as far into the future as possible," to find applications for new research, conduct tests, and assist all other divisions of hte navy in determining the impact of new weapons.

The forthcoming atomic tests he said, will be a "thoroughly joint effort" with the army and civilian scientists, from which "we hope to find out things of great importance to the national defense."

The navy, army ground and air, and civilian scientists are cooperating to the fullest, he said.

He added that "national and international angles' are also involved.

'HUFF DUFF' STORY IS TOLD BY NAVY

Secret Device Can Locate Ships ½ World Away

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Navy disclosed today the wartime secret of "Huff Duff," an electronic long-distance detection device which played a major part in winning the battle of the Atlantic.

Technically called high frequency direction finder (the initials HF-DF rapidly became "Huff Duff" in service slang) the electrical "finger" can spot a ship or plane halfway around the world. It was used as a teammate of radar and sound devices which spot objectives at a much shorter distance only.

Broke Up U-Boat Packs

The Navy told how the device on board ships, planes and in a network of shore stations succeeded in breaking up U-boat wolf packs before they could assemble, and how at least one of the submarines which landed saboteurs on the Long Island and Florida coasts in 1942 was located and sunk before it could escape.

What the device does is pick up any voice or code radio signal transmitted on the international shortwave communications channels, and within a split second visually shows the direction of the signal's source. When two or more "Huff Duff" units ashore or afloat get such bearings, it is a simple mathematical exercise for a control center to determine where the lines of direction meet on the earth's surface.

Demonstration Given

This fix is accurate within a few miles when attained at long distance and can be refined by getting more or closer bearings.

In a press demonstration at the Great River, Long Island, laboratories of the Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation, which did a large part of the research, a Bermuda sending station was pinpointed on a giant electrical map within seconds after "line of direction" reports were received from several listening posts along the coast and from the local receiver.

The "line of direction" appears as an ellipse on the face of a cathode viewing tube which is marked off in the 360 degrees of a circle. And because the earth is a virtual circle, the direction of the ellipse on the tube is the direction from which the signal is coming.

Radio direction finders were in use before the war, but they were slow and subject to a multitude of errors.

Germans Crossed Up

"Huff Duff" overcame all the problems of correction and provided a device which automatically scans the entire circle twenty times a second. This speed completely crossed up the strategy of the German high command which believed the Allies only had old-fashioned types of manually turned detectors.

Nazi submarines felt they were safe in using "squirt" radio transmissions, in which lengthy reports could be compressed into a signal of not more than fifteen seconds. One example of what happened, however, was the sinking of the U-66 near the Cape Verde Islands in May, 1944. Her captain sent a report to Berlin which was on the air less than fifteen seconds, but 26 Allied DF stations in the Atlantic network obtained bearings on the boat.

From Iceland To Brazil

The Navy's DF network extended from Jan Mayan, a small island between Iceland and Spitzbergen, to Bahia, Brazil.

Although most of the wartime use of the direction finder was against submarines, it was equally effective in locating at long range airplanes in flight and surface ships. "Huff Duff" became a vital part of the Coast Guard air rescue system which during the war dispatched airplane-rescue boat teams to any scene of trouble at sea after receiving even a brief distress signal.

Postwar use of DF is expected to play a big role in increased safety of aviation. An airplane crossing the ocean can have its position determined immediately.

"Pin-Point" Location

Installations now being provided on both sides of the Atlantic will make available to a pilot, who might be having navigational dimculty, a service which will give him his exact position at any time he requests it.

Furthermore, these stations can immediately obtain a "pin-point" location of any plane in trouble and relay it to the nearest ships and shore rescue stations.

C.I.O. MAN CALLS FOR END OF PROBE ON PEARL HARBOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) A C.I.O. spokesman, asserting that the Pearl Harbor inquiry has prevented Senate action on needed legislation, today called for an end to "this mockery of an investigation."

In a public letter to Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.), Nathan Cowan, C.I.O. legislative director, called the investigation "an attempted smear" on the memory of the late President Roosevelt and a Republican "election campaign strategy."

"It is time," he declared, "this mockery of an investigation was stopped and the Senate encouraged to go to work on issues of concern to the people, rather than the politicians."

Barkley, who is chairman of the Pearl Harbor committee, was out of town but Senators Lucas (D-Ill.), Ferguson (R-Mich.) and Brewster (R-Maine), committee members, all commented immediately that the investigation had delayed no legislation.

"For anyone to say the Pearl Harbor investigation has delayed the Senate in carrying out its duty to legislate indicates definitely that he doesn't know what he is talking about," Lucas told a reporter.

Ferguson remarked that it was "not unusual at all" to have important hearings going on simultaneously with meetings of the Senate.

Both Lucas and Brewster noted that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanders at Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Dec. 7, 1941, are scheduled as the next witnesses when hearings are resumed this week.

"I don't believe the American people wish to deny a hearing to Admiral Kimmel and General Short who have been crucified for four years," Brewster said.

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COURT MAY RULE TODAY ON PLEA OF GEN. YAMASHITA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) The Supreme Court may announce tomorrow its decision on appeals by Japanese General Yamashita, condemned to die as a war criminal.

Yamashita was convicted by an American military commission of condoning atrocities by his troops in the Philippines, causing the slaughter of uncounted thousands. The commission, sitting in Manila, sentenced the enemy general to hang.

The Supreme court last week listened to 5 1-2 hours of arguments on petitions submitted by U. S. Army attorneys who were appointed to defend "the Tiger of Malaya."

The petitions questioned the commission's authority to try Yamashita, asked that he be returned to the status of prisoner of war, instead of that of war criminal, and contended the Philippines Supreme Court should have granted a request for a writ of habeas corpus to take his case out of the hands of the military.

If the high court takes no action in the case tomorrow there likely will be no announcement until the next regular session for announcing opinions on Jan. 28—if then. Two other opinion sessions follow, on Feb. 4 and 11.

The court considered a somewhat similar case in July, 1942, when appeals were filed by the German saboteurs who landed here by submarine and were convicted by a military commission.

Two days after hearing arguments the court issued a simple order announcing rejection of the appeals. Several of the saboteurs then were executed. Three months after the order was issued the court handed down a 22-page opinion giving its legal reasoning for the order.

Some court attaches speculated that the justices might follow similar procedure in Yamashita's case, in order to hasten its disposition and to throw light on the legal path for other war criminal trials in the Pacific.

UNO COMMITTEE MOVES TO BOSTON AREA THIS WEEK

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—(AP) The seven men assigned to choose a permanent home for the United Nations Organization reached the half-way mark today in the task of hunting a site.

With their inspection of what Atlantic City had to offer, members of the UNO site committee finished their tour of the New York region and prepared to begin a survey of the Boston area on Wednesday. They have marked down for further consideration three proposed sites in lower New York state, including the ancestral estate of the late President Roosevelt at Hyde Park; three in New Jersey and two in Connecticut.

They have rejected the old site of the New York World's Fair as "too close to a big city." Their orders, they say, instruct them to pick a site no closer than 25 miles from a large city and no farther than 80 miles. But, they must stay within the regions of Boston and New York.

Sites picked for further consideration:

Dutchess County, N. Y.—The apple-growing countryside where "F.D.R." was born and buried, on the east bank of the Hudson river.

Ulster County, N. Y.—16 square miles of verdant fields and woodlands near Kingston, on the west side of the Hudson.

Westchester County, N. Y. — A $25,000,000 tract in the Somers-Yorktown section, 40 miles north of New York.

Two Connecticut Sites

Ridgefield, Conn.—3,000 acres of woods and fields, including the Cutten estate.

Greenwich-Stamford, Conn.—6,000 acres just across the New York State line.

Hopewell Valley, N. J.—A 42-square mile area near the former Charles E. Lindbergh home.

Rocky Hill, N. J.—A tract of 33 square miles near Princeton.

Brigantine, N. J. — An island three miles long, just north of Atlantic City.

One problem of the committee is finding a temporary headquarters until a permanent one can be built. Some 1,500 UNO delegates and functionaries will need living quarters, in addition to meeting rooms and recreation centers.

New York City is reported to have turned down offers to bring the temporary headquarters here since the UNO seems determined not to settle here permanently. A $1,000,000 county center in White Plains, N. Y., 15 miles north of here, has been offered, and the committee says it might accept it if a nearby site is chosen for the permanent home.

Atlantic City offered to turn over one of its choicest waterfront blocks to the UNO as a temporary headquarters and to close it off from both motor and pedestrian traffic if desired.

Bretton Woods Group Dissolves

New York, Jan. 13 (AP)—Dissolution of the Business and Industry Committee for Bretton Woods was announced today by Louis Sachar, treasurer.

In a letter to the membership, Sachar said that with the Bretton Woods proposals ratified by 35 nations "the essential purpose of Bretton Woods has been achieved."

"An effective monetary fund and bank," Sachar declared, "are assured as a result of the ratifications. More important, the principle of international economic co-operation has been moved from the realm of idealism to the level of work-a-day reality."

The Business and Industry Committee was formed early in May, 1945. Among the founders were Henry F. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company of New York; Emmet J. McCormack, vice president of Moore-McCormack Lines of New York; Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., president of Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, of Stamford, Conn., and Sachar, president of the Reliance Textile Company.

ESTIMATES UP ON 1946 INCOME

Agencies Informally Lift Old $130,000,000,000 Figure

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—Thriving business and many jobs during reconversion have led Government economists to raise sharply their estimates of the 1946 national income.

Even in the face of mounting labor difficulties, the consensus among Federal agencies now is that the figure will run between $140,000,000,000 and $150,000,000,000.

This would mean a drop from 1945's booming $160,000,000,000 only about half as severe as had been estimated officially after V-J day.

At that time economists felt the first full year of peace would produce only about $130,000,000,000 of national income.

Slash In War Spending

They reasoned that civilian demand and private production would be unable at once to take up much of the slack left by the big slash in Government war spending.

The new figures mean larger business profits than anticipated, better individual earnings, and higher revenues for the Government, which estimated its 1946 tax take on the $130,000,000,000 figures.

Most officials believe that the threatened wave of strikes will not affect the total income greatly. They concede that if the steel strike once scheduled for Monday and now postponed for a week, should actually go into effect and last a month the effect on metal-using industries would be tremendous. But many of them believe that the Government would have to seize the mills to keep them running.

Three Informal Estimates

While no agency has made an official forecast for 1946, these informal estimates were obtained from officials in close touch with economic trends.

At the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion: "Not less than $140,000,000,000, probably not more than $150,000,000,000."

At the Commerce Department: "About ten per cent under the 1945 income." This works out at around $144,000,000,000.

At the Treasury: "Probably higher than the old $130,000,000,000 estimate, but we are not prepared to predict how much higher."

None of the officials would permit use of his name.

The OWMR guess was based on the assumption that consumer demand, which set new records for retail buying in 1945, would continue to press upon the supply of goods with a resulting strong increase in production.

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DECLINE IN WORLD SUGAR FORECAST

400,000-Ton Drop Predicted In Beet And Cane Total

Washington, Jan. 13 (AP)—A 400,000-ton decline in world sugar production in the 1945-46 crop year as compared with last year was forecast today by the Agriculture Department.

The department's office of foreign agricultural relations predicted total world output of both cane and beet sugar at 27,800,000 short tons, raw value, compared with 28,200,000 tons in the 1944-45 year.

This estimate is 2,700,000 tons below the 1943-44 production and 6,500,000 tons under the 1935-39 average.

Low Beet-Sugar Production

Forecast at 7,300,000 short tons, the world production of beet sugar is expected to be the lowest since 1923, the report said, adding that while in North America the trend in the yield of beet sugar has been upward since 1943, that in Europe has been downward.

Cane-sugar production was predicted at 20,500,000 short tons—2,000,000 below the prewar average.

"Sharp production decreases in the Far East and in Africa, Australia and islands of the Pacific have more than offset increases in the Western Hemisphere," the report added.

Soviet Recovery "Substantial"

Sugar production in Europe, including the Soviet Union, was predicted by the department at 5,800,000 tons compared with 7,000,000 in 1944-45 and a prewar average of 10,200,000.

The report said Soviet production "has made substantial recovery since 1942 when wartime destruction reduced the sugar crop to one fourth of the prewar average."

North America, Central America and the West Indies are expected to have a crop of 10,200,000 short tons compared with 8,800,000 in 1944-45 and a prewar average of 8,700,000 tons.

Cuba Is Largest Exporter

The department forecast that Cuba, the largest producer of export sugar, would have a crop two per cent larger than in 1944-45 and 50 per cent above its prewar controlled production.

Far Eastern production, the report continued, probably will be seven per cent less than in 1944-45 and 42 per cent below prewar average as the sugar industry in the Philippines, Java and Formosa, disrupted by war, is only a "fraction of normal." However, the report said, fair production has been maintained in India and China.

A seven-per-cent drop was anticipated in the yield in Australia and New Zealand and an eleven-per-cent decline in Africa. South America's yield was expected to be about the same—2,600,000 short tons.

Purple Heart to Aid Vets Become Chicken Farmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—(AP) Members of the Order of the Purple Heart have decided, after interviewing scores of combat veterans, that deep down in the heart of most of them is a desire to "get away from it all" and raise chickens. So they plan to give wounded veterans an opportunity to get in the chicken-raising business on a wholesale, nationwide scale:

Here's how:

First, they have sought the help of Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, in the purchase of some army and navy surplus airfields, cantonments or other military installations where there are good living quarters plus barracks.

They will turn the barracks into chicken "farms," raising thousands of birds for metropolitan meat markets.

This will be done by creating a giant food cooperative, with each veteran receiving shares. He will agree to tend up to 10,000 chickens. In return he has a chance "to make a profit of up to $4,000 a year" and in addition will get living quarters in one of the officers' buildings on the field.

Frank Haley, national director of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, told a reporter he has made arrangements "through New York sources" for the loan of sufficient money to start at least one experimental project. If it is successful, the plan will be extended to all parts of the nation.

"The cooperative will provide experts who will live at the site of the projects and will help and advise in the raising of the chickens," said Haley. "The veterans will do most of the work and will share in the profits according to how much they produce.

"We have arranged market outlets for all the chickens we can produce. The demand virtually is unlimited."

Haley said surplus military barracks of the temporary type would be ideal buildings in which to raise chickens. And officers' quarters would be ideal places in which a wounded veteran and his family might live.

The Purple Heart is one of the oldest of American decorations, given to men honorably wounded in combat.

Haley said his order, composed of men who have been awarded the decoration, has 10,000 active members with "a potential of 800,000 as a result of World War II."

The organization sought General Bradley's aid because Haley said he believed a federal agency would have a better chance of obtaining surplus buildings than a veterans organization. He said the general asked for a more detailed plan before giving his decision.

Preferably the first project would be located on Long Island, in Delaware or in Virginia, Haley said. He wants it to be near a large population area.

Commander Of Carrier Midway Wins Promotion

Portsmouth, Va., Jan. 13 (AP)—Capt. Joseph F. Bolger, first commanding officer of the super-carrier Midway, was detached yesterday and was relieved by Capt. H. S. Duckworth, who as commander of naval air activities in Tokyo Bay participated in the Japanese surrender of Tokyo.

The home town of both officers is Coronado, Calif.

Captain Bolger, who became a rear admiral upon his detachment, will soon assume duties as commander of a fleet air wing in the Central Pacific. Captain Duckworth's most recent assignment was that of commanding officer of the carrier Cowpens, first flat-top to enter Tokyo Bay.

The Midway returned from her shakedown cruise December 15 and since has been berthed at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard here. Her executive officer is Commander R. C. Bauer, of Jersey City, N.J.

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HANNEGAN HITS STAND OF TAFT IN BOSTON SPEECH

BOSTON, Jan. 13 — (AP) Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan declared last night that "the Republican party has taken its stand against a progressive postwar program for America."

In an address at a meeting of the Democratic State committee of Massachusetts, Hannegan said Senator Taft (R-Ohio) had made that stand clear when the Senator replied to President Truman's appeal to the people to support the administration's legislative program.

Mr. Truman and Taft both spoke on the radio last week.

Hannegan said the Senator actually had performed a service, had clarified issues, and "sharpened the battle lines for both 1946 and 1948."

"The Republican party stamp of approval," the Democratic chairman said, "is once more on a policy of outright reaction."

"Even the 'me-too' days are over. Senator Taft and his associates have dropped the post of liberalism. They control the party, and so long as they continue to do so, there can be no more claims to liberalism under that party's banner.

"There can be no such thing as an accredited Republican liberal henceforth, by the party's own decree, Republican candidates for office cannot stand on liberal principles."

All the President did, Hannegan said, was to talk over the nation's problems with the man in the street. It is the policy of Republican leaders, he said, "never to take the people into their confidence."

Cites Party Platform

The Democratic chairman said Mr. Truman's legislative program was designed to carry out promises made by the Democratic party in its 1944 platform.

Noting that Taft had declared a large majority of the people disagree with the program and the President's political philosophy, Hannegan recommended to the Senator:

"A re-reading of the Democratic party's platform of 1944 and of the election returns of Nov. 7 of the same year."

After the Chief Executive announced his program last September, Hannegan said, House Republican Leader Martin of Massachusetts appointed a committee to draw up a Republican program. He said the statement came out 87 days later, said nothing, and proposed not a single specific action to solve America's problems.

"I now predict," Hannegan said, "that the Republican party will produce no program at all. Senator Taft and his colleagues have made it clear that the Old Guard controls the party. And the Republican Old Guard never has had a program to offer this country and never will have one."

Mrs. R. Foresees Success For UNO

New York, Jan. 13 (AP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, delegate to the United Nations Organization meeting in London, today held out high hopes for the success of the world group.

Speaking over NBC, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "So far, everything is going very smoothly. The feeling on the whole, I think, is very good.

"I think everyone has the sense that the Organization must succeed, the alternative is a chaotic world—and nobody wants to be in that kind of a world."

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JAN.13-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST NEW CHINA DAILY NEWS TONIGHT CHARGED THAT NATIONALIST FORCES IN JEHOL PROVINCE HAD DEFIED THE CEASE FIRE ORDER AND CONTINUED TO ADVANCE.

(IT WAS POSSIBLE THAT THE ORDERS, SPED NORTHWARD ONLY TODAY, MIGHT NOT HAVE REACHED THE TROOPS IN QUESTION.)

EARLIER AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT DISPATCH SAID THE NATIONALIST FORCES IN JEHOL, INNER MONGOLIAN TROUBLE SPOT, HAD HALTED THEIR ADVANCE AND WERE WITHDRAWING INTO THE CONTIGUOUS MANCHURIAN PROVINCE OF LIAONING.

THE NEW CHINA NEWS ASSERTED THAT ONE NATIONALIST COLUMN WAS STRIKING TOWARD THE RAIL TOWN OF CHIHFENG, WHERE THE GOVERNMENT HAD WAIVED OCCUPATION RIRHTS TO OBTAIN COMMUNIST CONSENT TO THE TRUCE, AND TOWARD CHAHAR PROVINCE.

THE CEASE FIRE ORDERS, ISSUED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CHUNGKING AND YENAN, CALLED FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES BY MIDNIGHT TONIGHT AT THE LATEST.

ER313ACS

WITH CHINESE (130)

YENAN,JAN.13-(AP)-CHINA HAS "ENTERED UPON A NEW STAGE OF PEACE AND DEMOCRACY," MAO TSE-TUNG, CHINESE COMMUNIST CHAIRMAN, DECLARED TODAY IN HIS "CEASE FIRE" ORDER WHICH FLASHED BY RADIO TO ALL RED TROOPS.

MAO ADDED THAT "THE EFFORTS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE WAR IN BUILDING UP PEACE AND DEMOCRACY ALREADY HAVE BEEN SIGNALLED BY IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS," AND HOPED THAT "ALL COMRADES IN THE PARTY" WOULD COOPERATE CLOSELY IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A "NEW, INDEPENDENT, FREE AND STRONG CHINA."

THE CEASE FIRE ORDER WENT OUT OVER ALL COMMUNIST FACILITIES TO REGULAR ARMY, MILITIAMEN, IRREGULARS, BORDER REGION GOVERNMENT CHAIRMEN AND LESSER OFFICIALS.

YENAN POLITICAL CIRCLES CREDITED GEN.MARSHALL, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, WITH HAVING BROUGHT ABOUT AN IMPORTANT TURN IN CHINESE POLITICAL LIFE BY HANDLING THE NEGOTIATIONS LEADING TO THE END OF HOSTILITIES.

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ONE OFFICER CHARGED WITH THE SECURITY OF THE REGION INCLUDING Dar Passau, M. PASSAU CAUTIONED AGAINST SPECULATING THAT THE THREE OFFICERS WERE SLAIN BY THE NAZI UNDERGROUND.

"YOU CAN SAY," HE ADDED, "THAT WE HAVE NOT UNCOVERED ANY EVIDENCE THAT JUSTIFIES THIS PRESUMPTION."

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MOSCOW, JAN. 13-(AP)-THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS REJECTED DEMANDS BY BULGARIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES FOR THE HOLDING OF NEW ELECTIONS AND THE DISSOLVING OF THE SOFIA GOVERNMENT, AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY TASS SAID TODAY.

THE OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY SAID DEMANDS OF BULGARIAN AGRARIAN UNION AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES WERE "LAUGHABLE" AND THAT ASSISTANT FOREIGN COMMISAR A.J.VISHINSKY, WHO HAD BEEN IN BULGARIA TO HELP CARRY OUT TERMS OF AN AGREEMENT BY THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS, HAD RETURNED TO MOSCOW.

THE MINISTERS STATED AT THEIR RECENT MEETING IN MOSCOW THAT THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE BROADENED TO INCLUDE OPPOSITION PARTIE

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WEST OUT
TOKYO, MONDAY, JAN. 14-(AP)-SANNI NOSAKA, A LEADER
JAPAN COMMUNIST PARTY, HAS RETURNED TO TOKYO AFTER 16 YEARS
IN MOSCOW AND YENAN. CHEERS AND WAVING FLAGS GREETED HIM.
"I NEVER EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO RETURN AGAIN," HE SAID.
HE ADDED IN A BRIEF INTERVIEW ON ARRIVAL THAT THE WAY TO "SAVE
DEFEATED JAPAN IS A THOROUGH DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION AND A BIG
POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAM. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE JAPAN
COMMUNIST PARTY TO CARRY THEM OUT." JQ9PCS NM

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 13-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, MINISTER OF INTERNAL
AFFAIRS, SAID TODAY THAT "IT IS VERY REGRETABLE THAT CANADA WAS NOT
ALSO SELECTED" WITH AUSTRALIA AS A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF
THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.
"I UTTERLY DEPRECIATE THE THEORY THAT ONLY ONE BRITISH DOMINION

AT A TIME CAN BE INCLUDED ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL," HE SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS. "SUCH A THEORY OVERLOOKS THE TREMENDOUS PART PLAYED BY BRITISH DOMINIONS IN HELPING TO WIN THE WAR. THE THEORY IS ALSO IN CONFLICT WITH TERMS OF THE (UNITED NATIONS) CHARTER..."

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA CONTENDED FOR A SEAT ON THE 11-NATION COUNCIL IN VOTING IN LONDON YESTERDAY. AFTER NEITHER RECEIVED THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF VOTES IN SEVERAL BALLOTINGS, THE CANADIANS ENDORSED AUSTRALIA'S CANDIDACY, AND AUSTRALIA THEN WAS ELECTED.

EVATT SAID HE HAD DIRECTED THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION TO SUPPORT CANADA'S CANDIDACY, AND "EQUALLY I BELIEVE CANADA GAVE SUPPORT TO THE CANDIDATURE OF AUSTRALIA."

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STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) 416,000 IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES OVER THE WEEK END.

MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS:

TELEPHONES--GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF TELEPHONE INDUSTRY IMPENDS AFTER COLLAPSE OF LABOR DEPARTMENT NEGOTIATIONS TO AVERT HREATENED NATIONWIDE STRIKE OF 250,000 WORKERS.

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN WINS POSTPONEMENT OF STEEL STRIKE, BOTH SIDES MAKE CONCESSIONS IN WHITE HOUSE MEETING; MARGIN BETWEEN CIO STEELWORKERS' DEMAND AND U.S. STEEL'S OFFER REPORTED LESS THAN 4 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR.

ELECTRICAL--NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT ON CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS WAGE DEMANDS, STRIKE OF 200,000 SET FOR TUESDAY.

MEAT PACKING--CIO UNION AND PACKERS DEADLOCKED ON 30 PER CENT PAY RAISE DEMAND, GOVERNMENT SEIZURE SEEN AS POSSIBILITY TO AVERT WEDNESDAY STRIKE OF 200,000.

FARM MACHINERY--GOVERNMENT FACT FINDING COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN CIO DISPUTE WITH INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., UNION WANTS 30 PER CENT MORE PAY AND THREATENS STRIKE OF 30,000 JAN. 21.

IN STRIKES AT A GLANCE THE FOLLOWING MAY BE SUBBED 5TH GRAF:

ELECTRICAL--NEIL BRANDT, CIO-UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE ADVISES 200,000 UNION MEMBERS THEIR STRIKE SCHEDULED FOR TUESDAY TO BE CARRIED OUT.

MEAT PACKING--PICKING UP 6TH GRAF.

K338PCS NM

WASHINGTON, JAN 13-(AP)-SUMNER WELLES, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID TONIGHT STATE DEPARTMENT POLICY IS "RADICALLY UNDERMINING" THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE BRAZILIAN AND AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WELLES, IN A BROADCAST OVER STATION WOL HERE, RECOUNTED THAT LAST AUTUMN A DISPUTE HAD ARISEN IN BRAZIL WHETHER ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR EARLY DECEMBER SHOULD BE LIMITED TO ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO A CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY, AND LATER ELECTIONS HELD FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND CONGRESS.

"FOR VARIOUS REASONS," WELLES SAID, "THE QUESTION BECAME A CLEARCUT ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES. IT WAS AN ISSUE WHICH SOLELY AFFECTED THE BRAZILIANS THEMSELVES. IT WASA QUESTION WHICH AS A SOVEREIGN PEOPLE THEY SHOULD HAVE DETERMINED WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

"AT THAT CRITICAL MOMENT, THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR (ADOLF BERLE) MADE A SPEECH TO A GATHERING OF BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH HE INFORMED THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE HOW HE HAD DECIDED THEY SHOULD SETTLE THIS QUESTION.

"AND HE SUBSEQUENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT THE ADVICE WHICH HE HAD GIVEN THEM HAD BEEN GIVEN WITH THE FULL APPROVAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON."

WELLES ASSERTED THIS WAS CONSTRUED BY BRAZILIAN PUBLIC OPINION AS AN INDICATION PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS NO LONGER HAD THE FRIENDSHIP AND CONFIDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

"IT WAS ALSO INTERPRETED AS A DIRECT INTERFERENCE BY THE UNITED STATES IN BRAZIL'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS," WELLES ADDED.

HE DECLARED THE EFFECT WAS IMMEDIATE, CAUSING VARGAS TO RESIGN. THE ELECTIONS, HE POINTED OUT, HAVE SINCE BEEN HELD AND GENERAL DUTRA, SUPPORTED BY VARGAS, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

"WORST OF IT ALL IS THAT THE POLICY OUR DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS FOLLOWED IN BRAZIL IS RADICALLY UNDERMINING THAT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRAZILIAN PEOPLE WHICH HAS LASTED FOR SO LONG AND WHICH HAS PROVED OF SUCH GREAT VALUE TO THIS COUNTRY."

WELLES DECLARED THAT UNLESS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT RETURN TO THE POLICY OF "STRICT NON-INTERFERENCE" WHICH HE SAID CHARACTERIZED THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION, "INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY WILL RAPIDLY BECOME A THING OF THE PAST."

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CHICAGO, JAN.13-(AP)-EFFORTS TO AVERT A NATIONWIDE PACKINGHOUSE STRIKE SET FOR WEDNESDAY CONTINUED TONIGHT IN A SERIES OF SEPARATE CONFERENCES HELD BY A FEDERAL CONCILIATOR WITH CIO AND AFL OFFICIALS AND A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PACKERS.

EDGAR L. WARREN, CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL CONCILIATION SERVICE, CALLED OGETHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED PACK

JAN 1946

CALLED TOGETHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), THE AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKERS OF AMERICA (AFL) AND AN OFFICIAL OF SWIFT AND CO. WARREN'S ONLY COMMENT, AFTER THE FIRST MEETING, WAS "THERE IS NOTHING TO SAY."

THE STRIKE IS SCHEDULED TO INVOLVE 200,000 CIO WORKERS AND 135,000 AFL MEMBERS OF THE BUTCHERS UNION. THE UNIONS ORIGINALLY DEMANDED A 25 CENT AN HOUR WAGE INCREASE. THE UPW LATER REDUCED THAT DEMAND TO 17 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR, AND THE PACKERS HAVE COUNTERED WITH OFFERS UP TO 7 1/2 CENTS.

TODAY'S FIRST MEETING WAS BETWEEN THE CONCILIATION SERVICE AND JOHN E. WILSON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF SWIFT. UNION OFFICIALS THEN CONFERRED WITH WARREN AND HIS AIDES.

REPRESENTING THE CIO WERE RALPH HELSTEIN, GENERAL COUNSEL; PHILIP.WEIGHTMAN, INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT, AND E. ROCHE, INTERN

REPRESENTING THE CIO WERE RALPH HELSTEIN, GENERAL COUNSEL; PHILIP WEIGHTMAN, INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT, AND EDWARD F.ROCHE, INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER. THE AFL OFFICERS WERE E.W. JIMERSON, INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT; PATRICK J.GORMAN, SECRETARY-TREASURER, AND DAVID DOLNICK, RESEARCH DIRECTOR.

REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT, BESIDES WARREN, WERE HIS ASSISTANT, RONALD HAUGHTON; JESSE E.JACOBSON, CHICAGO CONCILIATOR; JAMES SPILLANE, REGIONAL CONCILIATOR; ORVILLE ERICSON, OF THE OPA MEAT DIVISION; JOHN DUNLOP, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION, AND JOHN GIBSON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

-DASH-
EDITORS:
CHICAGO--SECOND GRAPH ABOVE, STARTING "EDGAR L.WARREN," ETC, FOLLOWING MAY BE SUBBED FOR LAST SENTENCE XXX "WARREN'S ONLY X X X TO SAY."
AFTER THE CONFERENCES, WARREN SAID:
"WHILE THERE IS NO DIRECT PROGRESS TO REPORT TONIGHT, I AM HOPEFUL THAT A SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED. MOST OF THE DAY WAS SPENT WITH SWIFT AND CO., CIO AND AFL UNION REPRESENTATIVES. WE DID NOT CALL IN OTHER PACKINGHOUSE REPRESENTATIVES BECAUSE WE DID NOT HAVE TIME ENOUGH."
WARREN SAID THE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES WILL TALK WITH OFFICIALS OF OTHER PACKING FIRMS AND THAT DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE UNIONS AND SWIFT AND COMPANY WILL TAKE PLACE TOMORROW. HE ADDED, THAT THE CONCILIATION SERVICES "WILL KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH" WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS.
THE STRIKE ETC., THIRD GRAPH.
THE AP

BYRNES CALLS FOR WORLD POLICE

BYRNES URGES UNO ACTION ON ATOM CONTROL

Pledges Full Co-operation of U. S. in World Peace Organization.

FIRST POLICY DEBATE IS ON

Assembly Completes Important Economic and Social Council With Election of Yugoslavia.

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary Byrnes called upon the United Nations Assembly today to "approve promptly" the creation of a special commission on control of atomic energy and to pledge land, sea and air forces to a world police force.

Shortly before Byrnes mounted the rostrum, the Assembly agreed it should take up the atomic-control proposal at this meeting.

Delay On Secretary Sought

Russia was reported seeking to delay selection of a secretary-general of the United Nations Organization, a choice scheduled to be made this week. The five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—must agree on a choice. So far there was no evidence of unanimity among them.

Opening the first general policy debate in the Assembly, the Secretary of State pledged full co-operation of the United States in the new world organization. He spoke after the Assembly broke a deadlock over the eighteenth and final seat on its important Economic and Social Council and elected Yugoslavia.

Urges Immediate Action

Urging the Assembly to approve the formula for the atomic commission drafted at the Moscow Foreign Ministers' conference, Byrnes declared:

"We must not fail to devise the safeguards necessary to insure that this great discovery is used for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare.

"We should begin upon this task immediately. The establishment of a commission to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy is inseparably linked with the problem of security. It is a matter of primary concern to all nations."

Six Sponsor Resolution

The resolution to create the commission is jointly sponsored by the United States, Britain, Russia, Canada, France and China. In effect it would turn the atomic problem over to the Security Council for solution. Canada, which narrowly missed the election to the council Friday, would sit in with the council on all atomic discussions because she worked with Britain and the United States in the development of the atomic bomb.

Promising co-operation in the new peace organization, Byrnes said:

"Twenty-five years ago we in the United States were not fully aware of our responsibility. But with others, we have learned from experience. This time both the United States Government and its people are deeply conscious of their responsibility. This time, on their behalf, I pledge full and wholehearted co-operation."

UNO "Born Of Suffering"

The new peace organization, he said, has been born in the "indescribable pain and suffering of many peoples in many lands" and "must live because in this atomic age the common interest, which should unite free nations in maintaining a friendly, peaceful world, far outweighs any possible conflict in interest which might divide them."

"Great states as well as small states," he added, "must come to view their power as a sacred trust to be exercised not for selfish purposes but for the good of all peoples."

Byrnes warned against overburdening the organization, especially at the start, with all sorts of problems in expectation of "magic solutions."

"Beware Of Enthusiasts"

"Let us beware of the die-hard enthusiasts as well as the die-hard unbelievers," he said.

Yugoslavia was elected to the Economic and Social Council after New Zealand withdrew. Neither country had received the necessary two-thirds majority in the voting Saturday in which seventeen members were selected.

Later this week UNO will hear spokesmen of many others of the 51 member nations, including British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

May Have Trusteeship Plan

British sources said Bevin probably would offer to place Britain's mandated territories from the first World War—including Palestine—under a new United Nations trusteeship system.

Other United Nations' sources said, however, that the offer might be conditioned on similar action by other powers holding mandates.

The question of trusteeship, which is urgent for Britain, is not at the moment so important to the United States, whose chief aim is to make sure that it keeps control over strategic base areas captured in the Pacific. Russia holds no mandates but has indicated she wants a leading role in the supervision of trusteeships.

May Ask Security Parliament

[The New York *Times* said today in a dispatch from London that Britain would raise the question of "a World Security Parliament" at the Assembly this week.

[The main differences between the proposed parliament and the present UNO setup, the dispatch said, would be that (1) the Big Five would not be given any veto power and (2) the whole parliament—not merely the Security Council—would have authority to decide when action should be taken against a nation that had broken the law.

Favored By Bevin

[The dispatch recalled that Foreign Secretary Bevin already had said publicly that he favored such a security parliament. He now has authority from the Attlee Government to broach the matter to the General Assembly, though no attempt will be made to press the matter, it added.]

After electing Yugoslavia, the Assembly decided that China, Peru, France, Chile, Canada and Belgium will be the three-year members of the council.

Russia, Britain, India, Norway, Cuba and Czechoslovakia were elected to two-year terms. This left the Ukraine, Greece, Lebanon, the United States, Colombia and Yugoslavia to serve one-year terms.

Majority Based On Votes Cast

The Assembly then decided that henceforth in Assembly elections a majority should be counted on the total of votes deposited instead of on those considered valid. Two ballots have been nullified so far in Assembly elections.

The Assembly also agreed to consider at its second session in April a Philippine proposal for an international conference to promote a free world press.

The steering committee placed on the Assembly agenda a British proposal to facilitate the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. This subject was considered of urgent importance for action by the delegates at this session of the Assembly.

voted labor by the delegates on the executive committee and the Preparatory Commission.

This preparatory work has made it possible for the United Nations to begin its work at the very start of the first year of peace after six successive years of devastating war and less than five months after the surrender of Japan.

For this prompt beginning the world owes an immeasurable debt to many who are not here today. We are particularly indebted to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin.

It was they who four years ago this month, at one of the darkest moments of the war, joined with their allies to proclaim the United Nations Declaration. Even as they exerted every effort to mobilize and unite at that late and critical moment the forces of freedom for survival, they knew that military survival, military victory was not enough.

The vision of those nations large and small which joined in the United Nations Declaration was not restricted to a wartime alliance. Their determination was to bind together in peace the free nations of the world so that never again would they find themselves isolated in the face of tyranny and aggression. Their resolve was to see that military victory was not a mere armistice to allow time for aggressor nations to choose their victims and enslave them one by one.

Isolation Disavowed

The purpose of these nations which united in the defense of

Secretary Byrnes' Address Before UNO General Assembly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The prepared text of Secretary James F. Byrnes' address to the United Nations Assembly in London, as released today by the State Department:

We have met here today to consider the report of the Preparatory Commission. This report is the result of painstaking and de-

their freedom was not to escape but to face the realities of the world in which we live. They recognized, as the peace-loving nations failed to recognize after the last war, that in this modern world nations, like individuals, cannot live with themselves alone.

They realized the lives and treasure which might have been saved if the free nations of the world had heeded in time the

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practical idealism of Woodrow Wilson, Lord Robert Cecil, Aristide Briand and Maxim Litvinoff.

They realized the lives and the treasure which might have been saved if the free nations of the world had united to preserve the peace before the peace of any of them was broken instead of waiting until aggression had engulfed the whole world in flames and compelled them to unite or perish.

So the nations which were compelled to unite in a war for survival resolved even before victory was attained that they would take steps to preserve a free and a united world. They resolved to keep faith with the millions who were fighting and dying to give the world the chance which it so tragically missed after the first World War.

At Moscow, in 1943, a start was made by Mr. Hull, Mr. Molotoff and Mr. Eden. On that occasion a pledge was undertaken by the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, in which China joined, to work for the creation of an effective international organization. Then came the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Yalta decision to call the San Francisco Conference and finally the United Nations Charter, which fifty-one nations joined in writing.

The charter is now part of the law of nations. It has been ratified by all the countries which are represented here. The preparatory work has been completed. The Assembly of the United Nations is no longer a plan on paper. It is a living reality, the representatives are here in this hall. The Security Council and the Economic and Social Council have been elected.

The functioning of the United Nations will depend not merely upon the words of its Charter or the rules or procedures we adopt here or upon the individuals we elect to hold office. It will depend upon the support it receives from the Governments and the peoples of the nations which have created it and which must sustain it.

If the United Nations lives in the minds and the hearts of our peoples, it will be able to adapt itself to the changing needs of a changing world and it will endure. If it lacks broad popular support, no charter, however perfect, will save it.

I believe the United Nations will live. I believe it because it springs from the impelling necessities of the age in which we live. It has been born out of the indescribable pain and suffering of many peoples in many lands.

It must live because in this atomic age the common interests which should unite free nations in maintaining a friendly, peaceful world far outweigh any possible conflict in interest which might divide them.

The United Nations does not threaten any people. It comes into conflict with no real or vital interest of any of its members.

It is not interest, it is fear and suspicion, which in turn breed fear and suspicion, that cast a shadow upon the path of peace.

As the late President Roosevelt said, "We have nothing to fear but fear itself." We must dedicate ourselves to the task of exposing and eliminating blind and unreasoning fears and the unnecessary difficulties which they create.

Called No Mere Pact

Nothing can help dispel fear and suspicion so much as cooperation in common tasks and common problems. The opportunities afforded for working together within the United Nations can help to break down habits of thinking in national isolation and go far to bring about understanding and tolerance.

The United Nations is not a mere pact among its members, it is an institution or a series of institutions capable of life and growth.

Let us use the institutions that we have created to help one another rebuild a shattered world in which there can be real security. Let us not be unduly concerned about possible shortcomings of the Charter before we have even tried to operate under it.

No charter that must be acceptable to all of us can be regarded as perfect by any one of us. But it is a great tribute to the framers of the Charter that it has been accepted by all the United Nations, large and small.

It is argued that the great States may abuse the rights given them under the Charter. There are risks in any human undertaking. But I have confidence that the great States will respect their obligations. As President Truman stated in his opening address at the San Francisco Conference:

"While these great States have a special responsibility to enforce the peace, their responsibility is based upon the obligations resting upon all States, large and small, not to use force in international relations except in the defense of law. The responsibility of great States is to serve, and not to dominate, the world."

Great States as well as small States must come to view their power as a sacred trust to be exercised not for selfish purposes but for the good of all peoples.

Holds Remedies Available

If the United Nations becomes a working institution with broad popular support, devoted to the development of peace, security and human well-being, whatever defects there may be in its lettered provisions will not be beyond practical remedy. Institutions that come to live in the minds and the hearts of the people somehow manage to meet every crisis.

But I offer a word of warning. Let us not expect feats of magic overnight from the institutions we have created. Let us beware of the diehard enthusiasts as well as the diehard unbelievers. Let us not think that we can give over any and every problem to the United Nations and expect it to be solved. Let us avoid casting excessive burdens upon the institutions of the United Nations, especially in their infancy.

I recall to you the clear provisions of the Charter, which obligate member nations to make every effort to settle their disputes by peaceful means of their own choice before calling upon the United Nations to intervene. The primary responsibility of the United Nations is to build a lasting system of peace and security capable of meeting the stresses and strains of the future and to promote through more effective international cooperation the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the world.

In the months ahead we must concentrate upon these tasks. We have first to provide the Security Council with the force it needs to maintain peace. [In his spoken address Mr. Byrnes inserted "military" before "force."] This must be done by special agreements which remain to be worked out between the Security Council and the member States. We should begin upon this task immediately.

Atomic Energy Put First

We have another task of transcending importance. The establishment of a commission to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy is inseparably linked with the problem of security. It is a matter of primary concern to all nations. We must not fail to devise the safeguards necessary to insure that this great discovery is used for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare.

I hope that this Assembly will approve promptly the solution proposed by my Government in association with the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, France and Canada so that this commission may begin its work without delay.

The United Nations must be a cooperative effort upon the part of all peace-loving nations. Our fighting men have given us this opportunity. A great responsibility now rests upon all of us. Upon the meeting of that responsibility depends the future of civilized humanity.

Twenty-five years ago we in the United States were not fully aware of our responsibility. But, with others, we have learned from experience. This time both the United States and its people are deeply conscious of their responsibility. This time, on their behalf, I pledge full and wholehearted cooperation.

UNO ASSEMBLY CHIEFS OF U.S. DEVELOP RIFT

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Split Is On Sovereignty Of Yank-Conquered Jap Islands

London, *Tuesday*, Jan. 15 (AP)—A split among American officials at the United Nations Assembly over whether American-conquered Japanese islands should be placed under United Nations' sovereignty was disclosed today as the Assembly looked toward consideration of trusteeship problims.

Some American officials, who asked anonymity, said the split in the United States ranks might have to be referred to President Truman for settlement.

Formation of over-all policies on trusteeship arrangements—under which one nation of a group of nations would administer any territories placed under UNO's control—was one of the major tasks awaiting the Assembly, which will not meet today until 4 P. M. (11 A. M. EST) to allow time for committee meetings.

Kenney's Views Carry Weight

American delegates said the delegation itself favored a trusteeship plan for Pacific isles, while its special military adviser, Gen. George C. Kenney, argued the United States should retain any islands of military value.

Kenney, chief of the Pacific Air Staff, could not be reached immediately for comment. American military opinion as previously expressed by others has been that, having won the islands with American blood, the United States should not run the risk of having to reconquer them.

Kenney was here in a purely advisory capacity but as representative of the War Department his views carry considerable weight. Delegates said if he held out, disagreement could be considered as tantamount to an issue between the State and War Departments and would require referral to the Chief Executive.

Disagree On Control

The State Department's position, it was said, was that United States officias agree dto preliminary trusteeship plans during the San Francisco conference and should not set a precedent for others by withholding the islands. The United Nations Charter does not make it compulsory that they be turned over.

There was some disagreement as to exactly how much control of the isles America would lose even if she agreed to UNO's sovereignty.

Some sources said it was unlikely America would propose a trusteeship arrangement without stipulating that she alone should be UNO's controlling agent.

Atom Plan Action Urged

James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, asked cheering members of the Assembly yesterday for immediate action to insure that atomic energy shall be used "for human welfare and not for more deadly human warfare."

Byrnes urged "prompt approval" of a British-United States-Russian plan for an atomic commission—a proposal which the Assembly a few minutes earlier decided to consider at this first meeting.

Pledging his country's "wholehearted co-operation" with the 50 other United Nations, the chief United States delegate also urged that the powerful new Security Council begin "immediately" its task of building an international armed force to put down aggression.

"We have first," he declared, "to provide the Security Council with the military force it needs to retain peace."

The word "military" was inserted by Byrnes at the last minute. It did not appear in the prepared text of his 1,500-word speech.

Opening general debate on the preparatory commission's report, Byrnes spoke slowly. He said great as well as small nations "must come to view their power as a sacred trust"—the words President Truman used to describe America's possession of the atom bomb—and asserted "the future of humanity" depended upon the meeting of national responsibilities in this atomic age.

Press Freedom Urged

Another speaker, L. M. De Souza Dantas, former Foreign Minister of Brazil, told the Assembly the bomb secret might be kept for some time but added:

"As scientific discoveries are not the privilege of any people, there is no way out of the dangers of atomic energy but human fraternity through the world."

Earlier Pedro Lopez, Philippines delegate, asked for early action toward calling an international press conference to insure world freedom of the press. Lopez said "far greater monsters than the atomic bomb" must be feared unless "the heart and mind of man" are educated. "This education can only be accomplished through a free press," he declared.

Deadlock Broken

Lopez withdrew his proposal after United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.), agreeing that the delegates should ask for the "widest possible exchange of international views and information," recommended that the convention discussion be deferred until the April meeting.

At a morning session, the United Nations broke a deadlock over the eighteenth member of the Economic and Social Council. New Zealand withdrew her candidacy in favor of Yugoslavia after, it was reliably reported, Britain and America had guaranteed her a three-year term on the Economic and Social Council at the next election in September.

Meanwhile, behind-the-scenes discussions centered on the post of secretary general composition of the Trusteeship Council.

URGES EUROPEAN PEACE TALKS NOW

F. LEWIS

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Britain had launched a drive to get Big Five representatives at work on European peace treaties this week while top statesmen are here for the United Nations Conference. Britain has sent notes to Washington and Moscow with a suggestion for a three-Power reply to a French query on the foreign ministers decisions at Moscow, the spokesman said. The notes urged that this reply be speeded.

At the same time, the Foreign Office has asked Paris whether France would be willing to start work immediately on the Italian peace treaty before the Big Three have answered the French questions about negotiation of treaties with Germany's ex-satellites.

Andrei J. Vishinsky, the Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is expected here in two or three days and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault is expected from Paris on Wednesday. When these two arrive, it seems likely that they will have informal conversations with Secretary of State Byrnes, Foreign Secretary Bevin and the Chinese Ambassador, Wellington Koo, relative to speeding up the drafting of peace treaties so that a large peace conference may be held in May as scheduled.

WALLACE IS URGED TO HEAD UNO STAFF

Polish Delegate Lobbies for Commerce Chief for Post of Secretary General

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace of the United States was suggested today for Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.

Polish Delegate Jan Stanczyk toured the lobby of the UNO General Assembly asking other delegates how they felt about picking Mr. Wallace for UNO's biggest job. He said he intended to discuss with the Russian delegation the possible selection of Mr. Wallace.

The Russians have been supporting Stanoje Simitch, Yugoslav Ambassador to Washington, for the post. Part of the London press has carried on an enthusiastic

campaign for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who has asserted he would not take the job.

Behind-the-scenes discussions also centered on the composition of the Trusteeship Council.

Arab delegates said they were anxious to obtain representation on the Trusteeship Council. Uppermost in their minds, they said, was the question of Palestine, which they declared is ready for independence.

These sources said the Arab League considered Palestine "is in exactly the same position as Syria, the Lebanon and Iraq, whose mandates have expired."

"We consider that Palestine should become at the earliest possible moment an independent Arab States," said one Arab commentator. "If Palestine is to retain the status of an undeveloped country with the possibility of future self-government, obviously from the Arab point of view the best thing that can happen is that the responsibility should fall upon those who are most likely to grant us self-government in the shortest space of time."

However, Arthur Henderson, British Under-Secretary for India, said he doubted that the question of Palestine and Trans-Jordan would be brought up at present, explaining that the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine was only just beginning its investigation.

Reds See Understanding Solving U.N.O. Problems

But Talk of Small Powers' Rights Is Called Demagogic

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—The Moscow radio, commenting on the United Nations meeting, said today that "certain difficulties before the General Assembly" could be "ironed out through mutual understanding and sincere willingness to fight for general peace and security."

"Now, as always, the Soviet people take their stand by the cause of peace," commentator Peter Orlov said in a broadcast in English, heard here.

"Discussion about the rights of small nations, so widespread just now in the foreign press and particularly in the newspapers of France, is purely demagogic discussion, which has nothing in common with the genuine defense of the rights of small nations."

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit Russia

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today that she intends to visit Russia some time after the United Nations Assembly adjourns, but that she was undecided as to the time of her departure.

Her duties as a delegate to the assembly are expected to keep her in London for at least six weeks more.

Britain Cuts Warships To Add Merchantmen

London, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Admiralty disclosed today that Great Britain has cut back its warship building program to allow construction of more merchant vessels.

Work on some warships, including two superaircraft carriers—the Audacious and the Ark Royal II—will continue on a nonpriority basis so that the building of approximately 100 cargo ships now on the ways will no longer be slowed by diversion of men and material to naval construction.

The main casualty of the cutback was a third supercarrier, the Eagle.

LABORITE EXPLAINS

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Ellis Smith, first to resign office since Britain's Laborite Government was formed last August, explained in a speech yesterday that he had quit as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade (Department of Commerce) because of "personal stings" and disagreements with his chief, Sir Stafford Cripps.

Among these disagreements, Smith said, were the Government's failure to nationalize the cotton industry and too much austerity at home while quantities of goods went abroad.

He said his resignation a week ago did not mean a break with the Labor party, and he added that he would continue as a member of Parliament.

Soviet Ratifies Polish Treaty

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Moscow Radio said tonight that the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union had ratified the Soviet-Polish treaty of Aug. 16, 1945, establishing the frontier between the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

Hungary to Get UNRRA Famine Aid

London, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The central committee of the UNRRA announced today the authorization of limited aid to Hungary in an emergency effort to check famine and disease.

Demand Ouster of Patterson.

Paris, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—About 500 American soldiers, demanding the ouster of Secretary of War Patterson, are urging the reduction of officers' privileges in the hope of making voluntary enlistment more attractive.

The group formed a "committee of liberation" yesterday and today its chairman, Sgt. Raymond O. Redmond of Corpus Christi, Tex., declared that if men were attracted to Army service it would clear the way for the deployment of soldiers eligible for discharge. The committee demands that opening of all officers' clubs to officers and men alike, the abolition of separate officers' messess and special officers' sections at recreational events, a rule requiring all officers to serve at least one year as enlisted men except in time of war and the inclusion of enlisted men on Army courts martial. The G. I.'s plan to present these and other demands to a senatorial committee expected here this month.

2 More Killings In U.S. Berlin Zone Reported

Berlin, Jan. 14 (AP)—The American Provost Marshal's office said today the fatal shooting of British Pvt. George Young and the discovery of the body of a slain Russian soldier, bringing to ten the killings reported in the American sector of Berlin within three weeks.

The British soldier was slain last night by unidentified assailants he attempted to prevent from stealing his automobile. The body of the Russian soldier, shot through the head, was found near Anhalter railroad station. Investigators believed he had been killed elsewhere and his body dumped at the station.

Three of the ten slayings thus far have been solved.

U-BOATS TOLD NOT TO RESCUE

ANY SEAMEN

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War Trial Hears Order in Prosecution of Admiral Doenitz.

NAZIS HOPED TO SCARE CREWS

Hitler Directed Navy to Shoot Up Lifeboats After Allied Ships Were Sunk.

NUERNBERG

Nuernberg, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—An explicit directive of the German Navy forbidding any attempts to rescue or aid survivors of torpedoed ships was read into the record of the International War Crimes Tribunal today in the prosecution of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz.

"No attempt of any kind must be made at rescuing members of ships sunk, and this included picking up persons in the water and putting them in lifeboats, righting capsized lifeboats and handing over food and water," read the order issued to all submarine commanders under Doenitz's command on September 17, 1942.

"Rescue runs counter to the rudimentary demands of warfare for the destruction of enemy ships and crews."

Tried to Kill Crews.

Earlier, evidence was introduced which disclosed that Adolf Hitler, in an effort to render American shipping construction useless by creating a shortage of seamen, directed German U-boats early in 1942 to kill or capture crews of torpedoed vessels.

British prosecutors produced also a secret wireless message to one U-boat commander who reported giving aid to women and children who survived a sinking. The message informed him that this action was "wrong" and bluntly reminded him his vessel was not sent to rescue "English and Poles."

The Fuehrer's orders were disclosed in notes on a conversation between Hitler and Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Oshima in the presence of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop on January 8, 1942. The notes were submitted to the International Tribunal.

The memorandum said Hitler told the Japanese Ambassador that he had recalled the entire Atlantic submarine fleet for reorganization, after which it would be posted outside United States ports. Later, he continued, they would congregate off Freetown, on the western bulge of Africa, and Capetown, South Africa.

Jap Envoy Agreed.

"The Fuehrer pointed out that, however many ships the United States built, one of their main problems would be the lack of personnel," the memorandum continued. "For that reason even merchant ships would be sunk without warning, with the intention of killing as many of the crew as possible. Once it gets around that most of the seamen are lost in the sinkings, the Americans would soon have difficulties in enlisting new people."

Hitler told Oshima that the German attitude could not be governed by "any humane feelings" and he therefore gave his order that "in case foreign seamen could not be taken prisoner, which is not always possible on the open sea, U-boats were to surface after torpedoing and shoot up the lifeboats."

"Oshima heartily agreed with the Fuehrer's comments and said the Japanese, too, are forced to follow these methods," the notes concluded.

DOENITZ ORDERED TOTAL SEA WAR, ARMY COURT TOLD

J. F. KING

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 14—(AP) A German naval lieutenant testified before the international military tribunal trying 22 ranking Nazis today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in the fall of 1942 ordered total sea war on crews as well as ships. The intent was to combat the gigantic American shipbuilding program by breaking the spirit of the U. S. Merchant Marine, he said.

Doenitz, whose devotion to the Nazi cause was so great that Adolf Hitler chose him as his successor in the role of Fuehrer, sat quietly as the evidence against him poured into the tribunal.

The naval lieutenant, Peter Joseph Heisig, said Doenitz's words to the graduating class of the German Naval College appeared to indicate clearly that rescue boats were to be destroyed.

Under cross examination by Doenitz's lawyer, Heisig said he never had seen a written order, but that the grand admiral's implication was unmistakable.

The British prosecution opened the case against Doenitz with presentation of documentary evidence that Doenitz was a rabid adherent to the Nazi creeds, and did his best to indoctrinate the navy with Nazi philosophy.

Hitler Orders Cited

Evidence was introduced disclosing that Hitler, in an effort to make American shipping construction useless by creating a shortage of shipping, directed U-Boats in 1942 to kill or capture crews of torpedoed vessels.

The British also produced a document by Doenitz dated Sept. 22, 1939, proposing night attacks on merchant ships found in British or French waters.

A secret order from Doenitz to U-Boats on Oct. 7, 1943, also was presented to the tribunal. It urged attacks on convoy rescue ships because "in view of the desired destruction of ships' crews, their sinking is of great value."

Doenitz is the first on the list of 10 defendants whose individual cases the United States and Britain hope to conclude this week. Thus they would clear the way for the French and Russian prosecutors to start their cases next week.

JACKSON TO RETURN

Nuernberg, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States Prosecutor at the German war crimes trial, said today that he expects to leave the case and rejoin the Supreme Court of the United States "at some time during the latter part of the spring sessions."

Jackson's statement followed the departure for the United States yesterday of Col. Robert S. Storey of Dallas, Tex., chief of the documentation division; Col. Leonard Wheeler of Cambridge, Mass., who presented the case on church persecution to the International Military Tribunal, and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hinkel of Washington, executive officer of the interrogation division.

Ralph G. Albrecht, New York attorney in charge of cases against individual defendants, is expected to leave at the end of this week.

DODD HEADS COUNSEL AT NUERNBERG TRIAL

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 14—(AP) Thomas J. Dodd of Lebanon, Conn., was named executive chief of Justice Robert H. Jackson's war crimes trial counsel today, succeeding Col. Robert Storey of Dallas, Texas.

Storey returned to the United States yesterday because of personal business commitments.

Dodd, 38, previously had been appointed by Jackson to the special board of review and served on the planning committee which prepared the United States case against the 22 Nazis now on trial. He was formerly a special assistant to the U. S. attorney general.

Dodd presented the economic case against the defendants in early phases of the trial and then successfully pleaded accusations against the Nazis for using slave labor and concentration camps and for persecution of the Jews.

HITLER'S DOCTOR LEFT SUICIDE NOTE

Nuernberg, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Dr. Leonardo Conti, Adolf Hitler's "mad doctor," whose suicide in the Nuernberg jail three months ago was kept secret by the United States Army authorities, wrote a farewell note to his family that he was taking his life because he had lied under American interrogation, it was learned today. The suicide of the former Nazi health leader—who decreed the killing of hundreds of thousands of persons in his lust for race purity—was revealed yesterday.

Apparently his suicide note was never delivered. Asked whether any notification was sent Mrs. Conti after his body was buried secretly last October, Col. B. C. Andrus, commander of the Internal Security Detachment guarding the jail, said: "As far as my records show, she was not."

Andrus declined to say why Conti's death was kept secret.

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CLEW IS REPORTED IN AMG MURDERS

Nuernberg, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—United States Army criminal investigation agents indicated today that they had uncovered a lead in their inquiry into the death of three American Military Government officers in the eight-day-old mystery at Nassau near the Austrian border. They kept a tight censorship over the details, however. Even the names of two of the victims were being kept secret officially. They were reported unofficially to beMajor Everett S. Cofran of Washington, D. C., and Capt. Adrian Wessler of New Rochelle, N. Y. The third victim was identified as Lieut. Stanley Rosewater of Omaha.

shipment at Calais staging area.

Eightieth Infantry Division, at sea.

Second Armored Division, in Calais staging area.

Ninety-fourth Infantry Division, closed on Camp Philip Morris at Le Havre.

Eighty-fourth Infantry Division, main body at sea. Special troops of the 335th Regiment and 909th Field Artillery Battalion delayed 24 hours and scheduled to clear Le Havre tomorrow.

Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Engineer Combat Battalion, at sea. Combat Battalion, at sea.

Six Hundred and Second Anti-aircraft Battalion, 196th General Hospital and 453d Anti-aircraft (automatic weapon) Battalion scheduled to sail from Le Havre tomorrow.

NAZI ENVOY KILLED HIMSELF, ARMY SAYS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 14. —(AP) U. S. Seventh Army authorities said tonight that Dr. Otto Koecher, former German minister to Switzerland who previously was reported to have "died" in the American prison camp at Ludwigsberg, had committed suicide.

The 63-year-old diplomat hanged himself in the camp after being questioned concerning 200,000 reichsmarks missing from a gold transfer from the German embassy to the National Bank in Bern.

According to the report, Koecher asserted in his suicide note that he was being accused falsely of embezzlement and held little hope of convincing the Allies of his innocence.

84th Infantry Division Now En Route Home

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP). Army headquarters said tonight that the main body of the United States 84th Infantry Division was at sea en route home.

Personnel of the 94th General Hospital and the 42d, 51st and 60th field hospitals also was at sea.

The redeployment status of other units:

One hundredth Infantry Division, major portion at sea, rest awaiting

Nazi Marriage Plan Begins to Backfire

Divorce Rate Declared Ten Times 1932 Figure

HANNOVER, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP).—German war-time marriages, encouraged by the Hitler state to produce more soldiers for Nazi armies, have begun to backfire. Divorce cases are flooding German courts at a rate described by a German judge as ten times higher than in 1932. In the last three months 1,443 divorce proceedings have been filed in the Hannover Circuit Courts, and of 737 civil cases heard here since November, 604 were concerned with divorces.

Doomed Nazi Gets Leniency

BAD ZWISCHENAHN, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP).—Canadian 3d Division headquarters announced today that the death sentence pronounced Dec. 28 on Nazi Major General Kurt Meyer, convicted of responsibility for the killing of Canadian prisoners of war, had been commuted to life imprisonment. A statement said the reviewing authority "considers Meyer's degree of responsibility not such as to warrant the extreme penalty." Meyer was tried by a Canadian military court. He will serve his life term in Canada.

Vienna Reports Divorce Rise Jump

Vienna, Jan. 14 (AP)—More than 8,000 divorce suits have been filed in the Vienna civil courts since July, most of them by Viennese women who want to shed their German husbands.

A German husband is a disadvantage now. The Austrian wife of a German is regarded as German, finds herself unable to hold a job, is forced to obtain a permit to live in her hometown and is faced with the possibility of being sent to Germany.

A complication, however, is that there is no contact between Austrian and German courts at the moment, and a divorce granted here might be disavowed in Germany. As a result no divorce proceedings involving Germans are being conducted here yet.

AIR LINE TO BERLIN PLANS EARLY START

Amsterdam, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—American Overseas Airways expects to start commercial service from New York to Berlin and Warsaw some time between February 15 and March 1, James Flynn, a company vice-president, told a press conference today. The service will be via Gander, Newfoundland; Shannon, Eire, and Amsterdam and Frankfurt, and will eventually be extended to Moscow, he said.

For the time being the service will be operated once a week on a mutual-aid basis with the Dutch KLM, which also is planning an Amsterdam-New York service, he declared, adding that the Dutch line will handle passenger and freight bookings plus the servicing of planes for the American line here while American will do the same for KLM in New York.

Hanoi Tension Acute; French Unarmed

S. Sunrise

Hanoi, Indo-China, Jan. 12 (Delayed) (AP)—An air of tension grips this city of 180,000, where 20,000 Frenchmen are forbidden by Chinese occupation forces to possess any weapons while fully armed Annamite soldiers of the Republic of Viet Nam circulate freely.

The latest major incident was the daylight assassination of Frenchman Jean Baylin, director of the Hanoi branch of the Bank of Indo-China, in a downtown street.

French figures charge 35 Frenchmen have been murdered in Hanoi since August.

Anarchy Prevails, He Says

"Anarchy prevails throughout the north, with no police in the city, no coal, no railroads in operation," a French spokesman said.

"We can restore order in a short time, if we get permission to bring troops in. Furthermore, we can do it without serious trouble, especially if the Chinese agree to joint occupation for a few weeks before their withdrawal."

At present, the Republic of Viet Nam, which was formed from the French protectorate of Annam and which ousted a Japanese puppet regime last August, operates the civil administration throughout the region. The government of President Ho Chi Minh officially frowns on the assaults on individual Frenchmen.

French Unarmed

It is estimated there are about 15,000 armed men in the Annamite army, with about 3,000 in the Hanoi area.

The French have 5,000 troops, including 800 men of the Foreign Legion, but their arms were seized by the Japanese last March 9 and they never were rearmed. Fifteen thousand French civilians live in Hanoi and another 5,000 elsewhere in Tonkin province.

The local Chinese press is strongly anti-French in tone, daily charging the French with atrocities against the Chinese in French-occupied Cochin China.

COLD, HUNGER TAKING HUGE TOLL IN INDO CHINA

HANOI, French Indo-China, Jan. 14—(AP) French and Annamite sources in this politically tense capital said today they believed between 600,000 and 2,000,000 persons in Northern Indo-China were loomed to die of starvation within the year.

Cold and Hunger already are taking a heavy toll, and the situation in this plagued capital was aggravated by the explosive atmosphere engendered by the bitter feeling between the French and the unrecognized republic of Viet Nam.

Chinese occupation forces have forbidden 20,000 Frenchmen to carry any weapons, although fully armed Annamite solders of the Viet Nam republic circulate freely. A French spokesman has claimed "anarchy prevails throughout the north, with no police in this city, no coal, no railroads in operation."

It has been estimated that there are about 15,000 armed men in the Annamite army, about 3,000 of them in the Hanoi area. The French here have 5,000 troops, unarmed since the Japanese seized their weapons last March, and there are some 15,000 French civilians here.

Thousands Die

This will be the second successive year of hunger for Northern Indo-China. Estimates of the dead last year range between 600,000 and 2,000,000 and the French and Annamites both fear this year will be no better. In two days this correspondent counted 400 dead in the environs of Hanoi alone.

At least seven provinces of Tonkin China, northernmost region of Indo-China, are under water. Dykes which protected the countryside from the Red River are broken in many places and mile after mile of rich rice land is inundated.

The French say the leaders of the unrecognized republic, to whom the Chinese have turned over administration, are utterly unable to meet the situation, but that they refuse to let the French repair the dykes. In reply President Ho Chi Minh of the Viet Nam republic blamed the French for not having taught the people during 80 years to care for the dykes themselves.

The situation is complicated by the necessity for feeding Chinese occupation armies and surrendered Japanese in the famine area. The French planned to bring in 5,000 tons of rice monthly for the Chinese troops and small rations for Annamite coal miners, but charged that the Annamites refused to let them bring in rice for the population. Ho Chi Minh replied that the Annamites believe distribution of the rice should be handled by the United States or some neutral.

French Charge Slayings

On the political scene in the capital the French charge that 35 Frenchmen were slain in Hanoi since last August. A French spokesman claimed the French could restore order in Indo-China in a short time if they were permitted to bring in troops, particularly if the Chinese agree to joint occupation for a few weeks before their withdrawal of occupation troops.

The chief French fear is that the Chinese will withdraw before French troops arrive, resulting in danger for the unarmed French from the violently anti-French Annamite revolutionaries.

The Chinese have not indicated when they will withdraw. At present the Viet Nam government, which ousted the Japanese puppet regime last August, operates the civil administration of the region.

The government frowns on assaults on individual Frenchmen, but the French claim little has been done about it.

REPULSE INDONESIANS

Batavia, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A Nationalist assault on barracks in Batavia was repulsed by British troops supported by American-built Sherman tanks yesterday, as widespread violence flared in Java, a British communique said.

Reporting an increasing number of outbreaks, British authorities said casualties included one British Gurkha killed, one British officer, nine Indians and one Chinese wounded in the most recent fighting.

South of Semarang a British warship, trading shots with two Indonesian 75s, shelled roadblocks. British artillery also was reported participating in the duel. Clashes involving artillery also occurred in the Soerabaja area and British mobile columns encountered slight opposition near Buitenzorg. Near Bandoeng a company of Indian troops was reported attacked by Nationalists.

IRANIAN INSURGENTS SEIZE RAILWAY CARS

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 14 (AP)—An Iranian General Staff officer said today that armed Azerbaijan insurgents had halted railway traffic north of Kazvin, sixty-five miles northwest of Teheran. Army officers said they feared the trains might be used for a southward march on Teheran.

Reports from the staff officer and railway employes here said that six locomotives and seventy railroad cars were seized three days ago by "armed democrats" at Jinjan, about 120 miles northwest of Teheran. Jingan is in the Russian-occupied zone.

Government officials here suspended all northward movements of railway cars from the capital. Some believe the seized trains were being operated northward from Jenjan on behalf of the newly proclaimed Azerbaijan state.

The United States Embassy at Teheran said the Russian Embassy here had rejected a request of an Associated Press correspondent to travel into Azerbaijan. The Soviet Embassy was reported to have explained that the Soviet commandant in Iran considered the time of the proposed trip "inopportune."

Indian Bank Notes Off In Black-Market Fight

Bombay, Jan. 14 (AP)—Indian bank notes sold at discounts today following the Government's anti-black market order making large denomination currency illegal while financial circles hoped the reopening of banks tomorrow would return the panicky situation to normal.

Thousand rupee notes (about $300) sold for 400 to 600 rupees and there were reports of persons with large holdings of high denominations leaving British India for other Indian states not affected by the freeze order.

Jersey Man's Protest.

Calcutta, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Five thousand G. I.'s in the India-Burma theater heard charges at a mass meeting here yesterday that the War Department at home and the Army authorities here were confusing the demobilization issue and that non-essential materials were being loaded for shipment home.

Technician Fifth Class George T. Heinamann of 55 Garden street, Teaneck, N. J., a crane operator at the King George Docks, said that ships were being loaded there with "rotten tent pegs, rusted stove pipes, candy declared unfit for human consumption" and similar articles. A resolution was adopted demanding that Congress "stimulate demobilization of all military personnel and effect the immediate repatriation of all men not absolutely essential to the fulfillment of our overseas responsibility.

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143 KILLED IN INDIA

Calcutta, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Police said today that 143 were killed and fifty injured in the collapse of two jetties at Diamond Harbor.

The jetties crumbled Saturday under the weight of thousands of persons awaiting transportation to Saugor Island for a Hindu festival. Authorities said whole families were wiped out and that an accurate count of casualties could not be made immediately.

Chinese Accusing Each Other

5, M005A

Nationalists and Communists Charge Cease Fire Order Was Violated After Midnight.

Chungking, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The Chinese Nationalist Government and the Communists each charged the other today with violations of the truce in their undeclared civil war, which was supposed to have ended last midnight.

A spokesman for the Central Government's National Military Council asserted that despite the "cease fire" deadline at midnight, the Communists today increased rather than ceased their military operations.

The Yenan Communist forces were charged with burning villages all along the eastern section of the Lunghai railway, which cuts through northern Kiangsu Province to the Yellow Sea, and were accused of attacking Nationalist-held Anyang on the Peiping-Hankow railroad in northern Honan.

May Not Be Serious.

There were hopes, however, that the situation was not as serious as it appeared. Continued operations beyond the midnight deadline could be attributed to two causes: Failure of troops to receive cease fire orders in time, and a desire to derive the maximum possible advantage before the deadline. Both Government and Communist authorities had given assurances that all military operations would cease as agreed in Thursday's truce.

Meanwhile, Communists in Chungking were reported actively interested in the Government's proposal to enlarge the State Council, making it an all-party and nonpartisan body and investing it with supreme policy making and directive authority.

It was reported that the Communists intended that such a proposed reorganized State Council should be divided into three equal groups, one representing the Kuomintang, another the Communist party, and the third the other parties and nonpartisans.

At Yenan, Chinese Communist Chairman Mao Tse-tung declared that China has "entered upon a new stage of peace and democracy." He asserted in his "cease fire" order to Communist troops that "the efforts of the Chinese people following the Japanese war in building up peace and democracy already have been signaled by important achievements" and hoped that "all comrades in the party" would cooperate closely in the establishment of a "new, independent, free and strong China."

Truce Quieting Chinese Fronts

5, M005A

Chungking, *Tuesday*, Jan 15 (AP). Quiet is settling over China's erstwhile fighting fronts, an official dispatch said today.

At many points, fighting stopper immediately on receipt of the cease-fire order, designed to become effective Sunday night. On other fronts, firing subsided more gradually, the dispatch said.

The dispatch added that National Government forces, which had been rushed last month into coal mining areas of western Hopeh province, withdrew Saturday to their original positions.

Withdraw From Border

It also reported that Gen. Fu Tso-yi, commander of the 12th War Zone, Sunday had withdrawn his troops from the borders of Chahar province and that they were observing the truce strictly. Fu reportedly had distributed 100,000 copies of the truce order among his men, and had radioed the executive headquarters at Peiping to send investigators to the Inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan to observe the situation there.

Earlier, charges and counter-charges had followed in the wake of the truce.

Claims Villages Fired

A Chinese Government spokesman accused the Communists of "enlarging rather than ceasing their military operations" and of putting the torch to many villages in violation of the truce which became effective at midnight Sunday.

The Communists yesterday made similar charges against the Government forces, and added today that the Communist regions of North China still were under a doubled-ring blockade strengthened by hundreds of newly constructed Government blockhouses.

The Government has denied the specific accusation of continued advances into Jehof province.

It will be several days before the three-man truce commission, including an American, is in position to send inspection troops to strategic points.

Meanwhile, the unity conference formally received the Chiang Kai-shek plan to broaden the base of the Government by including all parties, then adjourned until Tuesday without acting on it.

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SHANGHAI G. I.'S HAND PETITION TO PATTERSON

Demand for Clear-cut Policy on Army Discharges Is Presented Quietly.

OPEN MEETING IS FORECAST

Wedemeyer Helps Organize Men Who Serve Their Complaint as Secretary's Plane Lands.

Shanghai, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A thousand American soldiers met Secretary of War Patterson as he stepped from his airplane here today and demanded of him a clear-cut policy of Army discharges.

Pfc. David M. Miller of Gulfport, Miss., a former school teacher, who has twenty-eight discharge points to his credit, presented the G. I. petition immediately after Patterson had been welcomed by Lieut.-Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in China; Lieut.-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, Vice-Admiral Charles M. Cooke Jr., commander of the Seventh Fleet, and Chinese officials, including Mayor Chien Ta-chun.

There were indications that Patterson would confer with the soldier committee at an open meeting sometime tomorrow, at the request of Gen. Wedemeyer, who early today promised a G. I. delegation he would help them get a hearing with Patterson, and who then assisted them to frame the questions they wished to submit to the Secretary. Arriving at the Kiangwan airdrome more than an hour before Patterson, the General mingled freely wit hthe soldiers, discussing their "gripes" and assuring them over a public address system that he was not worried about any possible disorders.

Told Others Are Watching.

"I know you will conduct yourselves in an orderly manner," he said. "The eyes of various other nationals—the Russians, British and French—are watching what we are doing here in China."

Miller earlier had cautioned the soldiers against any catcalls or boos, declaring: "We are here because we think we have a legitimate complaint to make to Secretary Patterson. We are asking him for an open meeting later on."

The soldiers, mainly air corps men, remained quiet and undemonstrative behind a barrier of ropes as Patterson at 2:50 P. M. stepped from his plane, greeted the officials on hand and reviewed two crack Chinese platoons. Placards on a few Army trucks read: "Uncles Sanm's Forgotten Men Welcome You."

Patterson arrived from Korea.

He plans to remain here only a couple of days before continuing on to Manila, where other soldier demonstrations against the demobilization slow-down have been held.

Chinese Yell 'Go Home' To U.S. Troops

RC 1/15/46

Shanghai, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chinese students who shouted "Why don't you go home?" to American troops demonstrated in Shanghai streets today for establishment of a democratic China and withdrawal of United States forces.

Leaders of the several thousand students, who marched six abreast through the streets, said the demonstration was part of a nation-wide movement.

The demonstrations waved placards and banners and shouted their slogans for American withdrawal and democracy in both Chinese and English.

At a later mass meeting speakers urged a coalition government be formed to provide "freedom of speech and assembly" and demanded the removal of corrupt officials and prompt trial for Chinese traitors.

The speakers loudly criticized Nationalist troops for allegedly firing on a recent student demonstration in Kunming, where four students and a teacher were reported to have been killed.

The parade followed memorial services for Yu Cha, the teacher, in the jade Buddhist temple.

China Red Areas 'Blockaded'

J. RODERICK

Shanghai, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Red regions of China today are as much sealed off from the rest of the world as ever, despite the withdrawal of half a million Chinese Nationalist troops, Gen. Yen Kweiyao, Communist commander of the Shensi, Ningsia, Kansu province border region defense, asserted today.

Hundreds of hurriedly constructed block houses in the border area and a remaining force of 200,000 Central Government troops still prevent free entrance or exit between Nationalist and Communist China, Yen said.

At the end of the war with the Japanese, Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist chairman, charged that 700,000 of the Central Government's best troops had been held immobilized along the Red area borders during years of bitter fighting against Japanese in other areas.

Yen said the majority of troops moved from the border blockade had been shifted to fighting with the Communists in other areas in the northwest. The remainder, he asserted, are under the command of Gen. Hu Tsung-nan, northwest commander of Chiang Kai-shek.

4,611 U.S. Japs Return To Homeland

Yokohama, Jan. 14 (AP)—More repatriated Japanese are seeking to set up homes in Japan after returning 4,611 strong from the United States aboard the transport General Grant.

Nisei and native Japanese alike went through the drab Japanese-operated separation center at Uraga, south of Yokosuka. Once off ship, all responsibility for their welfare passed to the Japanese Government. They are men and women who, while living in the United States, voluntarily expressed a preference for Japan.

25 To 50 Years Jap Occupation Is Advocated

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied occupation of Japan for as long as 50 years was advocated today by Tomas Confesor, chief Filipino delegate to the Far Eastern Commission.

"I believe we should keep troops here for from 25 to 50 years," Confesor said in the first statement by any commission member on the length of military occupation.

He told the Associated Press he favored stern policing of Japan and added, however, that the Allied attitude should be just and fair."

"If we let them have a free hand, I fear they will try to rise again in the next 25 years. We should take definite measures to insure that doesn't happen.

Urges Support Of MacArthur

"MacArthur is on the right track. He should be given all moral and political support of the Allied world."

The policy-making commission continued its investigation of the occupation scene, and scheduled a discussion of war-crime matters with Allied legal authorities on January 24.

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, chairman, said the commission—still meeting without Russian representation—had not decided whether it would make any recommendations on Allied occupation policies while in Tokyo. The commission is scheduled to leave Japan for Honolulu January 31, en route to Washington.

Hisatada Hirose, Governer of metropolitan Tokyo, resigned today in a compliance with General MacArthur's purge directive ordering all ultranationalists out of public office.

Hirose, whose resignation was reported by Kyodo news agency, was a director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association during the war.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the revamped Shidehara Cabinet announced a five-point program which would be the Cabinet's goal in helping to build a new Japan.

Narahashi's Aims

Wataru Narahashi, newly appointed chief Cabinet secretary, outlined these points in an interview with Kyodo:

Revision of the constitution, drastic reform of the House of Peers, stabilization of economic conditions, democratization of civil service and the carrying out of Japan's first postwar election.

Narahashi pledged that there would be "no discrimination whatever among various political parties in the coming election."

General MacArthur today rejected a Japanese Government proposal to lend 217,000,000 yen to three of its agencies, but approved a 43,000,000-yen loan to the Housing Bureau. (There are 15 yen in $1.)

JAP GOVERNOR QUITS IN TOKYO

Complies With Allied Purge Directive.

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Hisatada Hirose, Governor of metropolitan Tokyo, resigned today in compliance with Gen. MacArthur's purge directive ordering all ultranationalists out of public office. Hirose, whose resignation was reported by Kyodo news

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Shidehara Kept Busy.

Premier Baron Shidehara had a busy day receiving visitors and consulting with Government officials at his sick bed. Justice Minister Iwata and the three new Cabinet ministers were among the callers at the aged Premier's home.

The swearing-in of the three new ministers was accomplished last night. The Tokyo press, far from being appeased, however, today leveled a new blast of criticism at the Premier.

The investiture, delayed without explanation for twelve hours, came shortly after MacArthur's announcement that he had authorized the holding of a national election any time after March 15.

Sempachi Soejima replaces Kenzo Matsumura as Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in the Cabinet; Chuzo Mitsuchi replaces both Home Minister Kenpiro Horikiri and Transportation Minister Takao Tanaka; and Yoshishige Abe succeeds Education Minister Tamon Maeda.

All metropolitan newspapers remained bitterly critical, and some said others of the old Cabinet may also be replaced, including Sankuro Ogasawara, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The national election had been tentatively scheduled for late this month, but Kyodo news agency had forecast a two-month postponement in order to allow the weeding out beforehand of ultra-Nationalist politicians who were the targets of MacArthur's recent decrees.

JAP PREMIER BACK ON JOB

Shidehara Attends Meeting Of Reorganized Cabinet

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (AP)—Premier Shidehara returned today to his office following an illness of twenty days and attended the first meeting of his newly-reorganized cabinet.

The aged Premier, aides said, has recovered from pneumonia.

Meanwhile, the Japanese press said the Government already was encountering major difficulties in applying General MacArthur's "purge" directives.

The status of the majority of the 47 prefectural governors under the latest order ousting ultranationalists from public office was one of several basic problems before the Cabinet.

Clean Up Nazis In Japan

Another new MacArthur directive was designed to weed out suspected Nazis among German civilians employed by American forces.

Latest important figure to resign under terms of General MacArthur's order for removal of ultranationalists and war advocates was Hisatada Hirose, governor of metropolitan Tokyo and a wartime director of the Fascistic Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Disclosure that American forces were employing numerous Germans as interpreters or technical specialists came in an announcement by Col. G. A. A. Jones 8th Army intelligence officer, that a second purge of Nazis was under way.

Reborn Program Outlined

Jones said that "early in the occupancy it was found necessary to hire many German nationals residing in Japan," but that any who were found to be pro-Nazi were being fired immediately. He gave no estimate of the numbers involved.

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters approved a Japanese Government proposal that the Government lend 43,000,000 yen ($2,860,000) to its housing bureau, but rejected requests to lend 217,000,000 yen ($14,400,000) to merchant shipping, overseas relief and insurance agencies.

Wataru Narahashi, new chief cabinet secretary of the reorganized Japanese Cabinet, outlined a Government reform prgoram calling for democratization of civil service, stabilization of economic conditions, and conducting the general election scheduled for some time after March 15.

Stern Occupation Favored

The Communist party, in a statement carried by the Jiji News Service, reiterated its demand for abdication of the emperor system but proposed to let the people decide the ultimate fate of the imperial household. The statement coincided with the return of Sanni Nosaka, Communist leader, from sixteen years of self-exile in Russia and China.

MacArthur Names Two New Aides

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (AP)—Appointment of two new aides to General MacArthur has been announced.

Col. Herbert B. Wheeler, of West Newton, Mass., will serve as senior aide and as military secretary.

Lieut. William P. Hogan, of Fairmont, W.Va., also was appointed an aide.

2 Mongols To Be Quizzed

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two Mongols living at the Hokkaido Imperial University were ordered today by Allied headquarters to be here before January 20 for "general question" by the counterintelligence section. Their names were listed incompletely as Richijamso and Kurelo in the headquarters memorandum to the Japanese Government ordering they be escorted here.

Ruling On Jap Swords

Tokyo, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied headquarters told the Japanese Government today that bona fide Japanese civilians may retain swords that are objects of art.

War Dog Units Coming Home

Yokohama, Jan. 14 (AP)—The 25th and 26th Infantry Scout War Dog platoons will be shipped to the United States about January 25.

Jersey GI Faces Death

For Slaying Of 2 Japs

Osaka, Jan. 14 (AP)—Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, 20, Wallington, N.J., has been condemned to death by an Army court martial for the murder of two Japanese 98th Division officers disclosed today.

Hicswa's death sentence, believed the first imposed on an American soldier for a crime against Japanese, must be reviewed by two higher authorities before it can be carried out.

He was inducted into the Army June 14, 1943, at Fort Dixon, N.J., and joined the 98th Division at Camp Rucker, Ala., the next December. Division records show he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hicswa, of Wallington.

Due To Come Home

Hicswa re-enlisted in the regular Army November 22 and was scheduled to return to the United States on re-enlistment furlough when the crimes were committed, it was testified at the court-martial.

He was taken into custody at Nagoya November 25, when he reported for processing and return to America, it was testified. The killings took place the night of November 24.

Protests From N.J.

Wallington, N.J., Jan. 14 (AP)—The mayors of the two communities where Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa lived and went to school began joint campaigns today to fight the death sentence imposed on the Wallington soldier by an Army court-martial in Japan.

The parents of the youth were stunned at the news he had been convicted of the murder of two Japanese. The family had expected the soldier home shortly and kept a Christmas tree still decorated with present for him beneath it.

"It can't be true. I can't be true. Joseph is a good boy," his mother, Mrs. Bertha Hicswa, said.

Joseph, oldest of seven children, volunteered for the Army in June, 1943, after he was turned down when he tried to enlist in the Navy.

Mayor Anthony Gajewski, of Wallington, sent protest telegrams to United States Senators from New Jersey asking that the United States Supreme Court review the court-martial findings.

If the Japanese General Yamashita could have his conviction of war crimes reviewed by this nation's highest court "then certainly an American boy is entitled to the same privilege," the Mayor said.

Mayor Joseph Luna of Lodi said he would ask schools, veterans' groups and civic bodies to join in the protest.

U. S.-RUSSIAN BOARD ON KOREA TO MEET SOON

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 14—(Delayed)—(AP) Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, commandant of the 24th U. S. Army Corps, announced today that the joint American-Soviet commission on Korea would hold its first session here within a few days.

Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold, until recently governor of the U. S.-occupied southern half of Korea, has been designated head of the American delegation.

Russians attending are to include Col. Gen. Shtikov, Maj. Gen. Andrei Alexeivitch Romanyenko, Maj. Gen. Gregory Ivanovitch, and Ambassador Simeon Constantinovitch Tsarapkin. Date of their arrival and of the first meeting have not been disclosed.

Demilitarized Jap Ships To Repatriate Troops

Melbourne, Jan. 14 (AP)—Japan's first aircraft carrier, the demilitarized Hosho, is among the seven Japanese vessels which will repatriate Japanese troops from Wewak to their homeland this month, Australian naval sources said today.

The Hosho has a passenger capacity of 2,300. The demilitarized cruiser Katsuragi, one of Nippon's latest, will carry 5,000. Others of the seven have a total capacity of 17,100.

Angry exchanges took place between Senator Tunnell, elderly Delaware Democrat, and Sgt. Emil Mazey of Detroit, who asserted the senatorial committee had given him insufficient time to assemble witnesses to prove his contention that troops were "burning and destroying shoes, blankets, field jackets, fatigue suits and other clothing."

Mazey, chairman of the Subbase "R" Demobilization Committee, and former leader of the United Auto Workers Union Local 212, flew down from Manila with the sub-committee members.

At one point recriminations became so bitter that Tunnell, who had objected during the hearing to Mazey's speaking directly to his own witnesses, turned to a group of high-ranking officers and asked:

"Colonel, don't you have any control over this man?"

The colonel stepped toward Mazey and said:

"Sergeant, I have requested you to remain silent."

Tunnell and Senator Knowland (R.-Cal.), conducted the hearing in Sub Base R headquarters in the presence of Major-Gen. Ewart Plank of Washington, D. C., commander of Base X in Manila, of which Base R is a subdivision. Col. R. B. Oxrieder of Granville, Ohio, is commander of Base R.

Fail to Back Charges.

Seven of eight witnesses hurriedly named by Mazey failed to corroborate his charges. They testified they had no personal knowledge of wanton destruction of Army property. They appeared after the committee had questioned a number of surplus disposal personnel.

Lieut. Samuel J. Butcher of Atlantic City, base salvage officer, testified that in the week ending January 5 he had ordered burned only 526 items of clothing of 14,273 items examined. He said that in the week ending December 8 it had been necessary to burn 56 per cent of 16,244 clothing items examined, including 2,630 pairs of wool sox and 2,100 handkerchiefs.

The Post Exchange officer, Major John K. McDonald of Kenmore, N. Y., was called after Mazey said he personally knew that "Valpak" luggage marred only by tarnished leather was destroyed "although it could easily have been sold." McDonald was not asked to comment on this charge. He testified that the Post Exchange did $1,900,000 monthly business and that from $16,000 to $28,000 worth of goods was destroyed each month, mostly candy in bad condition.

Others Testify.

"I've seen Army goods in bad shape—rotted—that comes in from other islands, but I don't know of any usable clothing being destroyed," said M/Sgt. Arthur R. Elledge of Blackwell, Okla. Similar testimony was given by T/4 Robert M. Freeman of Valley Stream, N. Y.; Sgt. Tranquilino Gipres Jr. of Los Angeles, and Corporal Luis Virgil Overbea, Negro, of Chicago.

The committee then drove to the depot to inspect the burning of surplus stores. At Knowland's suggestion, Mazey quickly called four more witnesses from depot workers surrounding the official cars.

Sgt. James E. Webb of Chicago, said he had seen blankets in useable condition burned "by the truckload" last October and that salvage officers had refused to permit his men to take some blankets for themselves.

He Ate the Crackers.

"Last Saturday I also took a package of crackers from some boxes of 10-in-1 ration they were burning," he said. Five other sergeants and I ate them that night and we are still in good shape. They weren't spoiled.

The other three witnesses said they had seen no useable property destroyed. They were Cpl. William R Lewis of Lansing,

Witnesses Fail Army Sergeant

Seven of Eight Heard by Senators Do Not Bear Out Charges Clothing Is Destroyed.

HAL BOYLE

Batangas, Philippines, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Sharp verbal clashes between an Army sergeant and a United States Senator marked a two-hour hearing today by a Senate sub-committee investigating charges that Army surplus disposal troops were burning clothing in good condition.

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Mich.; Cpl. Limous Bell of Bridgeport, Conn., and Cpl. William S. Jackson of Atlanta, Ga.

Mazey protested that the men were unaware of the importance of their testimony and were afraid of future discrimination. Oxrieder assured them there would be no discrimination and Knowland said if any developed to notify him in Washington and he would report it to the War Department.

The committee didn't go into Mazey's assertion that the Government was spending $3,000,000 monthly to handle and guard surplus property stored at the depot and valued at only $5,000,000.

Mrs. Homma Set To Testify For Her Husband

J. GROUER

Manila, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Masaharu Homma arrived by plane from Japan this morning to testify for her husband, Lieutenant General Homma, who is on trial for his life on the charge of being a war criminal.

Clad in the traditional kimono, the 44-year-old aristocrat posed for photographers in the nurses' quarters of the Philippine General Hospital, where she is staying.

In the courtroom today her husband heard witnesses testify to atrocities in Camp O'Donnell, where literally thousands of Americans and Filipinos died of beriberi, dysentery, malnutrition and brutal treatment.

Says 30 To 40 Died Daily

Col. John H. Ball, of Williamsport, Pa., said 30 to 40 Americans perished daily for lack of medical treatment. Men died faster than they could be buried, Ball stated.

A Col. Ralph Hirsch was taken from the camp and never returned, Ball said, when Japanese guards found yen in his possession. Inquiries of the Japanese prison commandant brought the reply that Hirsch never had been held at O'Donnell.

Mast. Sergt. James Baldasarre, veteran of 21 years' service in the Philippines, refuted defense inferences that O'Donnell inmates were given similar food to that issued Japanese prison guards. Baldasarre said he had seen chicken, pork, potatoes, coffee, milk, tea and sugar in the kitchens of the Japanese camp guards. At the time, he said, American and Filipino prisoners were barely existing on rice.

Claims Yanks Sold Medicine

Corporal Humphrey O'Leary, part-Filipino soldier, caused a flurry in the courtroom when he testified that captured United States Medical Corps officers and men at O'Donnell sold medicine to their fellow prisoners.

Closely questioned by the court, O'Leary said American doctors and medical personnel obtained some medicine from their Japanese captors and sold pills to the prisoners for 1 to 5 pesos each (50 cents to $2.50). The medical personnel prisoners intercepted one box of medicine sent by the Dominican Order to an interned priest and sold the contents to prisoners, O'Leary said.

American Brig. Gens. Clifford Blumel and James Weaver testified by depositions that the Japanese commandant at Camp O'Donnell informed prisoners they were not "prisoners of war, but captives with no rank."

Barge In Manila Explodes; Crew Safe

Manila, Jan. 14 (AP)—A spectacular series of explosions of liquid oxygen and pyrotechnic equipment aboard the giant sea-going army barge BCL 2569 shook Manila harbor tonight, but the barge's twelve-man crew escaped almost miraculously with minor burns.

First reports to the harbor master from crash boats said a tanker had exploded, but the tanker, moored near the barge, was apparently not damaged.

The barge, which was of concrete and with a cargo capacity of a Liberty ship, was anchored inside the Manila breakwater, 2,000 yards from the downtown waterfront district. The first of the series of explosions occurred at 9:45 P.M.

BUSINESS GOES OUT ON STRIKE IN ARGENTINA

Commerce and Industry Virtually Blacked Out All Over Nation.

72-HOUR PROTEST UNDER WAY

General Tie-up Aimed at Farrell Government's Decree Ordering Pay Rises for Labor.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—A virtual blackout of commerce and industry covered Argentina today at the start of a seventy-two - hour close-down called by the nation's business leaders in protest against the Military Government's refusal to modify a decree ordering wage increases and year-end bonuses for workers.

Although transportation services within the city of Buenos Aires and suburban trains of the British railways operated normally, other activities were at a virtual standstill.

There were no deliveries of bread or groceries. The butchers' association announced that shops were open today but would close tomorrow. Milk was delivered.

The Government promised that no one would be deprived of "articles of prime necessity."

Satisfied With Progress.

Representatives of the manufacturers, industrialists and business men expressed satisfaction with first reports of the lockout, saying that only milk and ice were being delivered and that a number of drugstores were operating on an emergency basis.

Whether bread and meat deliveries would be permitted tomorrow and Wednesday was questionable, although President Farrell's Government may order the deliveries resumed on the ground that the public health is menaced.

Only factories where twenty-four-hour processing was necessary permitted workers to enter and these limited staffs to skeleton maintenance crews. The great parking houses were idle. The large amount of construction going on in Buenos Aires was halted. Many taxis, most of which are owned individually, remained off the street. Only a few restaurants and bars were operating.

Passenger traffic was not heavy and could be accommodated by buses, trolleys and subways which maintained normal schedules.

Reports from the large interior cities of Rosario, Mendoza, Parana, Corrientes, La Plata, Cordoba, San Juan, Tucuman and Santiago del Estero were that all business and industry were halted there. The situation in Cordoba was further complicated by a continuing transport strike.

In Buenos Aires, the port strike continued, although representatives of the employers expressed hope that an agreement would be arrived at with the stevedores before the end of the week. The streets of the capital were practically deserted except for some curious passersby and heavy police details.

Banks remained open because they are dependent upon the Central Bank of the Republic and cannot close unless the Government authorizes an official bank holiday. The Stock Market and commodity exchanges were closed, however.

In Mar del Plata, the country's largest seaside resort, most patrons abandoned the roulette and other gaming tables in the Government-operated gambling casino at 9:30 o'clock last night. So few remained within the casino that the place closed. The gamblers formed a parade in the shape of an L, for Liberty, in front of the casino, and the police dispersed them with tear gas. Later there was a shooting in front of the casino between two unidentified groups and two persons were wounded slightly.

A spokesman for the business leaders said an extension of the lockout would be considered if no solution were reached by Wednesday.

Workers' Threat

Workers last week had threatened a general strike in Argentina in protest against refusal of employers to pay bonuses and wage increases. Numerous places were closed and sitdown strikes were common.

Opponents of Col. Juan Peron, candidate for the presidency in the election next month, said the Government decree was chiefly for his benefit and an open bid for labor votes.

The permanent committee that ordered the lockout disclosed that in its negotiations with the Government it had proposed a 90-day postponement in the wage-bonus decree to permit the situation to be studied without its becoming an issue in the election campaign. The Government rejected a postponement and the industrialists and business men ordered the close-down.

ARGENTINA MAY SEIZE STORES

Government Threatens Action In Business Blackout

Buenos Aires, Jan. 14 (AP)—Argentina's military Government said tonight it would invoke a wartime law to assure the population sufficient food, as the nation's business and commercial leaders clamped a blackout on business activity in defiance of the regime's labor policies.

Not a wheel turned in any factory throughout Argentina and scarcely any store of importance opened its doors as small merchants, including grocers and bakers, joined industrial firms in the three-day lockout protesting wage increases and year-end bonuses decreed by the Government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell.

Store Seizure Threatened

Government agents swore out warrants against some retail store owners, and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce warned in a formal statement that "the Government from this moment is taking steps necessary to assure a supply of needed articles to the people."

The ministry said the wartime law against speculation was broad enough to make refusal to sell goods a crime, and that warrants already were being sworn out under that law.

It said that if owners persisted in their refusal to sell, the Government would take possession of their stores. The Government was determined, the statement added, that the combined action of employers in closing their business should not deprive the population, "particularly the humble classes," of necessary articles.

Their Proposal Rejected

The Permanent Committee of Business Men, Industrialists and Manufacturers who called the lockout disclosed that they first had asked the Government to suspend for 90 days the execution of the Government decree.

This proposal was made, a committee spokesman said, so that the issue could be discussed after the election of February 24. It has been charged that the Government's decree was an outright bid for labor votes on behalf of the presidential candidacy of Juan Domingo Perón, Argentine strong man and former vice president. The Government rejected the business men's proposal.

Political observers said the lockout was 90 per cent effective throughout the nation of 14,000,000 people. The streets of Buenos Aires, usually jammed with shoppers, were virtually deserted.

Butchers To Join Lockout Today

Only ice, milk and meat deliveries continued. Butchers said they would join the lockout tomorrow. Open restaurants were a rarity, and taxi service was reduced to a minimum. Some drugstores functioned on an emergency basis.

The Government, which may order some services resumed on the grounds that public health is menaced, has assured the public that no one would be deprived of "articles of prime necessity."

Only those factories which must have 24 hours maintenance service permitted entry of workers, and in those cases only skeleton crews were on hand. Packing houses were idle. Large construction projects were halted.

Theaters, Night Clubs Close

A few small neighborhood shops remained open and there were some hucksters in the streets, but apparently most workers stayed at home, content to make the most of a three-day midsumer holiday with pay.

Their amusement schedule was limited. Theaters, motion picture houses, night clubs and other amusement places joined with the commercial interests in the show of peaceful defiance to the Government. Banks remained open, as did Government offices.

Transportation, chiefly Government controlled, functioned on a reduced scale with few passengers.

The Government remained unmoved in its determination to demand compliance with its decree. President Farrell received various union delegations during the day who reaffirmed support of the Government.

Movement Reported Checked

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 14 (AP)—The revolutionary Junta said tonight it had put down a counter-revolutionary movement.

Reds Legalized in Province

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 14 (AP)—Argentine Communists will be able to present their candidates in next month's scheduled elections in Buenos Aires Province, under a Federal Court decision today overruling a previous opinion.

Communists had obtained legal political status earlier in most other provinces.

Spanish Embassy In Havana Bombed

Havana, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—Unidentified persons tossed a bomb at the Spanish embassy from an automobile early today and fled. The explosion damaged an inside door, but no one was reported injured. A suspect, believed to have driven the car, was detained for questioning.

Haiti Ex-Head Flies to Miami With Family

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Lescot Goes Into Seclusion, Says He Hasn't Slept for 2 Days; Plans Uncertain

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 14 (AP).—Elie Lescot, President of strife-torn Haiti until last week, arrived unheralded here today by Pan American Clipper. He was accompanied by his wife and family.

The former President's immediate plans were not made known. Friends disclosed, however, that Lescot would go eventually to Canada and that he had no definite expectation of returning to Haiti.

Haggard for lack of sleep, Lescot went into seclusion upon his arrival and pledged friends to secrecy as to his whereabouts. He said he had not slept for two days, but did not explain why.

Lescot declared he was in "full accord" with the military junta which has taken over control of Haiti, and added that he received permission to leave the country.

Orders Arms Turned In

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 14 (AP).—Haiti's military junta ordered the public today to turn over all arms and ammunition to the police and moved to provide drastic punishment for black-market profiteering. The junta announced that no member of the new military Cabinet would receive more than regular army pay.

Order had been re-established

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after a week of disorders attendant upon the overthrowing of the Lescot regime. Stores and business houses reopened.

The junta plans to abolish a twenty-cent admission charge at a playground built with public subscriptions during the Lescot administration. The admission price represents the average daily wage of a common laborer here.

200,000 INVOLVED IN WALKOUT

Maryland Is Among 16 States Which Would Be Affected

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two hundred thousand electrical workers throughout the nation were ready tonight to leave their jobs at dawn tomorrow in General Electric, General Motors and Westinghouse plants to support demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

The strike is scheduled to begin between 5 A.M. and 7 A.M. in 75 industrial centers in sixteen states. Pickets have been ordered to report in some places and plans are being made to set up soup kitchens to feed them.

Involved are 100,000 General Electric Company employés, 75,000 Westinghouse workers and 25,000 employés in the electrical division of General Motors Corporation.

States Involved

States which have either G.E., General Motors or Westinghouse plants are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Members of the CIO-UEW, the third largest union in the country, voted five to one for the strike December 13. UEW officials said it would go on as scheduled, although a similar walkout planned for today by steel workers was postponed a week at President Truman's request, and telephone workers agreed to a 30-day delay in their strike.

Albert J. Fitzgerald, CIO-UEW general president, said the union would call off the strike if General Electric and Westinghouse would meet United States Steel's offer of a 15-cent-an-hour increase, and General Motors would give its electrical workers the 17½ per cent increase proposed by the President's fact-finding committee for automobile workers.

Contingent Offer Made

C. E. Wilson, G.E. president, said the union made the offer contingent upon the companies' increasing wages further in the future to meet amounts set in the steel and automobile workers' disputes.

All three firms, however, stood on their original offers. General Electric offered a 10-cents-an-hour raise for employés earning less than $1 an hour, and a 10 per cent increase for those earning more than $1. General Motors offered 13½ cents an hour and Westinghouse offered to increase the work week from 40 to 45 hours with no change in wage rates.

Electrical Workers' Strike Set For Today

CIO United Electric Workers here prepared to go on strike today in six local plants of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

John Green, president of Local 130, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, said last night that picket lines will be set up before the Westinghouse establishments at 6 A.M. today, an hour before day-shift workers report for duty.

Picket Locations

The locations before which the pickets will march are the two main plants of the X-ray and electronics divisions of Westinghouse in the 2500 block Wilkens avenue and the Lansdowne (Washington boulevard) plants; North Monroe street branch; South Monroe street branch; maintenance and repair shop, Foster avenue, and office division, Baltimore and Liberty streets.

Approximately 1,500 factory workers, including those on the production line, in toolrooms, maintenance crews, boiler-room operators and factory guards are expected to heed the strike call here, said Mr. Green.

Special Crews To Work

Under a special agreement between the management and Local 130, designated plant protective workers and members of maintenance crews will continue at their posts.

Lawrence Dawson, field organizer for UERMW here, said: "The strike is aimed at the electrical divisions of the 'Big Three'—General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse. Therefore, no effort will be made at other plants in the same field of operations here."

The strike of electrical workers, growing out of a demand for a $2-a-day wage increase, was originally planned to follow a walkout yesterday of 20,000 steelworkers here, but Philip Murray, CIO president, after a White House conference on Saturday, ordered a one-week postponement.

Steel Output Nearly Normal As Week's Truce Is Called

Closed Furnaces Put Back in Operation While Company and Union Heads Prepare to Resume Talks Wednesday.

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Pittsburgh, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—The nation's steel production climbed steadily back toward normal today after a week-end sag caused by the threatened—then postponed—strike of 800,000 steel workers.

The United States Steel Corporation, the industry's largest producer, which had virtually shut down thirty-one blast furnaces Saturday announced that sixteen were returning to operation today. The corporation was also starting up fifty-nine of its open hearths.

About 25,000 steel workers were idle either because of strike fever or issues connected with the strike. In New York State, 12,100 were idle; Pennsylvania, 5,000; Massachusetts, 5,000; Indiana, 3,500.

The Ambridge, Pa., plant of the American Bridge Company, United States Steel subsidiary, employing more than 2,000, and the Buffalo plant of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, employing 1,100, were picketed.

But steel-making was either normal or returning to normal in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Dallas and Pueblo, Colo.

Five thousand members of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers returned to work at Aluminum Company of Amedica plants in the New Kensington, Pa., area.

The big strike, originally called by the union for Sunday midnight in support of its wage increase demand, was postponed for a week on Saturday. Philip Murray, president of the Steel Workers Union and the C. I. O., delayed it at the behest of President Truman after he and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United Sates Steel, conferred at Washington.

To Confer on Wednesday.

Murray and Fairless arranged to resume on Wednesday, again at the White House, discussion of the latest wage offer by the steel firm and a counter-proposal from the union. Neither of these offers has been made public, but when President Truman intervened to summon the two leaders for the Saturday White House conference they were only a few cents apart.

United States Steel had offered a $1.20 per day boost and the union, which orginally asked $2, said it stood ready to accept $1.56.

Following that session, which ended in Murray's announcement of the one-week truce and a statement in which President Truman expressed the belief that an agreement will be reached, it was suggested to reporters that both offer and counter-proposal were better than those previously made.

Also unsettled, and figuring prominently in the wage discussion, was the projected steel price increase. The industry, advocating $7 a ton, found some Government officials who thought $4.50 might be approved. Price and stabilization authorities reportedly were contending that $3 would be the limit if inflation is to be prevented.

From such widely scattered steel centers as Birmingham, Ala.; Kansas City, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; Canton, Ohio, and Chicago came reports of workers trudging amicably into the mills and management striving to restore production facilities.

Bethlehem Strike Continues.

Buffalo, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—While picketing began at another Buffalo area plant today, representatives of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America resumed negotiations in an attempt to end a four-day strike which has made idle 11,000 at Bethlehem's Lackawanna plant.

The Bethlehem strike continues despite a week's postponement of a nationwide steel walkout set to begin at 12:01 today, and a new walkout was called last midnight at the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation, Buffalo.

A C. I. O. United Steel Workers' spokesman said almost all of Worthington's 1,100 employees had joined the picket lines about the Buffalo plant and that all production was at a standstill there.

"If the strike starts at 12:01 a.m. next Monday, we can have the orders out at 2:02, Small told an interviewer.

Among those continuing to receive steel would be electric and gas companies, streetcar systems, railroad and bus lines, hospitals, food processing plants, and such public safety users as fire and police organizations.

The plan calls for suspension of all "MM", or military, priorities as well as the "CC" ratings which have been granted to break bottlenecks in the reconversion of peacetime industries.

Only the emergency "AAA" ratings would be honored, and any military orders of dire importance would be converted to AAA status.

Small said the automobile, refrigerator, washing machine and other steel-using industries would feel the effect instantly, since each would have to cut down its orders for other parts and materials until it became clear how long steel would be bottled up. Thus even those companies with good supplies of steel on hand would have to curtail operations.

Besides the warehouse stocks, some steel would be caught in mill yards, awaiting shipment. Small said he believed arrangements could be made with the steelworkers union to permit the shipment of such supplies for the emergency uses contemplated.

Priorities to Be Cancelled If Steel Workers Walk Out

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) The government is ready at a moment's notice to cancel all priorities on steel—military as well as civilian—if there is a steel strike.

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small said today that in such an event new priorities would be granted to channel steel products only to public utilities and emergency uses.

Officials, who have been consulting with operators of steel sales warehouses in the last few days, said the warehouse stocks could last "probably for months" if the supplies were cut off from all reconverting industry and were doled out for emergency and public utility use only.

Orders to accomplish this were ready for issuance Friday night when negotiations between the C.I.O.-United Steelworkers and U.S. Steel Corporation broke down in New York.

Orders Ready

time the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had shelved, even temporarily, its 30 per cent wage demands.

The corporation's first reaction last night was to repeat its rejection of the proposal. However, the 200-man G. M. Council of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. gave the corporation until January 21 to reconsider, warning that after that date the union will revert to the original 30 per cent demand.

Labor Board Intervenes.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board, through its regional offices here, issued a complaint today against the General Motors Corporation, charging it with refusing "to bargain collectively in good faith" with the United Automobile Workers.

Hearing on the complaint was set for January 28 in Detroit.

The complaint was issued on the basis of charges filed against the corporation by the union on November 8 and November 27. The charges were made while across-the-table conferences were under way between General Motors and the union on the U. A. W.-C. I. O. demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase. At that time the union claimed the company declined to discuss the wage issue with it. The management maintained the union was attempting to inject into the negoiations matters outside the collective bargaining realm.

The complaint specifically charges the corporation with bad faith in refusal to bargain with the union concerning its financial ability to pay the proposed wage increase or to disclose its books and records of any information contained in them relevant to the

G. M. Considering Union's Offer To End Strike for 17.5 P. C. Rise

Firm Gets Jan. 21 Deadline on Compromise Plan Based on U. S. Report—NLRB Sets Hearing on Bargaining Charge.

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Detroit, Jan. 14 (A. P.).—General Motors Corporation had for consideration today a once-rejected proposal to settle the fifty-five-day-old C. I. O. United Automobile Workers strike for a Government-backed wage increase of 17½ per cent.

The compromise, approved by the union's General Motors Council on Sunday, marked the first

question of its ability to pay. The management has maintained its ability to pay was not properly a subject for collective bargaining. The complaint also alleges the corporation's refusal to bargain in good faith caused, and has prolonged, the strike and that all strikers are entitled to reinstatement to their former positions upon application.

Ability to Pay No Issue.

The NLRB in a statement issued Sunday said the extent to which General Motors' financial position may or may not justify a wage increase will not be tested by the NLRB, but that "one of the several relevant questions may be whether the company has fulfilled its obligations under the act by declining even to discuss its ability to pay."

In a long and stormy meeting yesterday in a downtown Detroit Hotel, the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s G. M. council decided to ask the 3,500 employees of 200 tool and die jobbing plants to put "under the bench" for the duration of the strike any work being done for G. M. They threatened to make the same request of an unestimated number of U. A. W.-C. I. O. employees in parts and supply factories upon which G. M. normally depends.

The G. M. Council drafted a long letter to President Truman urging him to "persuade" the corporation to reconsider and accept the proposal by a presidential fact-finding board for a 17½ per cent increase, amounting to a wage boost of about 19½ cents per hour.

Answer Still Stands.

Even as they telegraphed this three-page document to the White House, a General Motors spokesman said the corporation's answer of last Friday "still stands." At that time, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, turned down without qualification the fact-finding proposal and repeated a long-standing offer to raise wages by about twelve per cent.

The action of the G. M. Council will not require any immediate ratification by locals, Union officials explained. However, the locals must approve any strike-settling agreement when it is reached.

While General Motors held the spotlight, interest also mounted in the Tuesday wage session between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and the Ford Motor Company. The two sides have indicated they are nearing a wage agreement, the last step prior to signing a renewed contract.

U. A. W. Willing To Take 17.5% Rise From Ford

Would Settle Deadlock on Basis of Fact-Finders' Proposal in G. M. Case

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP).—Richard Leonard, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, said tonight that the union would be willing to settle its wage deadlock with the Ford Motor Company on the basis of a government-asked increase of 17½ per cent.

Mr. Leonard, the union's national Ford director, said he will propose such a settlement to the Ford company when negotiations resume tomorrow.

"The Presidential fact-finding board set the pattern for the entire industry when they recommended 17½ per cent in the General Motors strike," Mr. Leonard told newsmen as he emerged from a session with the U. A. W. executive board.

Ford has offered the union an increase of about 12 per cent. Until today, the U. A. W. stood firm on its demand for 30 per cent, although indicating that it was open to a compromise offer.

The executive board, of which Mr. Leonard is a member, also approved today the recently-negotiated contract with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation, calling for a bonus plan, an average wage of about $1.19 per hour, and an increase matching in percentage any granted by General Motors.

The National Labor Relations Board today summoned the General Motors Corporation to a hearing on charges by the U. A. W. that the company had failed to bargain in good faith in the current wage dispute that has idled 175,000 production workers for more than seven weeks.

At the same time, the union, which Saturday announced acceptance of a government proposed 17½ per cent wage increase after General Motors had rejected it, announced it will reinstate its original 30 per cent increase demand if the corporation does not reconsider its rejection by next Monday.

The union also threatened to ask its strike strategy committee to order an estimated 10,000 union members in independent tool and die shops and parts and accessories plants to refuse to work on material being manufactured for General Motors.

The question of General Motors' ability to pay a wage increase may be injected into the N. L. R. B. hearing to be held here on Jan. 28. This was the issue on which General Motors walked out on hearings by the fact-finding commission. Throughout negotiations with the union, General Motors has maintained that its "ability to pay" was not properly a subject for collective bargaining with worker representatives.

Refusal to bargain concerning its ability to pay is a specific allegation in the union charges against General Motors.

"Whether the duty to bargain is as broad as asserted in this complaint will be ultimately determined by the courts, in the event the board sustains this allegation," the N. L. R. B. said.

The complaint also charged General Motors with bad faith in delaying negotiating meetings with the union; in distributing through the press and radio what the union termed "inaccurate, misleading and untrue statements" concerning the proposals of the union; in rejecting arbitration "on any terms," and also alleged that the corporation's refusal to bargain "in good faith caused, and has prolonged the strike."

The corporation, served with a copy of the N. L. R. B. order, made no immediate comment. Neither did the company comment on the union action in fixing next Monday as the deadline for management acceptance of the government's proposal for a 17½ per cent wage rate increase.

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Nation-Wide Strike Put Off At Least Thirty Days

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Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The threat of a nation-wide telephone strike was put off for at least 30 days today and striking communications equipment workers began returning to their jobs.

The Association of Communications Equipment Workers, which went on strike last week against the Western Electric Company, was directed by telegraph today to get all members back on the job by 4 P.M., local time, at each place they have been on strike.

This action was announced by association officials after a telephone poll of their locals on a request of the executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers that they defer their strike.

Strike Deferred

The Association of Communications Equipment Workers also called off for 30 days its strike against the Western Electric Company.

By 10 A.M. (E.S.T.) telephone service was back on a normal basis in most cities.

The federation, an independent organization, yesterday ordered a national telephone strike but quickly postponed it for at least 30 days to permit its locals to file strike notices as required under the Smith-Connally Act.

Telephone operators and other members of the independent federation have in many instances refused to cross picket lines established by the ACEW last week, causing a partial tieup in telephone service throughout the country.

National Picture

In New York a spokesman for American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent firm of Western Electric, said this was the picture across the nation at 10 A.M. (Eastern Standard Time):

Operations normal in New York city, Boston, Buffalo, Louisville, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis and Philadelphia, and "rapidly approaching" normal in Cincinnati. Workers returning in Cleveland and some long-distance operators crossing picket lines in Pittsburgh and Detroit.

Pickets withdrawn from 21 of the Bell system's 33 national areas. Picketing continuing at four points on Long Island, seven communities in western Pennsylvania, including Newcastle, Seewickley, Rochester, New Kensington, Erie, McKeesport and Pittsburgh and in Detroit.

Will Not Be Paid

The A.T.&T. spokesman said long-distance operators who refused to cross picket lines and did not report to work Friday, Saturday and Sunday would not be paid for those days. The union, he added, had not demanded such pay.

Service at St. Louis was still on an emergency basis at 10 A.M. (E.S.T.). The company spokesman said at New York, however, that union officials were attempting to get the St. Louis operators back to work.

ACEW workers were still picketing the Michigan Bell building at Detroit at 10.30 A. M. asserting they had received no orders up to that time to withdraw.

Local Issue In D.C.

At Washington, D.C., pickets were withdrawn, but local service there remained disrupted due to a dispute involving local operators and local issues.

Most workers had returned to work in Texas by 12.30 P.M. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company withdrew its request for a court injunction against the ACEW to prevent picketing of its exchanges.

In Little Rock, Ark., some Southwestern Bell Telephone Company business office and maintenance workers returned to their jobs, but operators remained out.

Postponement of the threatened nation-wide strike of telephone workers plus CIO acceptance of the Government-sponsored wage compromise for General Motors workers had served earlier to brighten the labor picture.

Hopes Raised

These developments, coupled with the earlier one-week delay in the steel strike originally set for today, raised hope in some Government circles that tension over post-war industrial strife soon might slacken.

Behind this hope was the feeling that a "breather" in telephones and steel and further pressure on General Motors Corporation for settlement of the 55-day-old auto strike would improve chances for settling all three disputes. A steel settlement, particularly, could provide a wage pattern for other industries.

On the less hopeful side, however, was the absence of any indication that tomorrow's scheduled strike in the electrical industry or Wednesday's in the meat-packing industry could be averted.

The telephone strike, affecting some 250,000 workers throughout the nation, was ordered last night by the executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

30-Day Notice

Within minutes after the strike call was announced by Federation President J. A. Beirne, however, the board ordered it delayed to permit member locals to file 30-day strike notices. The board at that time also asked Western Electric Company strikers to withdraw pickets from telephone exchanges.

Ernest Weaver, president of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers, whose members are on strike against the Western Electric firm, began an immediate poll of fifteen ACEW locals on the federation request.

Shortly after 5 A.M., however, Weaver's office announced that not enough acceptances had been received to call off the picketing. A two-thirds majority, or ten locals, was required to defer the Western Electric strike, a spokesman for the union president said, adding that the poll was being discontinued for the night.

The status of the poll at that hour was not announced.

"The only thing we can say now," the spokesman said at 5 A.M., "is that this union (the equipment workers) is still on strike. We may have something else to say later in the morning."

In a radio interview later last night, Beirne said the strike would not be held if the Government seized the telephone industry, as it was reportedly ready to do in the event of a nation-wide tieup. He voiced the hope, too, that the wage issues could be settled without resort to a strike.

The decision did not affect 21 Western Electric plants in New Jersey and New York, where another union affiliated with the federation has been on strike for eleven days in support of demands for a 30 per cent wage increase.

"Merit" Wage Rates

In the national Western Electric dispute, issues now center around the union's demand that wage rates based on "merit" be eliminated in favor of completely automatic pay progression. Automatic wage rates now run from 60 cents an hour minimum to $1.28 after eight years. "Merit" rates continue up to $1.64.

The telephone federation is demanding a wage increase of $2 a day, a return to the 40-hour week, and a 65-cent-an-hour minimum wage.

Beirne in his radio appearance said negotiations between the company and local unions are still in progress and declared that "our plan is to settle the dispute without any strike."

Pickets "Run Down"

Huntington, W.Va., Jan. 14 (AP)—F. A. Hegmann, representative of the Association of Communications Workers Union in West Virginia, said today that two members of the union were run down by an automobile last night on the driveway to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's garage in the rear of the exchange building here.

Hegmann identified the men as D. V. Maroney and a man named McDaniels. C.&P. officials were not available for comment.

Profit-Sharing Benefit Study Proposed

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Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Legislation calling for a congressional study of profit sharing between employers and employés as a means of avoiding labor strife was introduced today by Representative Clare Booth Luce (R., Conn).

Mrs. Luce's measure would direct the House Ways and Means Committee to complete studies on the subject which were started several years ago.

Senator Eastland announced he will ask for immediate action in that chamber on President Truman's request for legislation for fact-finding boards in labor disputes.

The Luce bill calls on the Ways and Means Committee to report to the House upon all existing profit-sharing systems with a special view to:

1. The completion of an authentic record of experience;

2. The consideration of what advisable contribution, if any, may be made to the encouragement of profit-sharing by the Federal government, including the grant of compensatory tax exemptions and tax rewards;

3. The consideration of any other recommendations which

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may prove desirable.

Mrs. Luce's bill declared that "the prevalence, persistence and intensity of strikes and labor disputes are symptoms indicating that the establishment of a new principle of relationship between labor and capital . . . is urgent if industrial peace is to be restored and maintained." It added:

"A fair and equitable distribution of the fruits of industry is a basic condition of a just and healthy capitalism."

Calls For Check On Unions

Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) asserted in a statement that while Congress was in recess "the nation has been bumbled and fumbled into the worst strike chaos in a quarter of a century." He called for legislation to "make unions responsible for illegal acts" and to set up "compulsory arbitration machinery to be used as a last resort to forestall strikes in vital industries."

Wiley said the Administration by its actions has "prepared the way for its own suicide—for its own elimination from the national scene." He predicted election of a Republican House next fall and election of a Republican President and Senate in 1948.

Eastland said:

"We've either got to get out some strike legislation or surrender the country to the CIO," the Mississippi Senator told a reporter.

Eastland said he would ask the Senate to discharge its Labor Committee from consideration of a fact-finding bill introduced by Senator Ellender (D., La.).

Ellender's bill was introduced to carry out President Truman's request and the Senate Labor Committee has held hearings on the measure. The committee had scheduled a resumption of hearings today but abandoned these when witnesses were unable to appear.

Eastland's move would require unanimous Senate consent for action today and it appeared certain this would be blocked. Later, however, a simple majority vote could discharge the Senate committee.

$6,000,000,000 CUTS PROPOSED

Slashes Asked By President Go Beyond Rescission Bill

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Truman greeted Congress at its reopening today with a proposal to slash more than $6,000,000,000 from projected Government spending in the current fiscal year.

As he whipped into shape a "state of the union" message to be sent to Capitol Hill Thursday, the Chief Executive recommended repeal of appropriations aggregating $5,751,428,483. He also asked repeal of contract authorizations for the Maritime Commission amounting to $420,079,000 and the return to the Treasury of $346,890 from three corporations now being liquidated.

Actual Reduction Diminished

A White House statement said the actual reduction in the authority to obligate was $5,021,887,483 because $1,149,620,000 of the appropriations, while not needed this fiscal year, will have to be reappropriated later to liquidate contract authority still on the books.

The suggested economies, the White House asserted, are in addition to net rescissions aggregating $50,345,409,169 approved by Congress near the close of the last session.

The last rescission bill ($51,800,000,000 less duplication between cash and contract authority of $1,500,000,000) was vetoed by the President because of a legislative rider. The White House said, however, that its objectives were accomplished by a presidential directive to the Budget Bureau placing the amount involved in reserve.

Major Proposed Reductions

The major proposed reductions include:

1. Cutbacks of $1,420,576,472 in appropriations for the military establishment "made possible by further reductions in war-production requirements."

2. A reduction of $2,826,880,536 in appropriations for the Navy, $1,677,260,536 of which is mainly the result of cutbacks in procurement and shipbuilding, and $1,149,620,000 representing appropriations not needed this fiscal year "but which will have to be restored in subsequent years to liquidate contract authorizations."

War Shipping Administration

3. A reduction of $383,766,000 in War Shipping Administration appropriations "due to revision of military shipping expenses and of claims against the war-risk insurance fund."

4. A reduction of $260,068,000 in Martime Commission appropriations and repeal of contract authorizations of the commission amounting to $420,079,000, both made possible by revisions of the martime program.

5. A reduction of $850,000,000 in lend-lease appropriations which the statement said were made possible "by progress in liquidation of the program."

6. A reduction of $3,100,000 in Federal Works Agency appropriations for community facilities in addition to small items for guarding public buildings and construction of flight strips.

Agriculture Department

7. A reduction of $2,500,000 in Agriculture Department appropriations "for emergency supplies for use by island possessions in case of enemy isolation."

8. A reduction of $1,391,143 in Interior Department funds made available to provide for civilian defense in the Hawaiian Islands.

9. A reduction of $1,600,000 in Department of Labor appropriations for the old War Labor Board.

The $346,890 he proposed to be returned to the Treasury in corporate funds, the statement asserted, is from three corporations which are now being liquidated and "which were part of the Office of Inter-American Affairs."

Presidency Bill Coming

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—A study of the presidential succession question by a joint congressional committee was proposed today by Chairman Green (D., R.I.) of the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Green came to the Senate's opening session with a resolution for appointment of the ten-member committee, but at the suggestion of Majority Leader Barkley (D., Ky.) agreed to defer its formal introduction until Thursday.

The study would be made by five Senators and five Representatives.

The committee would consider "all matters connected with the succession to the presidency and the election of the President and Vice President" from the time of their nomination until the end of their elected terms.

Truman's Plan

President Truman last June asked Congress to amend the succession law to make the Speaker of the House next in line to him, rather than the Secretary of State.

The House quickly passed such a bill, but it never came to a vote in the Senate.

Under Green's proposal, the joint committee would recommend, among other things:

"Whether or not the President and Vice President should be elected by the electoral college, as at present; and, if so, whether or not the members should be legally bound to vote in accordance with their instructions.

Presidential Candidates

"Whether or not provision should be made for the case where . . . a candidate for the presidency or for the vice presidency dies, declines to run, or is found ineligible to take office if elected. . . .

"How it shall be determined whether the President or individual acting as President is unable to execute the powers and duties of the office, and how the duration of such inability shall be determined.

Remote Contingency

"Whether or not provision should be made for an individual to execute the office of President in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, including provision for selecting an individual to execute such office in cases where by reason of removal, death, resignation or inability there is no individual upon whom the powers and duties of such office would otherwise automatically devolve.

"Whether there are, or should be, any differences between the status, powers, duties and privileges of an elected President and any other individual executing the office of President."

M'Mahon Proposes Truman Confer With Atomic Energy Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) proposed today that President Truman consult with a special senate committee before he makes any final decision on international policy regarding atomic energy.

McMahon told a reporter that the committee, which he heads, will resume hearings next Monday in an effort to speed recommendations on domestic control legislation.

But he made it plain the 11-member group wants to make its ideas known to Mr. Truman before this nation is committed to any course that involves sharing the secrets of atomic energy production and manufacture.

"I think the President will want to sit down and talk with us about it," McMahon said. "I think it is perfectly all right for him to name an advisory committee to make recommendations on international policy, but he is going to have to come back to Congress to put any decision into effect."

An advisory group headed by Undersecretary of State Acheson was named recently, but Mr. Truman said at a subsequent news conference that this action did not foreclose the senate group from making recommendations on foreign, as well as domestic, controls.

The McMahon committee has held five weeks of hearings, and has visited at least one manufacturing center. The senator said he believed it has become about as familiar with the atomic energy problem as any group of non-scientists could.

In the international field, he said the group has two objectives: First, to recommend to the senate how much of the secret shall be shared with other nations and under what conditions and, second, to seek to cooperate with the President on forming policy.

He expressed hope that group can agree soon on domestic legislation although he conceded that Congress is not likely to act finally on controls at home until it knows definitely what sort of international controls are to be set up.

Appointment of a commission by the United Nations organization to study this question is expected, but its recommendations may be delayed for some months.

Meantime, the chairman said hearings will be resumed next week. Beardsley Rumi, New York financier and an early advocate of the pay-as-you-go tax plan, may be the first witness.

Demobilization, Strikes Get Congress Calendar Priority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) The 79th Congress opened its election-year second session today and put demobilization and strikes one-two on a crowded calendar.

While Congress was home for Christmas, GI distontent came to a head in demonstrations, and labor strife spread. Many senators and representatives sought to wade right into both of these matters, even though the opening sessions were brief and no major business will be done on the floors until the President's "State of the Union" message is read Thursday.

On demobilization, leaders announced arrangements for a joint meeting in the Congressional library tomorrow morning to hear General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the top Army and Navy commanders. Rep. Andresen (R-Minn.) demanded an inquiry by the House Military committee; the Senate Military committee already has named a subcommittee to investigate.

On strikes, Senators Byrd (D-Va.) and Wiley (R-Wis.) urged legislation to increase the legal responsibility of unions, Senator Bailey (D-N.C.) suggested changing the Wagner Act to give employers more rights, and Rep. Luce (R-Conn.) propcsed a study of industry profit-sharing.

The strongest words came from Senators Eastland (D-Miss.) and O'Daniel (D-Tex.). They declared in a joint statement that "the present wave of strikes is inspired and engineered from Moscow" as "a deliberate effort to take over the American government x x x. We must not surrender our country to the C.I.O."

Eastland was going to move that the President's fact-finding bill be taken from the Senate labor committee and brought directly to the floor for action. But Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky ruled that it is customary for legislative business to wait until the State of the Union message is received.

Barkley's statement also caused Chairman Green (D-R.I.) of the Senate Elections committee to put off until Thursday a resolution for a joint committee to study the question of who should succeed the President and Vice-President in case both die. This matter, like the fact-finding bill, is one on which President Truman has requested action.

O'Daniel later joined Eastland in the plan to press for action on the fact-finding bill Thursday. But Senator Ellender (D-La.), who is official sponsor of the measure, announced that he wants "extensive hearings" and will fight any move to take the measure from the committee now. Committee hearings will resume tomorrow.

The House Labor committee put off until late next week a resumption of its hearings on the fact-finding bill. First it plans to deal with a bill disposing of the U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Truman wants Federal control retained until mid-1947. During the recess he vetoed a bill which would have returned the service to state control within 100 days.

Tied up with this was a cutback of $50,345,409,169 in appropriations due to the end of the war, which the President had to veto at the same time. Today he sent Congress a message recommending additional cutbacks of $5,751,428,483 in appropriations and $420,089,000 in contract authorizations.

The President's detailed fiscal recommendations will be laid before Congress in the annual budget message next week.

Meanwhile Mr. Truman appealed again for action on his fact-finding bill and other legislative proposals as Senator McKellar (D-Tenn), president pro tempore of the Senate, and House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts called at the White House. McCormack, who was elected acting speaker in the absence of Speaker Rayburn in Texas, told reporters Mr. Truman was "very anxious" for speedy action.

Congressmen heard that one item in the President's message Thursday will be a request for a full year's extension of the price control act which expires June 30. Comment of senators indicated the extension will be voted but possibly with modifications.

The top congressional investigation, into the Pearl Harbor attack, will be resumed tomorrow with Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel as the witness.

The Senate atomic Energy committee resumes hearings Monday. Chairman McMahon (D-Conn.) told a reporter that it wants Mr. Truman to consult it before he makes any final decision on international policy on the subject.

OPA Extension Plea Forecast

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Word went out to Congress today that President Truman will ask a full year's extension of price control. That would carry the act to June 30, 1947, and first reaction among senators is that Mr. Truman will get his request, possibly in modified form.

In his radio address January 3, the President declared that price and rent controls would have to be maintained "for many months to come." He added that he wants the law renewed well in advance of its expiration date.

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Ceiling On Cotton Proposed By OPA

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP) — The OPA today announced its proposed ceiling prices for the 1946 cotton crop.

Issuing formal notice of its control plan to meet legal requirements of advance notice, the agency said it may not be necessary to put it into effect if the price becomes stabilized before the harvesting season.

Southern legislators were quick to criticize the proposal. They questioned its necessity. Chester Bowles, price administrator, said the present advance in cotton prices creates pressure along the line for increases in ceilings of cotton goods.

OPA said the advance notice simply puts the agency in a position "legally to impose ceilings if necessary."

Proposed Ceiling

For 15-16-inch middling American upland cotton, the basic grade upon which prices for all other grades and staples are based, the proposed growers' ceiling is 24.09 cents a pound for Area One, which includes the western parts of North and South Carolina.

OPA said that in general this represents the current parity price, with an allowance for transportation, plus a "cushion' to allow for possible subsequent advances in parity between now and the end of the year, when most of the 1946 crop will be marketed.

Premiums and discounts established for other grades and staples are based on actual Government-reported differentials on sales of cotton between August 1, 1945, and December 31, 1945.

Calls It Outrageous

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) said, regarding the OPA action, "I think it's outrageous."

Eastland called it "a punitive measure against the South put on because of wage increases in textiles, which are the reason for high clothing prices." He promised to elaborate in a formal Senate speech next week, but in the meantime, he added: "I am against extending OPA."

Army Building Stoppage Ended

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Work on eight Government projects will be resumed tomorrow by 4,000 AFL construction workers following War Department assurances that it will call for outside bids on the electrical work.

Announcement of the settlement was made by Clement F. Miller, president of the AFL-Building Trades conference.

The work stoppage developed earlier in the day. It stemmed from a walkout by 54 AFL members in protest against the employment of seventeen nonunion electricians by the Army Engineers.

Projects affected included $5,000,000 in work at near-by Andrews Field, a $5,000,000 army map service project and lesser projects at Fort Belvoir, Va., and Walter Reed Hospital.

The War Department said the seventeen men were of its staff and were used only after it had been unable to reach agreement with a union contractor to complete one of the jobs.

Complaints Just, Senator Asserts

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Senator Johnson (D., Col.) declared tonight that GI complaints against the demobilization slowdown "are fully justified."

"The Pentagon generals suddenly realized there were only 4,000,000 men left in their drafted army and their own fat jobs would dissolve," he said in a broadcast address. "The generals became hysterical and demobilization was slowed down."

Johnson is chairman of a Senate military subcommittee appointed to investigate demobilization.

The only excuse given for the demobilization slowdown, Johnson said, is "commitments, but everyone knows and wants to keep our commitments in Germany and Japan. What others are there?"

High Court Fails To Act On Plea Of Yamashita

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court took no action today on Japanese General Yamashita's request for intervention in military-trial proceedings which sentenced him to death.

The court has under consideration petitions from Yamashita's defense attorneys challenging the authority of the American Military Commission, which tried the enemy General in Manila.

Arguments were heard last week. The tribunal's next session for announcement of decisions will be held Monday, January 28.

Yamashita was convicted of condoning atrocities by his troops in the Philippines.

Turns Down Plea

The tribunal refused to review conviction of Earl J. McFarland in the killing of Dorothy Berrum, 18, in a park here.

McFarland, member of the Marine Corps at the time of his arrest, was scheduled to die in the electric chair last August but the execution was postponed to November 15 pending the Supreme Court's decision on his petition asking for a review.

The girl came here from Chippewa Falls, Wis., to work in a government office during the war. She was raped and slain the night of October 4, 1944. McFarland based his petition on a contention that errors had been made in the trial.

States Held Not Immune

The court ruled, 6-2, that a state and its agencies are not immune from Federal excise taxes on minera land table waters which they bottle and sell.

New York State and two of its agencies, the Saratoga Springs Commission and the Saratoga Springs Authority, asked the court to declare them exempt from the Federal tax of 2 cents a gallon on such bottled waters.

Attorneys general of 45 states and city solicitors of twelve cities filed briefs with the court in support of New York's request.

War Probers Hear Kimmel Tomorrow

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said today the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee will hear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel tomorrow as scheduled.

Barkley told the Senate that committee members had decided to go ahead with the hearing, which will give Kimmel his first opportunity for public testimony since the Japanese attack, despite arrangements for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to address legislators informally on demobilization at 10 A.M. tomorrow.

An end to the investigation in February was envisioned by members with the possibility that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York may not be called.

Dewey was one of 48 prospective witnesses listed when hearings began November 15. Of this group, only nine have testified thus far. William D. Mitchell, former counsel, said that about twenty additional witnesses not named among the 48 would be called to tell about the so-called "winds message."

Got Letter From Marshall

During the 1944 presidential campaign Dewey received letters from Gen. George C. Marshall, then army chief of staff, urging him not to reveal that the United States had broken the Japanese code and was continuing to read the enemy's messages.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) said Dewey's statements to Marshall's representative, who delivered the letters, indicated that the New York governor already knew the code was broken.

Lucas has said he wants to know who told Dewey about this military secret. But the Illinois senator said today he would not insist upon Dewey's being called if the committee decides to shorten the hearings.

"Winds" Message

Lucas and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) agreed that the committee must clear up evidence about the "winds" message.

Before December 7, 1941, the Japanese set up arrangements, in messages that were intercepted and decoded by this country, to let their diplomatic consuls know when relations with the United States, Great Britain or Russia were at the breaking point.

In the case of a break with the United States, the Tokyo radio was to broadcast in its noon news report the words "east wind rain." The Senate-House inquiry thus far has received conflicting evidence about whether the signal ever was broadcast, although Mitchell declared his investigation showed there was no such impiementing message.

"Would Judge For Ourselves"

Ferguson said he is not satisfied with the statement of Mitchell, who since has been succeeded as counsel by Seth Richardson, a Washington attorney.

"I think we ought to hear the evidence on the 'winds' message and then judge for ourselves whether there was any implementing broadcast before December 7," Ferguson said. He added that with this and the testimony of Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, he would be willing to end the hearings.

Lucas said he thinks there will be little else to inquire into after the committee has heard Kimmel, the 1941 commander of the Pacific Fleet, and Short, then Hawaiian Army commander, and the "winds" testimony.

Both Lucas and Ferguson said they hope the hearings can be concluded next month. Congress has set a February 15 deadline, but there is little doubt that if the committee asks for more time to conclude its inquiry an extension will be granted.

Leahy To Keep Present Post, White House Says

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The White House said today that Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy will continue at his post as chief of staff to President Truman.

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told a news conference that a report that Leahy plans to leave his job soon "isn't true."

"He has no such plans," Ross said.

New Air Pact Discussed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Bermuda negotiations for a new Anglo-American commercial aviation agreement are an extension of the six-week effort at Chicago in 1944 to work out a plan for regulated competition in the air. Other important aviation agreements, particularly one with France, hang on the success of the Bermuda meeting.

The major problems will be regulation of fares and flight frequencies and the right of one country to carry traffic between two other countries—the "fifth freedom."

Admiral Waesche Gets D. S. M.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandant for ten years until his retirement Jan. 1, today was presented the Distinguished Service Medal for services in that assignment. The presentation was made by James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, in ceremonies at the Navy Department. Admiral Waesche lives in Chevy Chase, Md.

Half Of Army Officers Demoted Or Retired

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—More than half of the 1,550 generals in the wartime army are being demoted, retired or relieved from active duty.

The War Department said today orders had been issued reducing general officer strength to 761, conforming to the demobilization of the armed forces from their wartime peak. Orders had been issued demoting 469 generals, the others being relieved or retired. Names were withheld here but may be announced in the field. Of the remainder, approximately 500 are scheduled to remain after July 1, and of these 204 will be demoted.

Commander Acquitted In Loss Of Destroyer

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Navy announced today Commander Samuel F. Quarles, of Nathalie, Va., was "fully acquitted" by a court-martial, which tried him on charges of "Culpable inefficiency" in the loss of the destroyer Warrington.

The ship foundered in a hurricane off the East Coast, September 13, 1944, with a loss of 251 officers and men. Only 68 were rescued. She was en route from Chesapeake Bay to Trinidad, British West Indies, escorting the refrigerator ship Hyades.

Commander Quarles was released from arrest and restored to duty August 13, 1945, the Navy said.

British Leader Expects UNO To Consider Palestine Issue

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—(AP) Sir John Singleton, British co-chairman of the Anglo-American Palestine Committee, indicated today that he expects the United Nations Organization eventually will consider the Palestine problem.

The committee concluded its hearings in this country and will sit next in London.

"I am presupposing that since the League of Nations has passed on, the UNO in time will consider all these matters of mandates," Sir John remarked. Britain administers Palestine under a league mandate.

At the final session the Rev. T. F. Summerhayes of Toronto, social service chaplain of the Church of England in Canada, expressed his personal opinion that Zionism is leading to civil war in Palestine.

He quoted the Balfour Declaration as specifying that nothing be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.

Wants Pledge Kept

He held that whatever the British government has promised the Jews as to Palestine should be granted and likewise what has been promised the Arabs should be secured to them.

The Zionists want unlimited immigration into Palestine, he said and if the Arabs resist as firmly as they say they will, "an explosion in the whole Middle East" is threatened.

He asked the committee to consider whose military force will expel the Arabs and maintain order in Palestine when chiefly occupied by the Jews.

"Will the Canadians be asked to share?" he inquired. "If they are, it will then become the duty of the church to examine into the moral justification for this use of force, and to advise our members whether their participation therein or even consent to it, is Christian and justifiable."

Arab Gives View

M. S. Massoud, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian-Arab Friendship League, asked the committee if Britain's pledges to the Arabs are to be ignored because the Zionists claim political influence in the United States.

"The intent of the Zionists has come into the open," he said. "It is not a humanitarian project but a political scene." The cry is, "save the 100,000. Why the 100,000? There are 3,000,000 Jews. Why be careless about the rest?"

He said the average Jew and the average Arab want peace.

"Ambitious leaders have declared the Jew on the Palestine issue and are today creating confusion among English-speaking people," he continued.

"We, the Arabs, make a clear distinction between the Jew who is a follower of the Hebraic faith, and the political Zionist who aims to establish a kingdom or republic on charity (deducted from American and English taxes), to arm and equip it at the expense of world Jewry and expand it from the Nile to Euphrates."

Prof. Frank W. Notestein of

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Princeton, an expert on population trends, said he could not foresee how the Jews could achieve or hold a majority unless immigration sharply increased because, he declared, the Arabs multiply faster than the Jews.

CHURCHILL, WIFE ARRIVE ON QUEEN

Board Train For Florida And 6-Week Vacation

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, arrived in the United States on the Queen Elizabeth tonight.

The big cigar as usual was in his mouth. Attired in the uniform of the Royal Yacht Squadron, he appeared rested and in fine spirits as he talked with newsmen. Mrs. Churchill was with him.

Churchill said he hoped to see President Truman on March 5 in Fulton, Md., where Churchill will speak at Westminister College.

At a news conference shortly after he stepped off the big British liner, Churchill said he had no immediate thought of retiring from politics or ceasing "to lead the Conservative party until they can make arrangements for other leadership."

The wartime premier said he thought the problem of a national Jewish home in Palestine was "too difficult to be handled by one single nation alone."

"I am strongly in favor of a joint inquiry by the United States and Great Britain," he said, "adding "As you probably know, I am a Zionist from the beginning."

Atomic-Bomb Control

Questioned about the atomic bomb, Churchill said "I think it would be a great mistake to share the secret of the atomic bomb unless proper controls are established."

He declined to discuss British politics, commenting:

"I very rarely like to criticize the British Government aborad."

As cheers rose from the crowd at the pier, Churchill gave his historic V-for-victory sign.

Boards Train For Miami

The ruddy-cheeked Briton and his wife arrived with 12,385 Canadian service personnel from the European war theater who were on their way home. He was in high good humor, and said he believed he was "very well indeed."

After the news conference, the Churchills boarded a train for Miami, where they plan to spend six weeks with friends.

Discussing the United Nations Organization, he said "as to its chances, you are as good a judge as I am. As to the need for it, there is little question."

"On the whole, I have the feeling the winter is not going to be so bad as some fear." Churchill said when asked about conditions in Germany. "It isn't going to be a very lamentable trial. I think the Allies are doing the best they can under the circumstances."

To Paint In Florida

He did not confirm reports that he planned to work on his memoirs during his visit here.

"I don't know if I wrote them whether they'd be published," he parried.

The former Prime Minister carried a silver-headed walking stick. Mrs. Churchill wore a black Persian lamb hat and a black-cloth coat trimmed with black Persian lamb and touched off with a gay scarf.

It was the ninth visit Churchill had made to the United States, and the first since the end of the war. He has said he planned to spend part of his time in Florida painting.

WAC's Home After Serving As Ballast In Atlantic Gale

New York, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two hundred and twelve WACs who served as human ballast in an attempt to prevent the transport Athos II from sinking in an Atlantic gale were among the 3,557 passengers aboard the carrier Enterprise when it docked here today.

The "Big E," seven days out of Ponta Delgada in the Azores and two days late because of rough weather, also brought in 566 troops from the Liberty ship John S. Hood, which lost a propeller in a storm on New Year's Eve about 300 miles southwest of the Azores.

Darlings Of The Enterprise

The WACs were the darlings of the Enterprise not only because it was the first time the ship had carried females as passengers but also because of their bravery aboard the Athos II.

The Athos II left Le Havre last December 14, bound for New York. She ran into a terrific storm on December 21. The passengers said the French captain gave up the ship for lost.

WAC Major Katherine L. St. John, a native of Frankfort, Ky., was the senior officer in charge of the WACs. She formerly served as Staff Director of WACs assigned to the 9th Air Force. She said she had been married last August at Wurzburg, Germany, to Major James H. Atkinson, of the 9th Air Force, a resident of Georgetown, Texas.

Storm Hits During "Date Hours"

"The storm hit us December 21 at 1.30 P.M., while we were having our date hour in the officers' lounge," Major St. John said. She explained the date hour was a four-hour period held each day for WACs and Army enlisted personnel.

"Soldiers and WACs and furniture were thrown all over the place," she continued. "There was no hysteria at all when the WACs were ordered below as ballast. One girl fainted and one suffered a broken bone. Another had all her front teeth knocked out. Orange juice and eggs and mashed potatoes were all over the place and much of our food was ruined."

Major St. John said the WAC's remained aboard the crippled Athos II for eleven days after they reached the Azores because the near-by small town of Horta could not accommodate so many people. When finally transferred to the Enterprise they were quartered in admirals' and officers' lounges aboard the carrier.

WAC Sergt. Mickey Mahoney, 22, of Brooklyn, N.Y., said that "at the peak of the storm the Athos rolled 52 degrees every time she was hit by a wave." She said a French officer told her the wind velocity reached 124 miles an hour.

15 Litter Cases

The Enterprise carried fifteen litter cases and eighteen walking patients from the Athos II and the Hood.

Officers said the Enterprise would no longer be used as a troopship but would be laid up to become a shrine "for American naval power in this war."

Other ships scheduled to arrive here today were the John E. Schmeltzer, 637; Vincent Harrington, 33; Charles Crocker, 28; Marcus Tracy, 24; Thomas Jefferson, 24; U.S.S. Ariel, 3, and George M. Bibb, 464 prisoners with escort.

UNO Committee Members View Two Estates in Greenwich

STAMFORD, Jan. 14. — (AP) Two members of the United Nations Organization site committee today toured areas in southwestern Connecticut and nearby sections of New York state which the full committee did not reach until after dark when it was here three days ago viewing likely spots for UNO's permanent headquarters.

Francois Briere and Georgii Saksin, the French and Russian members of the group, made no formal comment on what they saw today, pending their report to the full committee.

Escorted by a committee composed of First Selectman George T. Barrett, Kingsley Gillespie, publisher of the Stamford Advocate, and Richard Childs, like Gillespie a representative of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce, Briere and Saksin toured the Mianus River Gorge area here, two estates in Greenwich, including one owned by sportsman Dan Topping, the Yale Farms area in North Castle, N. Y., and the William L. Ward estate at Pound Ridge, N. Y.

Both committee members, who went into the Mianus Gorge area itself and then had a view of the entire region from ex-heavyweight champion Gene Tunney's estate which overlooks it, were impressed by the landscape and by the recreational facilities afforded by Long Island Sound, Barrett said.

Among the advantages of this area which were cited to the investigators were its relative nearness to the airport at Rye, N. Y., and the private airport on the Ward estate at Pound Ridge which is big enough, Barrett said, to land a B-29.

New Meat Row Talks Fail, U.S. Aide Says

Chicago, Jan. 14 (AP)—Edgar L. Warren, United States Conciliation Service director, reports no progress in talks with union and company representatives in the meat industry dispute, which threatens to erupt Wednesday into a strike of 335,000 AFL and CIO workers.

"While there is no direct progress to report," he said last night, "... I am hopeful that a settlement will be reached."

Conferred Yesterday

Warren held a series of separate conferences yesterday with John E. Wilson, general superintendent of Swift & Co., and officers of the CIO United Packing House Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen unions.

The CIO demands an immediate increase of 17½ cents hourly for its 200,000 workers, and the AFL unions ask a similar adjustment. The packers have offered 7½ cents.

Warren said conferences would be held with other packing firms today while direct negotiations between Swift and the unions continue.

75 GI BABIES ARRIVE IN U.S.

20 Contract Measles In 45-Day Trip From New Zealand

San Francisco, Jan. 14 (AP)—Crowded into a converted freighter on a 45-day voyage from New Zealand, 75 babies — 20 of them just recovering from the measles—reached San Francisco today at last.

All of them children of American service men, they suffered from food shortages and overcrowded conditions, their war-bride mothers complained upon docking from Auckland aboard the S.S. Permanente.

With some 600 diapers needing a daily wash, laundering was limited to one washroom, one small tub and a small pantry equipped with two electric plates on which to boil water, said Mrs. Brenda Murphy, wife of a former Rhode Island corporal, and mother of a 9-month-old son.

No Special 'Infants' Food

She added she had no idea the trip would be of 45 days' duration.

"The women hadn't been told what conditions to expect," she declared. "No special food was provided for the infants aboard."

When the ship docked at Noumea, she said, the women were not allowed to go ashore until the vessel was shifted from navy to French piers after two days.

Measles started breaking out at Noumea, New Caledonia, she said, with twenty cases reported during the trip.

The war brides slept six to a cabin, with the only ventilation coming from a passageway leading to the deck, she reported. Three mothers, each with her infant, shared one cabin.

Milk Lasted 21 Days

Ensign Howard R. Davis, second steward, said fresh milk was available for 21 days and that despite his efforts to obtain more at each port, "it was impossible because of local health conditions to obtain a supply."

Mrs. Patricia Ghormley, 21, of Wellington, Australia, said the food aboard was "excellent—for adults, but for children—no."

Steamship company officials conceded living conditions aboard the ship, built in 1902 and used as a cement carrier before the war, were "not up to peacetime standards."

But they said that, while not surprised at hearing there were "complaints," the mothers should consider that if they had not embarked aboard the Permanente "it might have been months before the women could have been brought to this country."

Guam-Capturing Marine Division Is Disbanded

Camp Pendleton, Cal., Jan. 14 (AP) — Disbanding of the famed Guam-capturing 3d Marine Division which first saw action at Bougainville in September, 1943, has been completed at this camp, Marine officials announced today.

A portion of the division prevoiusly was inactivated at Guam.

Formed at Camp Elliott, Cal., under command of Maj. Gen. Allan H. Turnage, the 3d trained in New Zealand before smashing at Bougainville. It recaptured Guam in July, 1943, then moved to the battle of Iwo Jima. Its command had meanwhile been shifted to Maj. Gen. Graves B. Irskine.

Some Troops Due At New Orleans

[By the Associated Press]

Nineteen thousand service men, heading home from duty around the world, were expected to reach ports on the East West and Gulf coasts today aboard 28 troopships.

The vessels were scheduled to dock at New York, New, Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

3,636 On One Ship

Ships and units arriving:

AT NEW YORK—U.S.S. Enterprise, from La Havre: 3,636 troops transferred from the Athos, including 1st and 2d battalions of 118th Infantry Regiment; 899th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 160th Station Hospital; 200 WACs.

John E. Schmeltzer, from Bremen: 637 troops, including 1st Battalion, Headquarters Company of 175th Infantry Regiment; Company L, of 175th Infantry Regiment; Battery A, of 111th Field Artillery Battalion.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Vincent Harrington, from Antwerp, 33; Charles Crocker, from Antwerp, 28; Marcus Tracy, from Swansea, 24; Thomas Jefferson, 24, and U.S.S. Ariel, 3.

Frisco Returnees

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Biloxi, from Okinawa, 914 navy; Belet, from Pearl Harbor, 215 navy; Fra Berlanger, from Manila, 16 navy; Leon P. Chase, from Jinsen, 24 navy, LST 446, from Pearl Harbor, 75 navy; LST 790, from Pearl Harbor, 135 navy; LST 978, from Pearl Harbor, 76, mostly navy; LST 104, from Honolulu, 102 army; LST 1,140, from Pearl Harbor, 65 navy.

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Aconcagua from Honolulu, 1,360; Oxford, from Manila, 2,464; Bunker Hill, from Saipan, 2,188; Aurilla, from Yokosuka, 140; three LST's, from Pearl Harbor, 138.

Other Arrivals

AT SEATTLE—Miscellaneous personnel on following U.S.S. Savo Island, from Okinawa, 1,071 army; U.S.S. Howell Lykes, from Nagoya, 3,220 army.

AT TACOMA—U.S.S. Alpine, from Nagoya, 1,890 army.

AT SAN DIEGO—Assault cargo ship Arnet, 96 navy and marines.

AT NEW ORLEANS—Transport Florida, from Cristobal, 964.

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PMS BUDGET
UNO (500)
BY JOHN A. PARRIS

LONDON, JAN. 14-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS GENERALY ASSEMBLY CLEARED THE PATH TODAY FOR ITS INITIAL DISCUSSION OF ATOMIC ENERGY, PLACED OFFICIALLY ON THE AGENDA LAST NIGHT BY A DECISION OF THE PEACE AGENCY'S 14-MEMBER STEERING COMMITTEE.

THE ASSEMBLY ALSO SOUGHT TO BREAK A DEADLOCK BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND YUGOSLAVIA OVER THE 18TH SEAT ON THE CONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. NEITHER COUNTRY RECEIVED THE NECESSARY TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY IN VOTING SATURDAY, IN WHICH 17 MEMBERS WERE SELECTED.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES SAID HE WOULD OPEN A GENERAL DISCUSSION ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, INCLUDING ATOMIC ENERGY, EITHER LATE TODAY OR TOMORROW --- DEPENDING ON HOW RAPIDLY THE ASSEMBLY COMPLETES DISCUSSION OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

BYRNES ALSO MAY BE SELECTED TO PRESENT TO THE ASSEMBLY A SIX-POWER PROPOSAL RECOMMENDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE ATOMIC CONTROLS. THE PROPOSAL IS SPONSORED BY RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, FRANCE AND CHINA.

BYRNES SAID THAT NO DEFINITE DECISION HAD BEEN REACHED ON WHO WOULD MAKE THE PRESENTATION, BUT THAT THE MATTER PROBABLY WOULD BE DECIDED TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE MAJOR POWERS.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE RULED THAT ONE OF THE SPONSORING NATIONS WOULD PRESENT THE RESOLUTION. UNDER THE AGREED PROCEDURE, SUGGESTED BY BYRNES, THE RESOLUTION THEN WOULD BE REFERRED TO THE ASSEMBLY'S POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE FOR CONSIDERATION.

DEBATE ON ATOMIC CONTROLS MAY CONTINUE THROUGH FRIDAY OR SATURDAY. OTHER SPEAKERS ARE EXPECTED TO INCLUDE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT AND ANDREI J. VISHINSKY, RUSSIAN VICE COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PAUL HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM, ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT, SAID ANYONE WISHING TO SPEAK COULD DO SO.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE ALSO PLACED ON THE ASSEMBLY AGENDA A BRITISH PROPOSAL TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. THIS SUBJECT WAS CONSIDERED OF URGENT IMPORTANCE FOR ACTION BY THE DELEGATES AT THIS SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

A11

TWO CUBAN PROPOSALS, HOWEVER, FAILED TO REACH THE AGENDA. ONE, PROPOSING THE BROADENING OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE, WAS REFERRED TO THE ASSEMBLY'S LEGAL COMMITTEE. THE OTHER, ASKING FOR A DECLARATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF MAN AND NATIONS, WAS RULED UNNECESSARY ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS COVERED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

A PHILIPPINE REQUEST THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CALL IMMEDIATELY AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER GUARANTEES OF A FREE PRESS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WAS KEPT OFF THE AGENDA PENDING CLARIFICATION.

MEANWHILE, PLANS WERE MADE TO CALL THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEWLY CREATED SECURITY COUNCIL EITHER WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY. THE 11-MEMBER COUNCIL, EMPOWERED TO CONTROL THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE AND CALL FOR WORLD ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST AGGRESSORS, IS EXPECTED TO ARRANGE A MEETING OF CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND CHINA TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF TROOPS EACH OF THE 51 NATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE WORLD POLICE FORCE.

THE COUNCIL IS COMPOSED OF THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS, AS PERMANENT MEMBERS, AND AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, EGYPT, MEXICO, THE NETHERLANDS AND POLAND, AS NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

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LONDON,JAN.14--(AP)--A U.S.ARMY PROSECUTOR ASKED DURING COURT
MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS TODAY THAT COL.JAMES A.KILIAN, FORMER COMMANDING
OFFICER OF THE 10TH REINFORCEMENT DEPOT AT LICHFIELD, ENGLAND, BE
PLACED IN CUSTODY OR IN PHYSICAL SECLUSION TO PREVENT HIM FROM
INFLUENCING WITNESSES.

THE REQUEST WAS MADE BY CAPT.EARL J.CARROLL OF SAN BRUNO,
CALIF., DURING THE TRIAL OF A SERGEANT ACCUSED OF BRUTALITY TO MILITARY
PRISONERS AT THE DEPOT. THE COURT ADJOURNED WITHOUT RULING ON THE
MOTION.

KILIAN, A RESIDENT OF OAK PARK, ILL., IS NOT A DEFENDANT.

"IF THIS WERE IN ORDINARY COURT I'D ASK FOR A BENCH WARRANT TO BE
SWORN OUT IMMEDIATELY FOR HIS (KILIAN'S) ARREST," SAID CARROLL, WHO
EARLIER RECOMMENDED SUCCESSFULLY THAT LT.LEONARD W.ENNIS OF PEEKSKILL,
N.Y., BE CONFINED ON THE SAME GROUNDS.

THE PROSECUTION'S CHARGES OF ATTEMPTS TO INFLUENCE TESTIMONY CAME
DURING A CROSS EXAMINATION OF LT.GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY,
OKLA., A DEFENSE WITNESS, WHO TESTIFIED HE HAD SIX CONVERSATIONS WITH
COL.KILIAN SINCE THE TRIAL OPENED, AND THAT KILIAN HAD SAID HE
"WASN'T SUCH A BAD GUARDHOUSE LAWYER HIMSELF" AND WAS HOPING FOR A
MISTRIAL.

CURRENTLY ON TRIAL IS SGT.JUDSON H.SMITH OF CUMBERLAND, KY., ONE
OF NINE GUARDS AND TWO OFFICERS CHARGED WITH MISTREATING AMERICAN
MILITARY PRISONERS.

30.27 — 295

LONDON, JAN 14--(AP)--ADM. LORD MOUNTEVANS, FORMER REGIONAL COMMISSIONER FOR CIVIL DEFENSE OF THIS CITY URGED IN A TALK BEFORE THE WOMEN'S ADVERTISING CLUB TONIGHT THAT A SPECIAL MEDAL BE STRUCK IN RECOGNITION OF THE BRITISH HOUSEWIFE'S HEROISM AND FORTITUDE DURING THE WAR.

ADD xxx PEACETALKS---SCHEDULE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES CLEMENT DUNN, WHO ACCOMPANIED BYRNES TO LONDON, IS THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPUTIES' COUNCIL.

THE DEPUTIES ORIGINALLY WERE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN WORK TODAY, BUT ARE BEING HELD UP BECAUSE THUS FAR THE FRENCH HAVE REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE UNTIL THEY GET AN ANSWER TO THEIR QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

FRANCE ASKED THE BIG THREE POWERS WHAT HER ROLE WOULD BE IN THE BALKAN PEACE ARRANGEMENTS IN VIEW OF THE MOSCOW DECISION TO DRAFT BALKAN TREATIES WITHOUT FRANCE AND CHINA.

IT IS NOT EXPECTED THE REPLY WILL ALTER THE MOSCOW DECISION TO DRAFT TREATIES ON THE BASIS OF THREE POWERS ONLY, BUT THERE PROBABLY WILL BE REASSURANCE TO THE FRENCH -- AND INDIRECTLY TO OTHER COUNTRIES -- THAT THEY WILL HAVE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO PUT FORWARD THEIR VIEWS AT THE SCHEDULED MAY CONFERENCE, PROBABLY IN PARIS, INFORMED QUARTERS SAID.

JR530AES

A78

BY ROBERT C.WILSON (240)

PARIS, JAN. 14-(AP)-SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES HAS ASSURED FRANCE THAT THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WOULD ACCORD A DEFINITE WEIGHT TO ANY RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE OTHER 18 POWERS INTERESTED IN DRAFTING EUROPEAN PEACE PACTS, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

BYRNES ALSO SAID THAT THE THREE MAJOR POWERS HAVE NO OBJECTION TO FORMER ENEMY NATIONS BEING HEARD ON TREATIES THEY MUST SIGN.

REPLYING TO A QUERY BY THE FRENCH ON THE STATUS OF THE POTSDAM DECISION THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION WOULD BE THE FINAL RATIFYING BODY FOR PEACE TREATIES, BYRNES EXPLAINED THE INTENTION OF THAT DECISION WAS TO INCLUDE ONLY THOSE 21 NATIONS WHICH WERE ACTIVELY AT WAR WITH THE AXIS.

THE SECRETARY SENT HIS NOTE TO ANSWER A REQUEST BY FRANCE FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE RECENT MOSCOW DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING PEACE TREATIES, AND THE 21 NATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN PARIS NOT LATER THAN MAY.

HE SAID THE THREE MAJOR POWERS ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF PERMITTING INTERESTED COUNTRIES TO BE HEARD FROM ON ALL PHASES OF TREATY-MAKING,

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INTERESTED COUNTRIES TO BE HEARD FROM ON ALL PHASES OF TREATY-MAKING, INCLUDING THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT, THE CONFERENCE DEBATE AT PARIS AND THE FINAL WRITING.

THIS WOULD MEAN THAT COUNTRIES SUCH AS YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE WOULD HAVE A VOICE IN THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY.

FRANCE ALSO WAS ASSURED THAT THE DEPUTIES OF THE FIVE BIG POWERS--UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, RUSSIA, CHINA AND FRANCE--WOULD CONTINUE TO MEET REGULARLY AS WAS DECIDED AT POTSDAM, AND FURTHER THAT THE BIG FIVE DEPUTIES WOULD UNDERTAKE IMMEDIATELY THE PRELIMINARY DRAFTING OF THE ITALIAN PEACE PACT.

WR956PES

(EDS: MAKE A77 CQT)

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ADD XMAS-Omaha-

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE IS REPORTED DIRECTING THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE IN WHICH THREE MEN WERE BEATEN TO DEATH WHILE ASLEEP IN A HOUSE AT THE EDGE OF PASSAU, AND THE HOUSE BURNED.

ONE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SECURITY IN THE PASSAU REGION CAUTIONED AGAINST CONCLUDING THAT THE THREE OFFICERS WERE SLAIN BY THE NAZI UNDERGROUND, DECLARING THAT NO EVIDENCE HAD BEEN FOUND TO JUSTIFY SUCH AN ASSUMPTION.

GUARDS HAVE BEEN DOUBLED AROUND OFFICERS BILLETS IN THE PASSAU AREA, OFFICERS LIVING ALONE HAVE BEEN MOVED INTO HOTELS IN THE TOWN AND CURFEW REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN TIGHTENED FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS WHO ARE PERMITTED ON THE STREETS AFTER 10:30 P.M. ONLY IF THEY HAVE SPECIAL PASSES. ALL AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE AREA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO CARRY ARMS AT ALL TIMES.

RQ1221PES

UNION; JAN. 14--(AP)--THE

1933, ACTUALLY WAS SUPERVISED BY A

TAIN, A COPY OF A LETTER REPORTEDLY

FIRED THE BUILDING

THE BURNING OF THE REICHSTAG IN FEBRUARY,

CAPT. ERNST ROEHM, STORM TROOPER CHIEF-

EDLY WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE BAND UNION

DIRECTED TO MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG AND

CONTENTS OF THE LETTER, DIR

SIGNED BY ERNST KRUSE, WHO DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS THE LAST SURVIVOR OF 22 STORM TROOPERS WHO SET FIRE TO THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT STRUCTURE, WERE DISCLOSED BY ALLIED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS LAST NIGHT.

KRUSE ASSERTEDy, WHEN HE WROTE FROM SWITZERLAND ON JULY 18, 1934, THREE WEEKS AFTER THE HITLER BLOOD PURGE FROM WHICH HE FLED, THAT MARINUS VAN DER LUBBE, BEHEADED SIX MONTHS BEFORE AFTER CONVICTION ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON AND ARSON IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIR , ACTUALLY WAS A "MADLY AMBITIOUS" MEMBER OF ROEHM'S STAFF.

THE LETTER SAID VAN DER LUBBE CLIMBED INTO THE REICHSTAG ON ROEHM'S ORDERS TO SET FIRE TO ANTEROOMS, AND THAT UNKNOWN TO HIM VAN DER LUBBE, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BAND FOLLOWED ROEHM TO FIRE THE MAIN PORTIONS OF THE BUILDING.

"AFTER WE ASSEMBLED IN THE CELLAR OF THE PALACE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSTAG (GOERING), AN ORDER WAS RECEIVED SAYING VAN DER LUBBE WAS ALREADY IN THE HOUSE," THE LETTER SAID.

EACH MEMBER OF THE PARTY CARRIED A ROLL OF CELLULOID STRIPS

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AND A BAG OF POWDER," KRUSE CONTINUED. AFTER PLACING THESE MATERIALS IN DESIGNATED PLACES, THEY RETURNED TO A CELLAR ENTRANCE, WHERE ROEHM AND ANOTHER STORM TROOPER IGNITED THE STRIPS, BUT ONLY AFTER ROEHM HAD MADE SURE VAN DER LUBBE WAS STILL "JUMPING ABOUT IN THE ADJOINING HALL."

"SERPENTS OF FIRE IN ALL DIRECTIONS WERE ENCOUNTERED," THE LETTER SAID. "WE FLED AT ONCE. THE WORK WAS DONE."

KRUSE CHARGED THE FIRE WAS A PLOT TO BLACKMAIL THE COMMUNISTS, A CHARGE MADE REPEATEDLY BY THE COMMUNISTS, WHO CONTENDED AT THE TIME OF VAN DER LUBBE'S TRIAL THAT HE WAS ONLY A NAZI PLANT.

ROEHM DIED IN THE 1934 PURGE, THE LETTER SAID, BECAUSE HE THREATENED TO TELL ABOUT THE FIRE DURING A STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE STORM TROOPERS AND THE SS (ELITE GUARD). KRUSE HAS NOT BEEN FOUND, BUT INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS POINT OUT THE GESTAPO HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO RUN HIM

30.24—297

DOWN IN THE INTERVENING YEARS. THORIGNAL OF THE LETTER HAS NOT BEEN FOUND.

NIGHT LEAD GREECE

ATHENS, JAN. 14--(AP)--TWO ATHENS NEWSPAPERS, THE LEFTIST EAM ORGAN AND A GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION, REPORTED TODAY FOUR PERSONS WERE KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED, INCLUDING THREE GENDARMES, IN A CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS IN VOLOS AFTER A COMMUNIST PARTY DEMONSTRATION.

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HOWEVER, THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER SAID IT HAD NO REPORT OF THE CLASH.

MEANWHILE, BULGARIA WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE APPROACHED THE GREEK MILITARY MISSION IN SOFIA CONCERNING RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WHICH WERE DISRUPTED IN 1941.

A NEW SIX-PARTY COALITION OF CONSERVATIVES, WHICH HAS SPLIT THE LIBERAL PARTY OF PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS, WAS BRANDED BY THE PREMIER TODAY AS "AN ATTEMPT TO CREAT GREATER CLEAVAGE IN GREEK POLITICAL

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NEW CONSERVATIVE LINEUP THREATENS

...NAMES." SOPHOULIS LAST WEEK SAID THE NEW ... HAS MADE UP WHEN SOPHOCLES VENIZILOS, ...

...HIS GOVERNMENT. THE NEW COALITION WAS ... IS AND LED PART OF THE PARTY INTO ...

...A LIBERAL LEADER, SPLIT WITH SOPHOULIS A... NG POPULISTS. FOUR ...

...AGREEMENT WITH THE MONARCHY-SUPPORTING P...

(ATHENS—SUB FOLLOWING FOR ... SECOND GRAPH NIGHT LEAD GREECE.)

...ATHENS."

BEGINNING "THE MINISTER X XX ETC" AND ENDING "X X X ...

X X X PARTY DEMONSTRATION.

STAMATIS MERKOURIS, MINISTER OF PUBLIC ORDER, ANNOUNCED HE ... TE THE REPORTS.

WOULD GO TO VOLOS TO INVESTIGATE T...

MEANWHILE, BULGARIA X X X ETC.

LESSER CONSERVATIVE GROUPS JOINED THE LIBERAL AND POPULIST PACT ...

YESTERDAY. THE FOUR WERE THE ... UNIONISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, ...

NATIONAL LIBERALS AND REPUBLICANS.

ATHENS, JAN.14-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS DECLARED TODAY THAT THE NEW SIX-PARTY COALITION OF CONSERVATIVES WAS AN "ATTEMPT TO CREATE A GREATER CLEAVAGE" IN GREEK POLITICS.

LEFTIST COALITION REPRESENTATIVES, AFTER MEETING WITH THE PREMIER, DESCRIBED THE NEW GROUP AS "REACTIONARY." THE CONSERVATIVE COALITION HAS SPLIT SOPHOULIS' OWN LIBERAL PARTY.

SOPHOULIS PREVIOUSLY HAD DECLARED THAT THE CONSERVATIVE LINEUP THREATENED HIS GOVERNMENT, FORMED LAST NOVEMBER AFTER A LONG POLITICAL CRISIS IN WHICH THE BRITISH-SPONSORED REGENT, ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS, TRIED TO RESIGN.

SOPHOCLES VENIZELOS, WHO LED PART OF THE LIBERALS INTO THE CONSERVATION COALITION WITH THE MONARCHY-SUPPORTING POPULISTS, AGAIN DREW CRITICISM FROM THE PREMIER.

SOPHOULIS DECLARED HE HIMSELF HAD THE SUPPORT OF A MAJORITY OF LIBERALS.

FOUR LESSER CONSERVATIVE GROUPS, THE UNIONISTS, SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, NATIONAL LIBERALS AND REFORMISTS, PROCLAIMED UNITY WITH THE COALITION AT A RALLY ATTENDED BY 75,000 PERSONS YESTERDAY.

THE SOPHOULIS CABINET ORIGINALLY INCLUDED NEITHER MONARCHISTS NOR MEMBERS OF THE LEFTIST FIVE-PARTY COALITION KNOWN AS EAM AND WAS AN EFFORT TO ORGANIZE GREEK UNITY ON A MIDDLE COURSE. THE LEFTISTS, HOWEVER, HAVE ACCLAIMED THE GOVERNMENT BECAUSE OF THE PREMIER'S EARLIER SYMPATHY FOR THEIR PROPOSALS FOR ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL STABILIZATION.

QQ1027AES

JAN 15 1946

WARSAW, JAN. 14 - (AP) - THE GOVERNMENT TODAY ORDERED A GENERAL CENSUS OF POLAND'S POPULATION AS AN INFLUX OF REPATRIATES FROM THE EAST AND THE WEST BROUGHT NEW DEMANDS FOR LIVING SPACE.

THE MUSHROOM GROWTH OF CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS WAS REFLECTED IN AN ESTIMATE BY THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION THAT WARSAW'S POPULATION HAD INCREASED FROM 400,000 IN SEPTEMBER, 1945, TO 700,000 AT PRESENT. TENS OF THOUSANDS ARE LIVING IN CELLARS, MANY IN BUNKERS AND BOMB RUINS.

POLAND, WHOSE POPULATION IS ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY AT 23,000,000, HAD ITS LAST CENSUS IN 1931. A GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE NEW CENSUS, ORDERED FOR FEB. 14, WOULD NOT LIST NAMES, BUT WOULD BE A GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND WAS INTENDED TO DISCLOSE ACTUAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

JAN 5 1946

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WARSAW, JAN. 14-(AP)-AMERICAN INTERESTS INVOLVED IN POLAND'S NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES WERE ESTIMATED UNOFFICIALLY TODAY AT APPROXIMATELY $50,000,000 AND BRITISH INVESTMENTS AT 7,000,000 POUNDS ($28,000,000).

AMERICAN CAPITAL PRINCIPALLY WAS CONTRACTED IN THE GIESCHE WORKS, NEAR KATOWICE, WHICH INCLUDES COLLIERIES, FOUNDRIES, EHCMICAL AND ZINC-SMELTING PLANTS. AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID THE ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY WAS BELIEVED TO BE THE HEAVIEST INVESTOR.

GILBERT HOLLIDAY, COMMERCIAL SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY, SAID THE BEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE SHOWED BRITISH INVESTMENTS WERE PARTICULARLY HEAVY FOR THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY AND THE J.M.P.COATES COTTON THREAD INDUSTRY. THESE ARE SITUATED AT LODZ AND CRACOW.

POLISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY HILARY MINC, NOW DRAFTING A PLAN TO COMPENSATE FOREIGN OWNERS FOR PROPERTIES NATIONALIZED, HAS ESTIMATED THE TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN POLAND'S INDUSTRIES, IN 1939, AT $280,000,000. HE SAID ONE-THIRD OF THIS WAS GERMAN CAPITAL WHICH WILL BE NATIONALIZED WITHOUT COMPENSATING THE OWNERS.

EJ830PES

WARSAW, JAN. 14-(AP)- BRIG. GEN. BOLESLAW IZARSKI, FORMER CHIEF OF HOSPITALS OF POLISH GEN. WLADYSLAW ANDERS' SECOND CORPS ARMY IN ITALY, TODAY WAS APPOINTED BY THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE AS CHIEF OF ITS HEALTH SERVICE.

WARSAW, JAN 14--(AP)--PREMIER EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI WARNED THE POLISH PRESS OF ~~THIS NATION~~ TODAY THAT NO SPEECH BY ANY GOVERNMENT MEMBER MAY BE PUBLISHED WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF "INTERESTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, THE PRESIDENCY, OR THE GOVERNMENT."

THE PREMIER INSTRUCTED W. ZABLUDEWSKI, DIRECTOR OF THE MAIN OFFICE OF PRESS CONTROL TO ENFORCE THE ORDER.

THE PREMIER ASSERTED THAT ON MANY OCCASIONS HIS SPEECHES AND THOSE OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN "MISINTERPRETED AND WARPED."

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BUDAPEST, JAN. 14--(AP)--TWO HUNGARIAN OFFICERS, SENTENCED TO HANG AS WAR CRIMINALS BY THE PEOPLE'S COURT OF THIS NATION, WILL BE TURNED OVER TO YUGOSLAVIA FOR TRIAL ON SIMILAR CHARGES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE TWO DEFENDANTS, FORMER MAJ. GEN. JOZSEF GRASSY AND FORMER GENDARMERIE CAPT. MARTON ZORDI, RECEIVED THE DEATH SENTENCE ON FRIDAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MASSACRE OF MORE THAN 3,000 JEWS IN THE WINTER OF 1942.

THEY ARE THE FIRST HUNGARIANS TO BE TURNED OVER TO ANOTHER NATION FOR TRIAL.

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A77

NIGHT LEAD INDONESIAN (120)

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 14-(AP)-RENEWED VIOLENCE HAS BROKEN OUT AT MANY POINTS THROUGHOUT JAVA, THE BRITISH SAID TODAY.

IN BATAVIA, THE BRITISH SAID, INDONESIAN NATIONALIST FORCES ASSAULTED THE TAWAH TANGGI BARRACKS AND WERE HURLED BACK BY INDIAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY AMERICAN-BUILT SHERMAN TANKS.

OFF SEMARANG, BRITISH WARSHIPS TRADED SHOTS WITH INDONESIAN ARTILLERY AND BRITISH ARTILLERY SHELLED ROADBLOCKS IN THE AREA. NEAR BANDOENG, INDONESIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED A COMPANY OF INDIAN TROOPS AND IN THE AREA OF SOERABAJA THERE WERE ARTILLERY CLASHES.

A DUTCH NAVY SPOKESMAN CHINESE PIRATES WERE PREYING ON SMALL CRAFT BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND THE RIOW ISLANDS, AND THAT DUTCH NAVAL UNITS WERE BEING SENT TO PATROL THE AREA.

WR951PES

A DUTCH NAVAL SPOKESMAN, CHARGING THAT CHINESE PIRATES WERE PREY-
ING ON SMALL CRAFT BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND THE RIOUW ISLANDS, SAID
DUTCH NAVAL UNITS WERE BEING SENT TO PATROL THE AREA.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT COINCIDED WITH THE RESIGNATION OF REAR ADMIRAL
PIETER KOENRAAD, ACTING COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS NAVAL FORCES.
REAR ADMIRAL PINKE ARRIVED DURING THE DAY TO TAKE COMMAND.

A93FX
(130)
YOKOHAMA,JAN.14-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY EARLY IN THE OCCUPATION OF
JAPAN FOUND IT "NECESSARY TO HIRE MANY GERMAN NATIONALS RESIDING IN
JAPAN," COL.G.A.A.JONES, EIGHTH ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, SAID
TODAY.
ANNOUNCING A SECOND PURGE OF ALLEGED FORMER NAZIS FROM ARMY JOBS IN
JAPAN IS IN PROGRESS, JONES SAID "SUCH PERSONS WERE CONSIDERED
CLEAR OF ANY NAZI CONNECTIONS--AND THEY WERE AS FAR AS ANYONE COULD
JUDGE FROM INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME.
"WHEN WE RECEIVE ANY INFORMATION CONNECTING THEM WITH THE NAZIS
WE IMMEDIATELY RELEASE THEM."
JONES CITED OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE 21 WHICH PROHIBITS ANYONE ASSO-
CIATED WITH THE NAZI MOVEMENT FROM EMPLOYMENT WITH UNITED STATES FOR-
CES. MANY GERMAN NATIONALS HIRED AS INTERPRETERS OR SPECIALISTS
ALREADY HAVE BEEN RELEASED. OTHERS BELIEVED CLEARED OF NAZI CON-
NECTIONS WERE DISCHARGED ON BASIS OF NEW INTELLIGENCE REPORTS, JONES
SAID.
DS643APS NM SPOT

A31FX
PMS WAR-CRIMES (130)
YOKOHAMA, JAN.14-(AP)-YOUTHFUL, RIGIDLY-ERECT CAPT.KAICHI HIRATE
PLEADED INNOCENT TODAY TO CHARGES THAT HE AND HIS SUBORDINATES IN
COMMAND OF MURORAN CAMP NEAR HAKODATE, HOKKAIDO, WERE RESPONSIBLE
FOR DEATHS OF FOUR ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR.
COL.OLIVER E.G.TRECHTER, OF (10632 3/4 WILSHIRE BLVD.) LOS
ANGELES, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING HIRATE,
READ THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATIONS.
A MOTION BY ASSOCIATE DEFENSE COUNSEL LT.THOMAS J.MURPHY, JR.,
OF (72 MT.PLEASANT AVE.) MORGANTON, N.C., THAT CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS
BE STRICKEN WAS DENIED.
THE READING OF THE FIRST OF APPROXIMATELY 90 AFFIDAVITS OPENED
THE TRIAL.
PM223APS NM

A99KX
TOKYO, JAN.14-(AP)-JIJI NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY BOTH SHINTO AND
BUDDHIST PRIESTS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS LEADERS WILL SEEK ELECTION TO
THE JAPANESE DIET IN JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTIONS.
ENTRANCE OF RELIGIOUS FIGURES INTO THE POLITICAL RACE WAS SEEN AS
AN OUTGROWTH OF ALLIED DIRECTIVES ABOLISHING STATE SHINTOISM AND
GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.
JQ955PCS

A103KX
(130)
BY RUSSELL BRINES
TOKYO, JAN.14-(AP)-AN AMERICAN NAVH CAPTAIN AND A JAPANESE
ADMIRAL PUSHED MATCHSTICKS TO AND FRO ON THEIR TABLE TODAY--FIGHTING
AGAIN THE FAMOUS BATTLE OF KOMANDORSKIE ISLAND IN WHICH BOTH HAD
PARTICIPATED ON MARCH 26, 1943. AND BOTH WERE LEARNING, FOR THE
FIRST TIME, THE ANSWERS TO SEVERAL PUZZLES THAT HAD BAFFLED THEM FROM
THAT DAY TO THIS.
"WE WERE HERE," SAID CAPT.PEYTON HARRISON, ARRANGING HIS BATTLE
LINE OF MATCHSTICKS, "WHEN YOU OPENED F
CAME?"
"NO," REPLIED REAR ADM.AKIRA SOJI--"BUT YOU HIT US WITH YOUR
FIRST SALVO."
THEY MET IN PURELY SOCIAL FASHION TO
IN '43, HARRISON, BUT IN THE ICY ALEUTIANS
MCMORRIS, HAD BEEN OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR REAR ADM.CHARLES H.
ALEUTIANS. THEN COMMANDER OF THE U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE IN THE
CRUISER NACHI, SOJI, THEN A CAPTAIN, COMMANDED THE ENEMY HEAVY
THREE TRANSPORTS OF REINFORCEMENTS TO A JAPANESE TASK FORCE ATTEMPTING TO CONVOY
"WE HADN'T EXPECTED TO RUN INTO YOU," SOJI ACKNOWLEDGED, BUT THE
RESULTS OF THE BATTLE CONVINCED TOKYO THAT THE ALEUTIAN OUTPOSTS
COULDN'T BE SUPPLIED BY ORDINARY SURFACE CRAFT. CONSEQUENTLY
ORDERS SOON WERE GIVEN FOR EVACUATION OF KISKA ISLAND, HE SAID.
JQ1006PCS

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TOKYO, JAN.14-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY, IN A "CLARIFICATION"
OF ITS VIEWS TOWARD EMPEROR HIROHITO, DECLARED TODAY IT STILL
FAVORED ABOLITION OF THE TENNO (EMPEROR) SYSTEM BUT PROPOSED TO
LET THE PEOPLE DECIDE WHAT TO DO WITH THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.
THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED, THE JIJI NEWS SERVICE SAID, ON THE
OCCASION OF THE RETURN OF SANNI NOSAKA, ON THE
YEARS SELF EXILE IN RUSSIA AND CHINA. NOSAKA, PARTY LEADER, FROM 16
ASSERTED A BELIEF THAT COMMUNISM CAN BE REALIZED IN JAPAN WITHOUT
ABOLISHING THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM.
A NEW DEMAND THAT HIROHITO ABDICATE WAS VOICED BY MIMPO,
BUSTLING TOKYO TABLOID. IT
EXPLAINED THAT ITS ACTION WAS PROMPTED BY A RECENT ARTICLE IN THE
LONDON TIMES WHICH REPORTEDLY TOLD OF MOUNTING OPINION IN THE UNITED
STATES AND BRITAIN FAVORING RETENTION OF THE EMPEROR.
THE COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT CONTENDED THAT CONTINUANCE OF THE
FEUDALISTIC SETUP WOULD ENDANGER LASTING WORLD PEACE AND LEAD TO A
REVIVAL OF JAPANESE NATIONALISM. IT CONTINUED.
"THEREFORE, WE HAVE REACHED A COMPLETE AFTERMATH OF VIEWS ON
CORRECTING OUR POLICY OF OVERTHROWING THE TENNO SYSTEM. BY
ABOLITION OF THE TENNO SYSTEM WE MEAN ITS ABOLITION AS AN

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INSTITUTION OF STATE. AFTER THIS, WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT QUESTION. IT IS A QUESTION THAT SHOULD BE DECIDED BY THE WILL OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IN THE FUTURE WHEN THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF JAPAN HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED."
NN933PCS

A102KX
TOKYO, JAN.14-(AP)-KOREAN NATIONALS IN JAPAN WHO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED TRUSTEESHIP OVER KOREA TODAY SCHEDULED A MASS PROTEST MEETING FOR JAN.21, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.
JQ1002PCS

A96KX
(WEST OUT)
SHANGHAI--1ST ADD STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS (A53FX) XXX TEMPLE.
LATER, IN A PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH INSISTANCE ON EXTRA--TERRITORIAL RIGHTS ALTHOUGH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE GIVEN UP THEIRS, 3,000 STUDENTS CARRYING BANNERS AND SHOUTING SLOGANS PARADED BEFORE THE FRENCH CONSULATE.
NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO LODGE A PROTEST WITH CONSULATE OFFICIALS AND THE FRENCH CONSUL DID NOT HEAR OF THE DEMONSTRATION UNTIL HALF AN HOUR LATER.
GG854ACS NM

A90FX (SPOT)
CHUNGKING,JAN.14-(AP)-THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO BROADEN ITS BASIS WAS SUBMITTED FORMALLY TODAY AT THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE.
THE PLAN CALLED FOR REORGANIZATION OF THE PRESENT KUOMINTANG (GOVERNMENT) STATE COUNCIL INTO AN ALL-PARTY SUPREME POLICY-MAKING AND DIRECTIVE AUTHORITY, AND INCLUSION OF MEMBERS OF OTHER PARTIES IN THE EXECUTIVE YUAN OR CABINET.
GEN.CHOU EN-LAI, LEADER OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION, ADVOCATED IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE YOUNG MARSHAL, CHANG HSUEH-LIANG, AND GENERAL YANG CHU-CHENG WHO HAVE BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE SINCE THEY DETAINED CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR 12 DAYS IN 1936 AT SIAN. YANG CHU-CHENG WAS GOVERNOR OF SHENSI PROVINCE WHEN THE INCIDENT OCCURRED.
DS632APS

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ACTION ON A COMMUNIST DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF THE SOCALLED "YOUNG MARSHAL" CHIANG HSUEH-LIANG AND GEN. YANG HU-CHENG.
THEY HAVE BEEN KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE THEY ENGINEERED THE KIDNAPING OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN DECEMBER, 1936. PURPOSE OF THE KIDNAPING WAS TO ACHIEVE SUFFICIENT UNITY AMONG THE GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITS AND OTHER FACTIONS TO PRESENT GENERAL OPPOSITION TO THE JAPANESE.
NN132PCS

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TWO ARMIES OF THE REMAINING BORDER BLOCKADERS--THE 11TH AND THE 81ST--ARE UNDER THE DIRECT COMMAND OF THE MOHAMMEDAN GENERAL MA HUNG-KWEI, YEN SAID. HE LISTED THE "FIRST BLOCKADE RING" AS THE TWO ARMIES, WHICH ARE NORTHWEST OF YENAN; THE 165TH DIVISION IS LICHAN AND LOCHUAN, NORTH OF SIAN; THE NEW SECOND CAVALRY AND THE NEW 37TH DIVISION AT TUNG KUAN TO THE SOUTHEAST, THE 48TH AND 28TH DIVISIONS TO THE WEST AND THE 22ND ARMY AT YULIN TO THE NORTH.
THE 123RD, 144TH, 128TH DIVISIONS AND THE FIRST CAVALRY FORM THE SECOND BLOCKADE RING, YEN SAID.

(WEST OUT 1ST)
MANILA,JAN 14 (AP)-DR.W.C.VARNUM, TESTIFYING FOR UNRRA, TOLD TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS TODAY UNRRA OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1946 WILL BE LIMITED TO SMALL EMERGENCY DISTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING WORTH LESS THAN $2,000,000.
SENATOR TUNNELL (D-DEL.), WHO WITH SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF.) IS INVESTIGATING SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL, TOLD DR.VARNUM IT SEEMED A QUESTIONABLE POLICY TO DENY THE PHILIPPINES ADEQUATE UNRRA AID UNDER THE TECHNICALITY THE PHILIPPINES ARE PART OF THE UNITED STATES UNTIL THEY ARE INDEPENDENT.
PHILIPPINE REHABILITATION RESPONSIBILITY LIES WITH THE UNITED STATES "ESPECIALLY SINCE THE UNITED STATES PUTS UP 71 PERCENT OF UNRRA FUNDS," TUNNELL SAID.
VARNUM SAID UNRRA WAS PURCHASING FROM MILITARY AND OTHER SOURCES IN THE PHILIPPINES ANY AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT OR SUPPLIES FOR DISTRIBUTION IN CHINA.
GG852ACS

SURPLUS (240)
MANILA,JAN.14-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS INVESTIGATING DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MILITARY STOCKS LEFT TODAY FOR BATANGAS BASE "R" ON LUZON TO INQUIRE INTO CHARGES MADE BY AN ARMY SERGEANT THAT THE ARMY HAD ORDERED CLOTHING DESTROYED INSTEAD OF SOLD.
SENATORS TUNNELL (D-DEL) AND KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) CONCLUDED HEARINGS HERE BEFORE LEAVING TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGATIONS BY SGT.EMIL MAZEY, DETROIT,MICH., THAT SERVICEABLE CLOTHING WAS ORDERED BURNED AT BATANGAS. COL.RAYMOND B.OXREIDER, BASE "R" COMMANDANT, DENIED MAZEY'S TESTIMONY, SAYING ONLY MILDEWED AND ROTTED CLOTHING WAS DESTROYED.
QUESTIONING AT THIS MORNING'S HEARING DEVELOPED THE ARMY IS RELUCTANT TO RELEASE TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT AND THE NAVY IS RETAINING SMALL CRAFT WHICH CIVILIAN AGENCIES IN THE ISLANDS SAY IS NEEDED IN THE COPRA AND HEMP INDUSTRIES.
GEORGE MEADER, THE SENATORS' COUNSEL, ELICITED TESTIMONY FROM NAVY WITNESSES THAT THE NAVY IS "BURNING AND SINKING" LANDING CRAFT NEEDING MORE THAN 500 MAN-HOURS OF REPAIR WORK.
VICE ADM.J.L.KAUFFMAN, PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER COMMANDER, REPLIED HE DOUBTED IF ANY OF THE LANDING CRAFT THUS DESTROYED HAD ANY SALVAGE VALUE.
SPOKESMEN FOR THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL COMPANY, FORMERLY THE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, SAID HOWEVER, THEY COULD USE EVEN MOTORLESS HUTLS AS LIGHTERS FOR COPRA AND HEMP.
ARMY WITNESSES SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD ISSUED A WORLD-WIDE ORDER THAT NO OPERABLE MOTOR VEHICLES BE DECLARED SURPLUS. OFFICERS ON THE STAFF OF LT.GEN.W.D.STYERS, AMERICAN ARMY COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES, EXPLAINED NO MORE ARMY TYPE VEHICLES ARE BEING MADE AND SAID THE ARMY IS ANXIOUS TO RETAIN THE VEHICLES IT HAS.

(130)

HONOLULU, JAN.14-(AP)-SURFACE CRAFT, PLANES AND BEACH PATROLS COMBED WATERS OF MAJURO ATOLL IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TODAY FOR 12 PERSONS MISSING IN THE CRASH OF AN ARMY C-46 SKYTRAIN. THE PLANE PLUNGED INTO THE SEA EARLY YESTERDAY ONLY A MILE FROM THE END OF MAJURO AIRSTRIP, WITH 29 MEN ABOARD.

TEN SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP FROM THE SEA, AND SEVEN FROM THE SURF, THE NAVY SAID. PROSPECTS OF FINDING OTHERS WERE TERMED REMOTE.

THE PLANE, CARRYING A PILOT, FIVE CREWMEN AND 23 PASSENGERS, HAD ESTABLISHED RADIO CONTACT WITH THE FIELD AFTER ITS TAKEOFF BUT THE NAVY SAID THAT IT SENT NO DISTRESS SIGNAL BEFORE CRASHING IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE AIRSTRIP.

NAMES OF CASUALTIES AND SURVIVORS--NONE OF WHOM WAS SERIOUSLY INJURED--WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED.

JQ840PCS

A129KX

WEST OUT

HONOLULU, JAN.14-(AP)-LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, MID-PACIFIC ARMY COMMANDER TODAY DISAPPROVED A SOLDIER PROPOSAL THAT A G.I. COMMITTEE TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON TO PRESENT ITS VIEWS ON DEMOBILIZATION TO CONGRESS.

"I CONSIDER THE MATTER CLOSED, UNLESS THE WAR DEPARTMENT DIRECTS ME TO SEND A COMMITTEE OF ENLISTED MEN TO WASHINGTON," RICHARDSON SAID.

THE PROPOSAL THAT A COMMITTEE MAKE THE TRIP WAS ADVANCED AT A MASS MEETING LAST SATURDAY.

JQ1140PCS

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A76

NIGHT LEAD HAITI (140)

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, JAN. 14-(AP)-ELECTIONS FOR A NEW HAITIAN LEGISLATURE PROBABLY WILL BE HELD WITHIN TEN DAYS, AND THE THREE-MAN MILITARY JUNTA WHICH OVERTHREW THE IRON REGIME OF PRESIDENT ELIE LESCOT HAS SCHEDULED A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION FOR APRIL 15, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE ALREADY WERE BEGINNING THEIR CAMPAIGNS, AS CONDITIONS THROUGHOUT THIS MOUNTAINOUS ISLAND REPUBLIC RETURNED TO NORMAL.

THE JUNTA, IN THE FIRST GOVERNMENT PRESS CONFERENCE IN 12 YEARS, SAID LESCOT AND HIS WIFE AND FAMILY HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

(LESCOT AND HIS FAMILY ARRIVED IN MIAMI. HE MADE NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS IMMEDIATE PLANS.)

THE JUNTA, COMPRISING COL. FRANK LAVAUD, MAJ. ANTOINE LEVELT AND MAJ. PAUL MAGLOIRE, SAID IN A COMMUNIQUE THAT MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT WOULD SERVE IN THAT CAPACITY WITHOUT SALARY AND WOULD ACCEPT PAY ONLY AS MEMBERS OF THE ARMY.

WR949PES

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BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JAN 14—(AP)—COLOMBIA'S HIGHEST DECORATION, THE CRUZ DE BOYACA, WAS AWARDED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO GEN. H.H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, WHO ARRIVED HERE TODAY FOR A TWO DAY STOPOVER DURING A TOUR OF THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(THE GENERAL WAS ACCORDED MILITARY HONORS AT THE AIRPORT, WHERE HE WAS GREETED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN C. WILEY AND PERSONNEL FROM THE EMBASSY, COLOMBIAN WAR MINISTER LUIS TAMAYO AND HIGH RANKING COLOMBIAN OFFICERS.

A101KX

SYDNEY, TUESDAY, JAN.15-(AP)-JAPANESE REAR ADM.HAMANAKA TODAY WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY SHOOTING, BY AN AUSTRALIAN MILITARY COURT AT MOROTAI WHICH FOUND HIM GUILTY OF ORDERING THE KILLING OF AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND OF ILL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

"THIS IS A CONSPIRACY AGAINST MYSELF AND JAPAN," HE SHOUTED AS SENTENCE WAS READ. "I AM VERY DISCONTENTED."

THE SAME COURT ACQUITTED COMMANDER BARON TAKASAKI ON A SIMILAR CHARGE. THE BARON TESTIFIED THAT HE HAD BEEN HATED BY BOTH HIS SUPERIORS AND HIS SUBORDINATES BECAUSE OF HIS "PRO-BRITISH" ATTITUDE.

JQ1001PCS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, JAN. 14--(AP)--BRIG. GEN. DALE V. GAFFNEY, COMMANDING THE ALASKAN DIVISION OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, REPLIED TO PROTESTS ABOUT SLOW DEMOBILIZATION TODAY IN A STATEMENT DECLARING THE COMMAND HAS BEEN AND STILL IS AHEAD OF ITS REDEPLOYMENT SCHEDULE.

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DISCONTENT BECAME VOCAL S TURDAY, WHEN A GI SPKESMAN SAID THE "MEN FEEL LIKE FOOLS" DOING NOTHING AND ASKED TO BE FURNISHED "ONE GOOD REASON WHY THE ALASKAN DIVISION STILL IS IN OPERATION."

GEN. GAFFNEY SAID PLANS FOR REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL HAD BEEN DRAWN UP SOME TIME AGO AND APPROVED BUT THAT SINCE THE ALASKAN COMMAND WAS LARGE IT WOULD TAKE TIME TO SO [illegible] CARRY THEM OUT.

BY GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON, JAN.14-(AP)-THE BIG FOUR ALLIES IN EUROPE ARE FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TO BE TAKEN AS REPARATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH OCCUPATION ZONES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

OFFICIALS CLOSE TO THE QUESTION, WHO ASKED TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, SAID THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL'S AGREEMENT IN BERLIN LAST FRIDAY ON THE AMOUNT OF

SAID THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL'S AGREEMENT IN BERLIN LAST FRIDAY ON THE AMOUNT OF STEEL PRODUCTION TO BE ALLOWED GERMANY BRIGHTENED PROSPECTS FOR ACCORD ON OTHER BASIC PRODUCTS.

THEY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE OF REACHING FINAL AGREEMENT BY THE FEB. 2 DEADLINE ON THE AMOUNT OF REPARATIONS TO BE TAKEN FROM THE THREE ZONES. THE POTSDAM BIG THREE COMMUNIQUE HAD FIXED THAT DATE.

HOPES NOW ARE THAT THE AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED ANYWHERE FROM A MONTH TO TWO MONTHS FROM THEN, THE OFFICIALS SAID.

REVELATION THAT THE BIG FOUR WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO MEET THE FEB. 2

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DEADLINE CAME AFTER THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD MADE PUBLIC THE TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT REACHED DEC. 21 AT A PARIS REPARATIONS CONFERENCE ATTENDED BY 18 NATIONS.

MAJOR POINTS IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT WERE ANNOUNCED AT THE CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE. THESE INCLUDED:

1. A DECISION ON THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF REPARATIONS WHICH EACH OF THE 18 COUNTRIES WILL GET FROM WESTERN GERMANY.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTER-ALLIED REPARATION AGENCY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN BRUSSELS TO ALLOCATE REPARATIONS MATERIALS AMONG THE MEMBER GOVERNMENTS.

3. AGREEMENT TO POOL ALL GOLD MONEY FOUND IN GERMANY AND GIVE IT TO THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH GERMANY TOOK GOLD IN PROPORTION TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LOSSES.

RUSSIA AND POLAND WERE NOT REPRESENTED AT PARIS. THE POTSDAM AGREEMENT PROVIDED THAT RUSSIA WOULD TAKE ITS REPARATIONS FROM ITS OWN OCCUPATION ZONE, RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL 25 PER CENT OF THE AVAILABLE INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT FROM THE WESTERN ZONES, THEN SHOULD SATISFY POLISH REPARATIONS CLAIMS FROM ITS OWN ALLOCATION.

A60WX

AT PARIS, INDUSTRIL AND OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT WERE PUT INTO ONE REPARATIONS CATEGORY, AND EVERYTHING ELSE INTO ANOTHER. THE UNITED STATES ORIGINALLY WAS ASSIGNED 28 PER CENT OF BOTH CATEGORIES.

BECAUSE MOST GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COULD BE USED TO GREATER ADVANTAGE IN LIBERATED EUROPE, THE U.S. RENOUNCED ITS RIGHT TO 16.2 PER CENT OF ITS ALLOCATED INDUSTRIAL PERCENTAGE.

THE BIGGEST SHARES OF REPARATIONS FOR THE COUNTRIES ATTENDING THE PARIS CONFERENCE WILL GO TO BRITAIN, WHICH GETS 27.8 PER CENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY AND 28 PER CENT IN THE OTHER.

ALL 18 COUNTRIES ATTENDING THE PARIS CONFERENCE NOW HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT THE SHARES DECIDED ON EXCEPT GREECE, WHICH GOT 4.35 PER CENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REPARATIONS AND 2.7 PER CENT IN THE NON-INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE ALSO AGREED TO ALLOCATE A SHARE OF THE REPARATIONS TO HELP REHABILITATE VICTIMS OF GERMAN AGGRESSION OR PERSECUTION, WHO, FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, CANNOT BE REPATRIATED TO THE COUNTRIES WHERE THEY LIVED BEFORE THE WAR.

THIS FUND WILL CONSIST OF ALL GOLD, EXCEPT GOLD MONEY, WHICH WAS FOUND BY THE ALLIED FORCES IN GERMANY, AND AN ADDITIONAL SUM OF $25,000,000 FROM GERMAN ASSETS IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES WHICH ARE MADE

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AVAILABLE FOR REPARATION.
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE ESTIMATED THAT GERMANY LOOTED WELL OVER $700,000,000 IN GOLD FROM VICTIM COUNTRIES IN PRE-WAR AND WAR YEARS.
THE TOTAL UNCOVERED THUS FAR SINCE GERMANY'S DEFEAT IS ONLY BETWEEN $200,000,000 AND $300,000,000.
OFFICIALS SAID THE BRUSSELS INTER-ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMITTEE WOULD MEET FOR THE FIRST TIME EARLY IN FEBRUARY, WITH DUDLEY M.PHELPS AS U.S. REPRESENTATIVE.
VH851PES

(200)
WASHINGTON, JAN.14-(AP)-THE NAVY ASSERTED TODAY THAT ITS PART IN TRAINING AND EQUIPPING A BRIGADE OF ROYAL NETHERLANDS MARINES WAS "THOROUGHLY CONSISTENT WITH THE FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."
THE STATEMENT, BY H.STRUVE HENSEL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, WAS IN A LETTER TO REP. ANDERSON (R-CALIF), A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE.
ANDERSON, INSERTING THE LETTER IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, SAID HE HAD ASKED THE NAVY FOR COMMENT ON A STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE LAST DEC. 11 BY REP.PATTERSON (D-CALIF).
PATTERSON ASSERTED THAT SINCE THE POLICY OF THE U.S. IS "NOT TO INTERFERE IN OTHER NATIONS' INTERNAL AFFAIRS, X X I AM AMAZED THAT OUR NAVY DEPARTMENT HELPED ARM, TRAIN AND EQUIP DUTCH TROOPS WHO ARE NOW FIGHTING THE INDONESIAN PEOPLES IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES."
HENSEL SAID THE DECISION TO TRAIN AND EQUIP THE DUTCH MARINES WAS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES-BRITISH COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF IN 1943, "HAVING PARTICULARLY IN MIND OPERATIONS WHICH MIGHT HAVE TO BE UNDERTAKEN AGAINST THE DUTCH EAST INDIES TO FREE THEM FROM THE JAPANESE."
AFTER V-J DAY, HE CONTINUED, IT WAS "MILITARILY DESIRABLE" THAT THE TRAINING BE COMPLETED TO ASSIST IN DISARMING THE JAPANESE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.
VH901PES

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WASHINGTON, JAN 14-(AP)-THE NAVY CUT A DEMOBILIZATION CORNER TODAY.
IT RULED THAT PERSONNEL LACKING SUFFICIENT POINTS FOR IMMEDIATE DISCHARGE MAY BE RELEASED AS MUCH AS 45 DAYS EARLY PROVIDED "SUITABLE WORK" CANNOT BE FOUND FOR THEM TO DO.
ANNOUNCING THE DECISION OVER THE WEEKEND, VICE ADM.LOUIS E.DENFELD, CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PERSONNEL, TOLD REPORTERS THE MOVE "WILL TEND TO MEET COMPLAINTS THAT MEN'S TIME IS NOT BEING USED TO ADVANTAGE."
GG621AES

WASHINGTON, JAN 14-(AP)-THE ARMY AND NAVY WILL JOIN SHORTLY IN ANNOUNCING THE DATE, LOCATION AND OTHER DETAILS OF THE FORTHCOMING ATOMIC BOMB TESTS AT SEA.
ANNOUNCING THIS OVER THE WEEKEND, VICE ADM. W.H.P.BLANDY TOLD NEWSMEN THAT MANY OF THE SAME DETAILED PREPARATIONS THAT WENT INTO WARTIME ISLAND-ASSAULTING CAMPAIGNS ARE INVOLVED IN PLANNING FOR THE HISTORIC EXPERIMENT.
BLANDY, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR SPECIAL WEAPONS, SAID THE TESTS CANNOT BE CONDUCTED BEFORE SPRING. HE ADDED THAT "QUITE A LARGE FORCE" WILL BE NEEDED.
GG720AES

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14-(AP)-PETER BERGSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, URGED THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND RECOGNITION OF PALESTINE AS THE HEBREW NATION.
BERGSON, WHO SAID HE WAS RUSSIAN BORN BUT NOW CLAIMS PALESTINE AS HIS HOME, DESCRIBED THE HEBREW COMMITTEE OF NINE MEMBERS AS THE "TEMPORARY NATIONAL AUTHORITY SPEAKING FOR AND REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF THE HEBREW NATION."
THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE NAMED BY BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO INQUIRE INTO THE JEWISH SITUATION IN THE LEVANT, ASKED HIM WHETHER HIS ORGANIZATION HAD A CONSTITUTION AND IF SO TO SUBMIT IT. THE DELEGATES ALSO ASKED FOR HIS DEFINITION OF A HEBREW.
HE DESCRIBED A HEBREW AS A RESIDENT OF PALESTINE, OR A PERSON OF HEBREW EXTRACTION WHO WISHED TO GO TO PALESTINE.
DR.ISAAC STEINBERG OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE FREELAND LEAGUE FOR JEWISH TERRITORIAL COLONIZATION, WHICH HE SAID HAS 2,000 MEMBERS, RECOMMENDED AS A PERMANENT SOLUTION OF THE JEWISH QUESTION THAT A LARGE UNDEVELOPED AREA IN ONE OF THE UNINHABITED SPACES OF THE WORLD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR JEWISH COLONIZATION.
HE SAID THAT THE FREELAND LEAGUE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT THE WHOLE FUTURE OF JEWRY MUST BE BOUND UP WITH PALESTINE. HE MENTIONED AUSTRALIA AS ONE OF THE POSSIBLE AREAS FOR COLONIZATION.
DOROTHEA DETZER, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, RECOMMENDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CALL A CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE WHOLE QUESTION OF MIGRATION, AS THE PALESTINE PROBLEM IS BUT ONE SMALL SEGMENT.

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (120)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES MAKE 406,000 IDLE.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS SAY WILL SETTLE 30 PER CENT WAGE RATE INCREASE DEMAND AGAINST FORD MOTOR COMPANY FOR 17 7/2 PER CENT BOOST RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD IN GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE. NATIONAL LABOR REPARATIONS BOARD SUMMONS GENERAL MOTORS TO HEARING JAN.23 ON CIO CHARGES CORPORATION REFUSED TO BARGAIN WAGES IN GOOD FAITH.
LEGISLATIVE--CONGRESSIONAL SPOKESMEN DEMAND QUICK ACTION TO END STRIKES; OTHERS PREDICT LONG COMMITTEE DELAY FOR PRESIDENT'S FACT-FINDING LEGISLATION.
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT--SOME 200,000 CIO UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS POISED TO STRIKE TODAY (TUE); WOULD BOOST IDLE TO MORE THAN 600,000, HIGHEST IN RECENT YEARS.
COMMUNICATIONS--NORMAL TELEPHONE SERVICE RETURNS AS STRIKING EQUIPMENT WORKERS CALL OFF PICKET LINES AND NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TELEPHONE WORKERS POSTPONES THREATENED STRIKE FOR 30 DAYS.
ER723PCS

A78CX(GLANCE)
STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) 416,000 KEPT IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
COMMUNICATIONS--NATIONWIDE TELEPHONE STRIKE DELAYED 30 DAYS; UNION HEAD EXPRESSES HOPE WAGE ISSUE CAN BE SETTLED WITHOUT WALKOUT, ASKS WESTERN ELECTRIC INSTALLATION WORKERS TO WITHDRAW PICKETS FROM EXCHANGES.
STEEL--STEEL OPERATIONS APPROACH NORMAL AFTER CIO WALKOUT POSTPONED UNTIL NEXT SUNDAY MIDNIGHT AT PRESIDENT'S REQUEST, UNION AND STEEL COMPANIES REPORTED ONLY FEW CENTS APART ON WAGE ISSUE.
ELECTRICAL--CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS SPOKESMAN TELEGRAPHS UNION LOCALS STRIKE OF 200,000, SET FOR TOMORROW, WILL NOT BE POSTPONED.
MEAT PACKING--GOVERNMENT CONCILATION CONFERENCES CONTINUE IN CHICAGO BUT OUTLOOK FOR AVERTING MEAT INDUSTRY STRIKE WEDNESDAY REMAINS DARK.
CONGRESS--STRONG SENTIMENT REPORTED IN CONGRESS FOR STIFF UNION-CONTROL LEGISLATION; HOUSE CONSIDERING BILL TO PENALIZE UNIONS STRIKING IN VIOLATION OF CONTRACTS AND TO CURB UNION POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.
MS724ACS

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LONDON, JAN. 14-(AP)-AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT WAS PUT IN CHECK TODAY WHEN FIVE RUSSIAN MASTERS OF THE PAWN AND PIECE FAILED TO APPEAR.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON SAID IT HAD NO INFORMATION ON THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

W. HATTON-WARD, TOURNAMENT DIRECTOR, POSTPONED THE FIVE GAMES IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS WERE TO HAVE PLAYED OPENING ROUNDS TODAY BUT STARTED THE TOURNAMENT ON SCHEDULE WITH OTHER MATCHES.

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HATTON-WARD SAID THE RUSSIANS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO PLAY IN THE TOURNEY AND WHEN THEY HAD NOT ARRIVED LAST FRIDAY HE CABLED MOSCOW. "THERE HAS BEEN ABSOLUTE SILENCE SINCE THEN," HE SAID.

COMPETITORS INCLUDE SIR GEORGE THOMAS, THE BRITISH MASTER; DR. M. EUWE OF HOLLAND, FORMER WORLD CHAMPION; A. S. DENKER, U.S. CHAMPION, AND ARTURO POMAR, 14-YEAR-OLD SPANISH CHESS PRODIGY.

Kenney Opposes U.S. Delegates On Trustees

J. SMITH

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Official sources disclosed today that American civilian and military officials at the United Nations General Assembly were split over whether American-conquered Japanese islands should be placed under UNO sovereignty.

While the American delegation sought solution to this question, it was disclosed that the newly elected security council, confronted with the twin tasks of controlling atomic energy and preventing another world war, had been summoned to hold its first meeting Thursday.

Byrnes, Bevin To Speak

Indications were that United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky would speak at the opening session, which will be devoted primarily to organization.

Bevin is also expected to address the Assembly tomorrow. The British Cabinet today heard an outline of his speech.

Reports from the Cabinet meeting said Bevin would offer the British mandates of Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland to the UNO's trusteeship council, but would reserve the mandates over Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

Reservations Explained

The reservations, it was said, would be made on the grounds that Trans-Jordan is ready for independence and that action on Palestine should await the report of the British-American commission now studying problems of that country.

The disagreement over the trusteeship question, meanwhile, held the attention of the American officials.

The delegates themselves were said to favor a trusteeship plan for the Pacific islands, while their special military adviser, Gen. George C. Kenney, argued that the United States should retain any islands of military value.

May Go To Truman

Delegeates said that if Kenney held out the disagreement could be considered as tantamount to an issue between the State and War departments and would have to be referred to President Truman for settlement.

Kenney, chief of the Pacific air staff, could not be reached immediately for comment. Previously expressed American military opinion, however, was that the United States should not run the risk of having to reconquer islands won with American blood.

On the other hand, officials said that the State Department argued that the United States had agreed to preliminary trusteeship plans during the San Francisco conference and should not set a precedent for others by withholding the islands.

One Of Major Tasks

Formation of trusteeship policies was one of the major tasks awaiting the assembly, which remained adjourned today until 4 P.M. to allow time for committee meetings. Under the trusteeship plan, one nation or a group of nations would administer territories placed under UNO control.

A call for quick action on the trusteeship question was expected to be made by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on the floor of the assembly this week during the general policy debate.

There was some disagreement among the American delegation as to exactly how much control the United States would lose if she agreed to United Nations sovereignty over the Pacific islands. Some sources said it was unlikely that the delegation would propose a trusteeship arrangement without stipulating that the United States alone should act as controlling agent for the UNO.

UNO Sovereignty, U.S. Control

Under an agreement such as that, the United Nations would have soverignty over the islands and the United States would have immediate control over them.

Delegates said the State Department could be expected to adhere to the policy of not asking for the United States any special commercial privileges in trustee territories she controlled.

Meanwhile, Secretary Byrnes's opening speech in the debate yesterday was warmly hailed in the London press. Byrnes asked early action to establish a UNO atomic-energy commission and said the United States was "conscious of its responsibility" in world affairs.

As the Assembly's sterring committee charted the Assembly's course this morning and the legal committee met to consider a Cuban proposal that the steering committee be enlarged, the five major powers remained unable to agree on a nominee for secretary-general.

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The use of atomic weapons to keep the peace was suggested to United Nations General Assembly delegates today as world statesmen pleaded for the rapid establishment of a commission to control atomic energy.

J. SMITH

Australian Navy Minister N. J. O. Makin, destined to become the first president of the Security Council, which will control the world police force, said in a statement that there was "nothing in the nature of atomic weapons which excludes them" from the police force arsenal.

The suggestion brought a quick reply during the general policy debate from Netherlands Premier Schermerhorn, who asserted that a peaceful world must be built upon "moral principles" and cautioned against attempting to achieve international cooperation through fear.

Plan Urged To Scatter Forces Supplied To UNO

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—A plan that United States forces assigned to the United Nations "world police force" be scattered geographically has been brought to London by American representatives, informed sources said today.

American troops thus would be within reach of any spot where the world force might be called on to put down aggression.

Many details of the plan still are under consideration, these sources said, with the work being kept secret pending negotiations with other members of the United Nations military staff committee—Russia, Britain, France and China.

Plan Balanced Contingents

Tentatively principles on which the Americans were reported working included:

1. Each geographical unit should contain balanced contingents on air and sea power.

2. The size of the forces should be determined by two factors—the job they might be required to tackle and the power required to give UNO the same prestige militarily that it is acquiring politically. Officers working on the plans say the second factor will probably mean a larger contingent than military necessity alone would dictate.

3. Quotas of countries would be worked out on a basis of their resources. For example, the United States and Britain probably would contribute the lion's share of naval and strategic air power. Russia presumably would be asked for a

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higher proportion of ground forces.

Agreement's Real Teeth

Under the charter each of the United Nations must negotiate an agreement setting forth the power and facilities it will make available toward keeping the peace.

These agreements will be the real teeth of the agency and officials working on them say it is unlikely that any will be concluded for six months to a year.

Congress will have to approve the American agreement.

The military staff committee, which works under the Security Council, is expected to meet for the first time early next week.

UNO DELEGATES GIVEN BANQUET BY ATTLEE

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(AP) Prime Minister Clement Attlee gave the chief delegates to the United Nations Assembly a banquet tonight in the historic hall of Greenwich Naval College, and the American delegation made the only faux pas by turning up in tuxedos instead of ordinary suits.

The meal consisted of only three courses, but they included mushroom soup, chicken, ham, braised and mashed potatoes, peas, cauliflower and fluffy dessert. British restaurants are allowed to serve, after the soup, only one main dish, one kind of potatoes and one vegetable.

U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Senator Tom Connally and Senator Arthur Vandenberg were embarrassed about having misunderstood the request to wear "uniform or lounge suit," but Connally joked: "We always wear dinner jackets for lounging."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt came in a black dress and wore a fur cape in the huge, chilly hall.

FEW WOMEN IN UNO ASSEMBLY

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—It's not a woman's show in Central Hall. Of the 185 United Nations Organization delegates representing fifty-one nations meeting in the big assembly hall, only five are women—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, British Minister of Education; Miss Jean R. McKenzie of New Zealand, Miss Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic and Mrs. Evdokia Uralova, Peoples Commissioner for Education in White Russia.

The star attraction is still Mrs. Roosevelt. Crowds gather daily to watch her arrive and depart. Even British newsmen can be seen getting her autograph.

BEVIN'S UNO SPEECH HEARD BY CABINET

London, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The British Cabinet heard today an outline of the speech Foreign Secretary Bevin is expected to make to the United Nations Assembly tomorrow.

Reports from the Cabinet meeting were that Bevin would offer the British mandates of Tanganyika, the Cameroons and Togoland to the UNO Trusteeship Council, but would reserve the mandates over Palestine and Trans-Jordan. The reservations, it was said, would be made on the ground that Trans-Jordan is ready for independence and that action on Palestine should await the report of the Anglo-American commission now studying the problems of that country.

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said today she felt Nazi satelite nations such as Italy should be admitted to the UNO "as soon as they are qualified."

Lichfield Commandant May Face Army Court

London, Jan. 15 (AP)—Charges of subornation of perjury, conspiracy, intimidation of witnesses and dereliction of duty against Col. James A. Kilian, of Highland Park, Ill., commandant of an American Army detention camp at Lichfield, were ordered prepared today for consideration by a United States court-martial.

The court, trying nine enlisted men and two officers for alleged ill-treatment of American military prisoners at the camp, also recommended Kilian's removal from the London area, but that he remain in the United Kingdom, available for recall as a witness.

The court's order was decided upon in a private session after Capt. Earl J. Carroll of San Bruno, Cal., of the prosecution staff, declared Kilian had instructed witnesses how to testify.

RUSSIANS OPEN TRIAL OF 18

Extermination of 2,200,000 Is Laid to Germans at Minsk

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Moscow radio reported today that the war crimes trial of eighteen German army officers accused of directing the extermination of 2,200,000 White Russian civilians and prisoners of war opened today at Minsk.

Heading the group of accused officers was Lieut. Gen. Johann George Richert, former commander of the Thirty-fifth Infantry and 286th Security Division, the broadcast said, and added that others on trial included Maj. Gen. Gottfried Sdorf, former commander of the Mogilev area.

Russian prosecutors accused the group of responsibility for the destruction of 209 towns, 10,000 collective farms and 1,150 hospitals, clinics and laboratories, according to the report.

German Heavy Cruiser Arrives Off Britain

London, Jan. 15 [*Reuter*]—The 10,000-ton German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen today arrived off Spithead, Britain's south coast. It is understood she is bound for the United States as a naval prize.

It was recently announced by the United States Navy Department that the cruiser was to be taken from Bremen to Boston "to become the subject of study and experimentation."

28 Nazi Plane Plants Razed

London, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Munich radio said tonight that 28 aircraft factories in Bavaria, including 22 Dornier plants and 6 Messerschmitt, have been destroyed by order of the American military government.

U. S. Scientists Enter Red Zone

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP).—An authoritative source said today that Soviet authorities, relaxing travel restrictions in the Red Army zone in Germany, had permitted an American mission of scientists to visit chemical plants northeast of Berlin. This source said the Russians gave the Americans every help, showing them on request many chemical formulas of the giant I. G. Farben works which the Russians had ordered the Farben workers to compile.

Athenia Sunk By U-Boat, Doenitz Paper Reveals

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 15 (AP)—An affidavit by Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz introduced before the International Military Tribunal today exploded the German myth that the British liner Athenia was sunk by the British themselves in 1939 in a plot to push the United States into the war.

Great Britain demanded the conviction of Doenitz, successor to Adolf Hitler as Führer of Germany, as a "murderer" for U-boat attacks on helpless sailors in lifeboats and for ordering the ruthless shooting of Commandos.

Americans On Board

Col. H. J. Phillimore, a British prosecutor, told the tribunal trying Doenitz and 21 other top Nazis he was criminals that Doenitz was "no plain sailor" and was a key cog behind Nazi preparations for aggressive war.

The affidavit, signed by Doenitz on November 17, 1945, said the Athenia was sunk by the German submarine U-30 on the day Britain entered the war. On board were 1,500 passengers, some of them Americans. German propaganda at the time tried to lay the blame on Winston Churchill.

Bolstering the case against Doenitz, Lieut.-Com. Karl-Heinz Moehle, a German submarine commander who sank twenty Allied ships, testified against the Admiral, asserting that he did not want to be blamed for his former chief's order to shoot up lifeboats.

As the prosecution denounced Doenitz, the cold, aloof Admiral dropped his pose of indifference for the first time and cursed and defended himself in mutterings with other defendants in the dock.

"1944 Ideal Year"

The British, also prosecuting Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, predecessor of Doenitz as commander of the German Navy, introduced a captured Nazi document in which Raeder asserted that Hitler's ideal year for attacking England was 1944 and the German Navy, which took his word for everything, was caught short by the outbreak of the war in 1939.

The Raeder document said:

"The Führer hoped until the last moment to be able to put off the threatening conflict with England until 1944-45. It was planned by leaders of the National Socialist Reich to give the Navy such strength that it would be possible to strike at vital British arteries in the Atlanic with sufficient ships, fighting power and range. The development of events forced the Navy, contrary to expectations even of the Führer, into a war it had to accept while still in the initial stage of its rearmament."

Doenitz's affidavit said the German high command ordered the sinking of the Athenia "to be kept a total secret." Thirty Americans were among the 113 persons who perished. The German idea was that the loss of American lives might excite the United States as did the sinking of the Lusitania in the first World War. It was the German scheme to turn American ire on the British and away from Germany.

Pretrial Statement

"I had no part whatsoever in the political events in which the Führer claimed that no U-boat had sunk the Athenia," Doenitz asserted in his pretrial statement. The Admiral related that the submarine U-30 returned to Wilhelmshaven in mid-September and its commander, Oberlieutenant Lemp, asked to speak to him privately. The affidavit said: "He told me at once he thought he was responsible for the sinking of the Athenia in the North Channel area." He explained that he "had torpedoed a ship he afterwards identified as the Athenia under the impression that she was an armed merchant cruiser on patrol."

Secrecy Order

Doenitz at the time commanded the German submarine arm. He said he received a verbal order saying:

"1. The (Athenia) affair was to be kept a total secret. 2. The naval high command considered that court-martial was not necessary, as they were satisfied that the captain acted in good faith. 3. Political explanations would be handled by the naval high command."

Adolf Schmidt, a member of the U-30 crew, who was wounded in a plane attack eleven days after the Athenia went down, informed Allied questioners that Lemp made him sign a pledge of secrecy about the sinking before he put him ashore at Reykjavik, Iceland, on September 19, 1939.

"Without Warning"

Schmidt's affidavit was given at Calgary, Alberta, Canada, on August 9, 1945, and British prosecutors introduced it at the trial today. Schmidt declared that the Athenia was torpedoed without warning.

As a reminder that the Nazi command made efforts to disclaim blame for the destruction of the liner, the prosecution introduced an extract from Hitler's newspaper, the *Volkischer Beobachter*, on October 23, 1939, charging that "Winston Churchill attempted to sink the ship through explosion of an infernal machine."

The British prosecutor charged that Raeder, a few months before he was replaced by Doenitz, asked the German supreme command for permission to attack Brazilian sea and air forces in "another Pearl Harbor" three months before Germany went to war against the South American republic in 1942.

A Willing Witness

Moehle said that he was a willing witness, explaining:

"When I was taken prisoner it was claimed I was the author of these orders. I'm here because I don't want this charge connected with my name."

Moehle, who commanded the fifth U-boat flotilla from Kiel during the last four years of the war, admitted that he passed along to individual U-boat commanders naval high command orders to destroy rescue boats.

"I was wont to pass on this controversial order with more or less the following words," he said, "I have now to inform you of a high-command order concerning conduct toward survivors. It is a very ticklish matter.'"

Conscience Disagreed

He pleaded that his "innermost conscience" was in disagreement with this order.

"I was very glad that in most cases commanding officers raised no queries and I, therefore, was relieved of any further discussion on this point," said Moehle, holder of the highest German decorations.

"I can only stress that the order of September, 1942 (to destroy survivors and crews) appeared to me personally to go too far and I am totally in disagreement with it at heart," he said in an affidavit submitted as evidence. "As serving officer, I had, however, to carry out the command to pass on this order to commanding officers.

"During the long time that I was senior officer of the flotilla, no single commanding officer mentioned to me that he could not reconcile obedience to this order with his conscience and that he therefore was unable to carry it out," Moehle concluded.

Suicide Confirmed

Meanwhile, after more than a day of conferences between the office of Justice Robert H. Jackson and United States Army authorities, an official statement today confirmed the suicide three months ago of Nazi Health Leader Dr. Leonardo Conti while an American prisoner in the Nuernberg jail.

The statement did not explain why stringent secrecy had been maintained by American officials until after an investigation by correspondents last week end disclosed the death.

Conti declared in a suicide note that he was taking his life because he had lied under American interrogation.

NAZIS DISCLOSE ATHENIA SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 15—(AP) The mystery of the sinking of the British liner Athenia with the loss of 30 Americans at the start of the war was solved publicly today before the international military tribunal by Nazi admissions that a German submarine torpedoed the ship.

The story of the Athenia came from two sources—a pre-trial affidavit by Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, one of 22 ranking Nazis on trial before the tribunal, and the official German naval diary. The affidavit and portions of the diary were placed in the tribunal record.

On Nov. 17, 1945, Doenitz swore that the Athenia was sunk by the German submarine U-30 on the day that Britain entered the war. Of the 1,500 passengers on the liner, 113 died.

The Nazis charged immediately after the sinking that the Athenia was destroyed by the British themselves in a plot to push the United States into the war on Britain's side.

Doenitz's affidavit told of interviews with the commander of the U-30; how the officer was sent on to higher headquarters in Berlin and how Doenitz, then commander of Germany's U-Boats, received a verbal order saying the Athenia affair was to be kept secret and that the naval high command would take care of political explanations.

The Athenia story was rounded out during the day when the British prosecutors, ending their [illegible] against Doenitz with a dema[illegible]

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his conviction as a "murderer" for U-Boat attacks on helpless sailors in lifeboats, turned to Grand Adm. Erich Raeder, commander-in-chief of the German navy at the time and Doenitz's superior.

The official German navy diary showed that the naval command under Raeder's direction had gone to the extent of forging the log of the U-30 to conceal the U-Boat sinking of the Athenia.

The diary also said that the German naval command had expressed pleasure at Russian cooperation in the Arctic in the first months of the war.

Further, the diary showed, the naval command had urged the conquest of Suez and the Middle East in 1941 but was overruled because of Hitler's obsession that the Soviet Union must first be destroyed. Raeder, according to the diary, obtained Hitler's agreement in September, 1940, for a future attack against Suez which would be followed by an advance through Palestine and Syria.

However, the Fuehrer apparently was subjected to different influences later, because by November that decision was reversed and Germany was committed to the invasion of Russia.

Other portions of the diary, which were not read in court and therefore were not part of the evidence, said Russia offered the Germans a base near Murmansk in October, 1939, and the Nazi naval command, which was pleased also with Russian economic support, urged "Generous reciprocation" by Germany.

The case against Raeder was finished shortly before the end of the day's session. The prosecution turned immediately to the evidence against Baldur Von Schirach, Hitlet Youth leader.

NAZIS LET BABIES DIE OF NEGLECT, BRITISH CHARGE

C. C HAMBERLAIN

BRUNSWICK, Germany, Jan. 15. —(AP) Four hundred and sixty-two infants died from "wilful neglect" at two German "baby farms" and 16 men and three women connected with the camps have been arrested for war crimes trial, British investigators said today.

The children were born to slave laborers working on farms and in a factory near Brunswick, and were considered illegitimate by the Nazis, the investigators said.

Separated from their mothers at ages of 10 days to three months, the children were taken to two "farms" or "clinics" in the villages of Velpke and Ruehen. Out of 114 placed in wooden huts at Velpke, 92 died, and all of the 370 placed in corrugated iron sheds at Ruehen succumbed.

Their bodies were wrapped in toilet paper and stacked in the lavatory until cardboard boxes arrived in which the children were buried in unmarked graves, the British said. The bodies were packed three or four to the box.

Cause of the deaths, the report said, was wilful neglect, incorrect feeding, premature sparation from mothers and generally filthy conditions of the "clinics." Diarrhea as given as a general cause, occasioned by improper diets.

The report said the babies were kept in crude cribs which were seldom if ever cleaned. Mattresses were described as so dirty many of them had rotted to pieces, and insects covered the ward walls as well as the babies themselves.

"The baby farms were staffed by civilians of the local Nazi party and labor organizations," a British investigating officer said. "The person ultimately thought to be responsible is the notorious gauleiter of Hannover, Hartmann Lauterbacher, who has not been located.

"So acute was fear of these farms that it is alleged most of the women workers who were pregnant signed forms agreeing to abortion as an alternative to sending their child to the clinic."

The Velpke "clinic" operated from May to December, 1944, and Ruehen was open during the last 12 months before German capitulation. Mothers were permitted to visit their children once a month on Sundays. Later they were forbidden to enter the "clinics" after several of them had frantically attempted to grab their children from the filthy cribs and escape.

Dr. Conti's Suicide Confirmed

NUERNBERG, Jan. 15 (AP).—After more than a day of conferences between the office of Justice Robert H. Jackson and United States Army authorities, an official statment today confirmed the suicide three months ago of Dr. Leonardo Conti, Nazi health leader, while an American prisoner in the Nuernberg jail. The statement did not explain why stringent secrecy had been maintained by American officials.

YANKS QUESTIONED IN AMG MURDER

Frankfurt, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—High United States Army officers said today that many persons, including Americans, are being questioned in connection with the inquiry into the recent torch murder of three American Military Government officers at Passau.

The officers added that no evidence had been uncovered of German resistance activity in connection with the case. One investigator said that no definite motive had been determined and denied reports of extensive black market activities in the area. There was no doubt that the officers were murdered before their isolated billet near the Austro-German border was drenched with gasoline and set afire, the informants further stated.

The victims have been identified as Major Everett S. Cofran of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Adrian Wesseler of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Lieut. Stanley Rosewater of Omaha.

NITTI BACKS FRENCH TIES

Ex-Italian Premier Supports Bonomi on Collaboration

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP)—Fransesco S. Nitti, 77-year-old former Italian Premier, today urged the Consultative Assembly to advocate a foreign policy based upon strict collaboration with France.

Signor Nitti echoed the sentiments of Ivanoe Bonomi, another former Premier, who yesterday told the Assembly that union with France was essential to both countries.

Signor Nitti urged the Government to seek a labor treaty with the neighboring country, declaring that Italy could provide France with 4,000,000 workers.

Curfew Is Ordered For 4 Italian Towns

Rome, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The Italian news agency Ansa said tonight that a curfew from 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. has been ordered for four towns in Palermo Province, with troops being used to reinforce Carabinieri, in efforts to end disorders. The measure was taken several hours after two Carabinieri were killed, the agency added. Two other Carabinieri and two soldiers were wounded.

Italian Queen Loses Use of Right Eye

Rome, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Queen Elena of Italy has lost the use of her right eye as a result of shock brought about by the death of her daughter, the Princess Mafalda of Hesse, in a German concentration camp, the Monarchist newspaper Italia Nuova reported today.

The 73-year-old queen lives in Naples with King Victor Emmanuel. The newspaper said that Princess Mafalda was injured in an Allied air raid on the camp where she was interned, and died after the amputation of an arm.

Vatican Paper Answers Charge Of Soviet Press

Vatican City, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano*, replying to a Moscow broadcast of January 12 which allegedly quoted the Soviet newspaper *Pravda* to the effect that the Vatican had supported Fascist reactionaries, declared today that the Russian charges were "lies and mystification."

In an outspoken statement against the Soviet press, *Osservatore* said:

"We shall defend the Holy See against the campaign which is objectively, morally and journalistically unworthy and which under the excuse of the defense of democracy aims at libeling the Catholic Church and the Holy See with the purpose of undermining and neutralizing the work they are doing for a peaceful and just Christian settlement of the world."

Three Gestapo Officers Will Hang For Murders

Naples, Jan. 15 (AP)—An American Military Commission sentenced three German Gestapo officers today to be hanged for the murder of seven Allied soldiers.

The commission condemned SS Major August Schiffer, former Berlin house painter; SS Under Officer Albert Storz, and SS Lieut. Heinrich Andergassen specifically for murdering Capt. Roderick Hall, of South Norwalk, Conn., in Schiffer's torture chamber at Bolzano.

A fourth defendant, German Gendarme Hans Butz, was convicted of the same crime and sentenced to life imprisonment. He had asserted that he did not participate actively in the murder.

Schiffer, who described himself as a "persuaded" Nazi, and the two SS officers who served as his triggermen also were convicted of murdering four American flyers and two British soldiers. The Americans were Lieut. Charles Parker, Milldale, Conn.; Lieut. George W. Hammond, Lieut. Hardy D. Narron, of Kenly, N.C., and Sergt. Medard D. Tofoya, of Yola, Cal. The flyers first were tortured in an attempt to learn secrets of American bombing by radar.

Goering's Nephew Arrested

Prague, Jan. 15 (AP)—Czechoslovakian security police disclosed today that Heinrich Goering, who identified himself as a nephew of former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, had been arrested in Moravia. The 33-year-old German escaped January 1 in Poland.

Greeks Seek To Curb Terrorist Activities

Athens, Jan. 15 (AP)—Police and national guards were sent to the Thessaly region of Greece today under orders to stamp out Communist and Royalist bands which, the Government said, had been terrorizing remote mountain villages and causing widespread disorders.

A Salonika dispatch to Vima said that an unidentified band raided a village in Macedonia, seized one resident, sprayed him with gasoline and forced his wife to set him afire.

Greek Dockers Strike, Tying Up UNRRA Ships

Athens, Jan. 15 (AP)—More than 3,000 Greek dock workers in Piraeus struck today for higher wages, suspending the unloading of several ships laden with UNRRA relief supplies.

Theodore Havinis, Minister of Public Works, said the strike was unjustified because the dockers were the best paid workers in Greece, getting as much as 212,500 drachmas (about $425 under the prewar scale) per week for about five hours work a day. Under present inflation, however, the pay is equal to about one and a half gold sovereigns—$12.36.

SLAVE LABORERS' BODIES FOUND IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Jan. 15—(AP) More than 200 bodies of slave laborers and Jews—some bearing marks of burning and others of live burial—have been discovered in two Hungarian mass graves, Second Lieut. George Gerbner, former San Francisco Chronicle newspaperman, said in a report to the U. S. Military mission today.

Gerbner said a lone survivor of the massacre by Hungarian Nazis led investigators to the mass grave in Pestszentimre, Southern Budapest suburban. The other grave was found in Kiskunhalas, about 100 miles south of the capital.

Newsman Leigh White's Wife Freed In Spain

Madrid, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States Embassy said tonight that Spanish authorities had released Mrs. Maria Cruz White, the wife of Leigh White, Chicago *Daily News* correspondent.

Mrs. White, a native of Spain but an American citizen, was arrested recently in a village near Oviedo where she was visiting her parents. The United States Embassy said it understood her arrest was caused by a complaint that she had spoken against the Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Mrs. White said she plans to join her husband in Italy.

Invited To Russian War Trials

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Russian Government extended today to foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union an invitation to attend war crimes trials of Germans to be held in Minsk and Kiev.

Soviet Official Resigns Posts

Moscow, Jan. 15 (AP)—Soviet officials said today that Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria had been relieved at his own request as Commissar of Internal Affairs and would be succeeded by his assistant, Vice Commissar Sergei Nikiforovich Kurglov.

The announcement said Beria had also resigned as head of the NKVD (Secret Police) "in view of being overloaded with other central work."

Danes Refuse U.S. Offer Of Damages

Copenhagen, Jan. 15 (AP)—Danish shipowners have refused an American offer of $23,000,000 damages for 40 Danish vessels taken over by the United States during the war and are ready to submit the matter to arbitration or to the American courts, a spokesman for the shipowners said today.

Palestine Jews Protest

Conference of All Communities Assails Immigration Ban

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP).—A conference here representing all Jewish communities in Palestine protested today the stoppage of Jewish immigration.

The protest, which will be submitted to Lieutenant General Sir Alan Cunningham, British High Commissioner, called on Britain to "open the gates of the country for the immediate rescue of our remnants." It reiterated a desire to "live as a nation in our own home and state, respecting the rights of Arabs who live with us in this country."

Also requested were revocation of the land laws and the granting of authority to the Jewish agency for Palestine to develop immigration and settlement plans.

IRAN PREMIER ASSAILS ALLIED OCCUPATION

TEHERAN, Jan. 15 — (AP) Premier Ibrahim Hakimi told the Iranian parliament today that Russia and Britain were hesitating about the evacuation of their

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troops from the country, scheduled for March 2, and offered to resign because he said his foreign policy had failed.

He declared that direct talks with Russia over the autonomy revolt in Azerbaijan were fruitless.

The parliament adjourned without taking action on the premier's proferred resignation.

Hakimi charged that Britain and Russia were "interferring in the affairs of Iran."

His government has informed the United States and Britain of willingness to accept a Big Three commission to hasten the evacuation of occupation troops and supervise elections, but has received no answer to the proposal, Hakimi said.

UNO Seen As Key To Indonese Solution

Batavia, Jan. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Sutan A. Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic expressed hope today that Java's troublesome problems, marked by new outbursts of violence, would be settled by the United Nations Organization.

His declaration coincided with a Dutch announcement that Netherlands army and navy personnel had been landed at Koemai, on the southcoast of Borneo, to investigate the reported arrival of Javanese Nationalists.

A British announcement said a newly organized civil police force, consisting of 300 Indonesians, 300 Dutch and 20 Chinese, and attired in "American Army type" uniforms, would take office in Batavia this week.

BIG TAX DRIVE IN INDIA

Bombay, Jan. 15 (A. P.)—Holders of billions of rupees worth of large denomination notes filed into Federal Reserve banks in Bombay and other cities today as one of the biggest tax drives in Indian history got under way. Some persons carried trunks and others carried bulging brief cases. Many were legitimate holders, but others were reported to have hidden large earnings after black market operations.

A Government order that these notes be surrendered was designed to compel a report on how they were earned, for tax purposes. All notes of 500 rupees and higher must be surrendered within ten days or be invalidated.

The exact amount of big bills outstanding is an official secret. Bank officials said the total currency outstanding was 12,180,000,000 rupees and unofficial estimates placed the amount of money hiding out in big notes at two to three billion rupees. (A rupee is worth about thirty cents).

Chinese Red Seeks Talk With Marshall

Chungking, Jan. 15 (AP)—Chou En-lai, No. 2 Chinese Communist, today sought a meeting with General Marshall. He was reported ready to complain against alleged Government violations of the recent civil strife truce agreement.

Chou's move followed a Communist charge that on Monday Government forces "ferociously attacked" Kwangshan, Communist-held highway center in southeastern Honan province. A Government spokesman denied the charge and reported that Federal forces everywhere had halted military operations at the Sunday midnight deadline, "except where they were forced to fight in self-defense."

Submits New Program

A few hours earlier the Communist party demanded reorganization of national and provincial governments and nationalization of the armed forces in a sweeping program submitted to the political consultation conference through Tung Pi-wu, its elder statesman.

The main proposals were:

1. That Kuomintang (Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist) party membership in the projected reorganized state council should be limited to one third of the number of seats.

2. That coalition governments, representing all parties, should be established in different provinces.

3. That the National Military Council and its subordinate bureaus should be reorganized to enable participation of all parties, with a view of achieving unification of military command and nationalization of the armed forces.

Tung States Aims

Tung advocated permanent cooperation of all political parties, settlement of all domestic disputes by peaceful means, realiaztion of Sun Yat-sen's three principles and a united China under leadership of Chiang.

He said the bill of rights should include freedom to strike and freedom to demonstrate and parade.

He proposed the immediate release of all political prisoners except traitors, a drastic decrease in the numerical strength of the armed forces, disbandment of all puppet armies, severe punishment of Japanese war criminals, immediate discontinuance of conscription, abolition of all unnecessary taxes, stabilization of currency, a general reduction of rent by 25 per cent, development of economic and cultural relations with other countries, protection of legal interests of foreign residents in China, and protection of Chinese interests overseas.

Many of Tung's demands were promised last week by Chiang as he opened the conference.

Tung urged that a time limit be set for disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops in China and said Allied forces should withdraw immediately upon completion of their mission.

The Communist *New China Daily News* reported that fighting continued in Kwangshan after the Sunday deadline and there were other indications that skirmishes still were in progress at several points.

The Government spokesman who repudiated the Communist charge of an attack on Kwangshan said Federal troops had moved into that place before the deadline.

Peace Effort Claimed

He further said that in some instances, although provoked, Government troops retired to avoid an engagement. He cited as an example Loshan, near Kwangshan, where he said Government soldiers suffered "heavy casualties" in a Communist attack.

He also charged that Communists were attacking at several points in Shansi province, were assailing Government positions on the Tsing-Tao-Tsinan railroad in Shantung province, and were continuing to burn villages and destroy tracks on the eastern section of the Lunghai railroad in northern Kiangsu.

Chinese Reds Urge Curb on Chiang's Role

Would Make State Council Supreme; Both Factions Charge Truce Violations

CHUNGKING, Jan. 15 (AP). — A plan for curtailing drastically the powers of China's President, now Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, was laid before the Political Consultation Conference today by Tung Pi-wu, elder statesman of Chinese Communism.

Tung presented the Communist reply to the Nationalist delegation's program for reorganizing a peace-time government as both sides renewed charges of violating the truce.

Chou En-lai, the Communist truce negotiator, also met with General George C. Marshall, American special envoy. It was reported he had protested against the alleged violations, which a government spokesman denied had occurred.

Tung proposed to the Unity Conference that all orders of the president, emergency or otherwise — be subject to the approval of the reorganized State Council.

The government plan provides that the council, now largely advisory, be reorganized to represent all parties, be the supreme policy-making body of the nation and be empowered to override the President by a two-thirds vote.

[Tung did not say what size vote would be needed to over-rule the President, but his plan to make all orders subject to review went much farther than the government plan.]

Tung also asserted that the Kuomintang (Nationalist party) should have no more than one-third of the members of the council.

He made these other main proposals:

1. Coalition governments representing all parties should be established in various provinces.

2. The National Military Council should be broadened to include all other parties as a step toward nationalization of the armed forces.

3. The organic law of the National Assembly, scheduled to meet May 5 to draft a new constitution, should be revised, presumably to allow election of new delegates. The Communists charge that the Kuomintang has packed the present delegation.

Tung advocated permanent cooperation of all political parties, settlement of all domestic disputes by peaceful means, realization of Sun Yat-sen' three principles, and a united China under the leadership of Chiang.

[Sun Yat-sen, known as the "Father of the Chinese Republic," adopted in 1893 what he termed the three fundamental principles —nationalism, democracy and socialism. He died in 1925.]

Tung said the bill of rights should include freedom to strike and freedom to demonstrate and parade.

He propoed the immediate release of all political prisoners except traitors, a drastic decrease in the numerical strength of the armed forces, disbandment of all puppet armies, severe punishment of Japanese war criminals, immediate discontinuance of conscription, abolition of all unnecessary taxes, stabilization of currency, a general reduction of rent by 25 per cent, development of economic and cultural relations with other countries, protection of legal interests of foreign residents in China and protection of Chinese interests overseas.

Many of Tung's demands were promised last week by Chiang as he opened the conference.

Tung urged that a time limit be set for disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops in China, and said Allied forces should withdraw immediately upon completion of their mission.

The conference appointed committees to study the government reorganization plan, military affairs, the National Assembly and a common political program, then adjourned until tomorrow.

Chou's move followed a Communist charge that on Monday government forces "ferociously attacked" Kwangshan, Communist-held highway center in southeastern Honan Province. A government spokesman denied the charge and reported that federal forces everywhere had halted military operations at the Sunday midnight deadline, "except where they were forced to fight in self-defense."

The Communist "New China Daily" reported that fighting continued in Kwangshan after the Sunday deadline, and there were other indications that skirmishes still were in progress at several points.

PLENTY OF BRASS IN CHINA AREA

Shanghai, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes said today:

"Washington's Pentagon Building has no corner on brass. China Theater Headquarters (in Shanghai) has one general for each private—six of each."

The newspaper added that headquarters has sixty-nine colonels, or more than the number of technical sergeants; sixty-three lieutenant-colonels, seventy-five majors, 110 captains, 145 first lieutenants and eighty-seven second lieutenants.

Patterson Sees Shanghai G. I.s On Discharges

Will Consider Protests; Korea Men Hear Sailing Dates for All Will Be Set

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15 (AP).—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, conferred today for an hour with a twelve-man soldier delegation, and promised to give official consideration to their complaints against the "slow-down in demobilization and inadequacies in the point system for Army discharges."

Soldiers in an open letter to Patterson suggested a twelve-month limit on overseas service. The letter said, "It is our belief that the policy of obliging men to remain overseas for purposes of training foreign armies does not have the cognizance or support of the American people."

Patterson was told by the delegation that 8,000 to 10,000 American troops in this theater have been inactive for three months.

U.S.-Born Man In Truce Unit

Yenan, Jan. 15 (AP)—An American-born physician who has traveled 30,000 miles afoot and by horseback and has visited some 300,000 patients is a member of the Chinese Communist truce commission staff.

He is Dr. Ma Hai-teh, 35, a native of Buffalo, N.Y., who came to the Communist section of China in 1936 —the first foreign doctor to work among the party.

Dr. Ma isn't his American name. He said he prefers to use the Chinese name because the Kuomintang (National) party might make it difficult for him to carry out his avowed intention of spending the rest of his life in China.

He has gone to Peiping to act as medical adviser to the truce commission.

Easing Of Purge Order Sought By Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—Chuzo Mitsuchi, Japan's new Home Minister, said today he intended to ask for modification of General MacArthur's political purge order, then went to the palace and reported to Emperor Hirohito on the order.

Mitsuchi, key Minister in Premier Shidehara's reorganized Cabinet, said he would suggest modification of the directive to "make it more applicable to the situation." He said it disqualified some members of the Diet "who were actually opposed to war," while "failing to touch a lot of groups responsible for war propaganda."

Cabinet Holds Meeting

He declined to discuss his report to the throne. It followed by a few hours the first meeting of the reorganized Cabinet and presumably covered the Ministers' discussion of the Government's major immediate problems.

Mitsuchi said it had not been determined how many officials might be dropped from office as a result of MacArthur's purge order, but "if applied broadly, it will affect a large number."

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To Change All Governors

A few hours earlier, he said he intended to change Japan's 47 prefectural governors "as early as possible."

The status of the governors was one of several basic problems before the reorganized Cabinet as Premier Shidehara, recovered from his twenty-day illness, attended its first full meeting today.

General MacArthur's January 4 directives ordered the Government purged of leading officials of local branches of Japan's wartime Imperial Rule Assistance Association and similar totalitarian parties. Prefectural governors served as chiefs of local branches of the association.

"Early As Possible"

The newspaper *Asahi* said the Government, anxious to avoid reshuffling all local governments, had originally decided that the directives applied only to local chief secretaries of the association.

Mitsuchi, however, said "I wouldn't interpret the directive only to suit our convenience," and "I plan to carry out a reshuffle of the prefectual governors as early as possible."

Asahi noted that if Mitsuchi's views prevail the majority of the governors will be dismissed. The governor of metropolitan Tokyo, Hisatada Hirose has already resigned.

Governors To Be Elected

Prefectural governors have been appointed by the Home Minister and were responsible to the central government for their regimes, which they conducted with the aid of elected assemblies. Henceforth governors will be elected, Mitsuchi said.

The Cabinet also confronted the problem of deciding the fate of literally hundreds of other government employés possibly embraced by the MacArthur directives.

Other Cabinet Tasks

In addition to food, transportation, coal and other pressing problems, Shidehara's interim government also faced this unfinished business:

Final preparations for a national election after March 15; completion of a plan to eliminate military pensions; completion of whatever social security program it intends to present to the Allied command for approval; constitutional reform; reform of the House of Peers; the annual budget, and war-profit taxes.

This is the program with which Shidehara—an old man who says he wants to return to his library in peace—came back today to wrestle.

RIGHTISTS FORM FRONT IN JAPAN

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TOKYO, Jan. 15—(AP) Fourteen Japanese Rightist parties were reported today to have formed a "common front," as Communists stepped up their efforts to achieve a "United People's Front" among Leftist political groups.

Kyodo news agency said the Rightists had adopted a platform for "revision of the emperor system and democratization of Japan's economic and financial world." It called the move a challenge to the proposed Leftist front urged by the Communists.

Tokyo newspapers reported that the Communists, in their drive for a United Left, had retreated from their earlier insistence on elimination of the emperor system.

While battle lines for the forthcoming parliamentary election thus began to take shape, Japan's new home minister, Chuzo Mitsuchi, said he intended to ask for modification of General MacArthur's political purge directive. He then went to the palace to report to Emperor Hironito on the house-cleaning order.

Earlier in the day the home ministers announced he planned to change Japan's 47 prefectural governors "as soon as possible."

The status of these governors was one of several problems before the reshuffled cabinet as Premier Shidehara, recovered from a 20-day illness, presided at its first full meeting today.

"Little Glass Eye" An Example

Sugamo's lesser prisoners, Otaki said, base their hopes on the fact that Tatsuo Tsuchiya, a former prison-camp guard known as "Little Glass Eye," was given life imprisonment instead of the gallows for beating to death an American soldier, Pfc. Robert Gordon Teas.

Otaki said the prisoners calculate that if Tsuchiya escaped the gallows "those who only beat and did not kill will perhaps get only five years."

Otaki was released after an investigation failed to substantiate charges against him.

He told Japanese newsmen that before Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma was sent to Manila for trial he told other prisoners: "I don't care what happens to me if I can become a sacrifice for a new Japan."

Otaki cited that as "a typical example."

He said he frequently saw former Premier Hideki Tojo "walking spiritlessly, facing the ground. I saw him once reading the Manoshu, a book of ancient poems."

Matsuzaka's Reaction

He quoted Hiromasa Matsuzaka, former Minister of Justice who was in office when Sugamo Prison was built: "If I knew I should be in this prison I should have built it better."

Regarding prison life, Otak said that when the military police unlock cell doors at 6 o'clock the morning, they shout:

"Hey, Tojo, get up."

ditional information about the balloons, said the record flight was made in January, 1945 — across the ocean in 1.38 days. It was recorded in Tokyo by radio signaling equipment carried by the balloon.

The slowest trip required 3.09 days and was made in November, 1944. Atmospheric conditions caused the time differences.

Prison Guard To Be Tried

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—A Japanese prison guard whom Americans called "the Emperor," accused of the torture killing of Private E. L. Tyler, of Glen Easton, W.Va., and of a second prisoner known only as "Johnston," will be tried as a war criminal, Allied headquarters announced today.

He is Tsunesuke Tsuda, a civilian guard, accused of beating 48 American prisoners. Listed among his victims were Pfc. Charles F. Tramposch, of Omaha, Neb.; Private Joseph Dell Amalva, Jersey City, N.J., and Boatswain Mate Ralph J. Crocker, Spartansburg, S.C.

Work Of Army Unit In Japan Described

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Far Eastern Commission today was given a description of the operations, functions and other activities of the Allied command's civil intelligence section.

High-ranking officers told the commission that the section monitors all Japanese radio broadcasters from Radio Tokyo, supervises Japanese postal and telegraph communications and press operations and watches over the Japanese police, fire and prison systems.

Col. Crawford H. Sams, chief of the public health and welfare section, said most of the better-known diseases increased gradually among Japanese during the war but had declined since the occupation. He said he is trying to get Japanese firms to produce medical supplies at prewar levels.

Japan Cannot Build New Ships

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—General MacArthur today denied the Japanese Government permission to construct 65 new steel ships.

Japs Hurt In Ginza Brawl

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—One Japanese was slightly injured and half a dozen others were struck in fist-fighting which climaxed a parade by 2,000 Chinese in the crowded Ginza mercantile section today. The cause was not reported.

Jap-Camp Freezing Deaths Revealed

Yokohama, Jan. 15 (AP)—Testimony of eight British soldiers that two of their men died "horrible deaths from gangrenous, frozen legs, suffered in a guardhouse," was introduced today in the war-crimes trial of Capt. Kaichi Hirate, accused of responsibility for at least four deaths in Muroran prison camp near Hakodate, Hokkaido.

A long list of affidavits from British prisoners was read. Defense Counsel Maj. Harold Emmons, Jr., of Grosse Point, Mich., succeeded in excluding four other affidavits on the grounds that they were accumulative hearsay.

The affidavits said the British, captured at hot, steaming Singapore, were transported to frigid Hokkaido, where the prisoners lived in quarters "rotten with lice; worked from 6.30 A.M. until 5 P.M., in weather 20 to 30 degrees below zero; ate rotten, stinking food for a long time and some had to walk as long as an hour and a half to reach their work."

They asserted that Pfc. Raymond Shuttle, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, and Sapper Ernest Groves, of Hemsworth, York, died "horrible deaths."

A. J. Ford, of Stoke Park, Ipswich, Suffolk, testified that Shuttle's legs were "frozen stiff" and that when delayed massaging was attempted it was too late. Shuttle died a few hours later.

Balloon Attacks On U.S. Planned In '33 By Japs

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Citing 'Little Glass Eye', Japs Hope For Light Terms

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—Many Japanese awaiting trial for maltreatment of Allied war prisoners now hope for light sentences, Navy Lieut. Norio Otaki said today following his release.

However, "resignation controls the minds of the once important men who now are war-criminal suspects," he added.

Koki Hirota, twice foreign minister, premier in the late 1930's and member of the Cabinet Advisory Council in 1940, surrendered today at Sugamo Prison. Sugamo now holds 408 Japanese and 48 non-Japanese war-criminal suspects.

Tokyo, Jan. 15 (AP)—Japan began, as early as 1933, experimenting on wind-borne balloons to attack the United States, Allied headquarters announced today.

The Japanese planned originally to release the balloons from submarines off the west coast of the American mainland. Headquarters added, but by the time they became practical Japan lacked sufficient seapower to penetrate deep into the eastern Pacific, so homeland launching sites were used.

Headquarters, in a review of additional information about the balloons, said the record flight was made in January, 1945 — across the ocean in 1.38 days. It was recorded in Tokyo by radio signaling equipment carried by the balloon.

The slowest trip required 3.09 days and was made in November, 1944. Atmospheric conditions caused the time differences.

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'Wildcat' Yanks Coming Home

Yokohama, Jan. 15 (AP)—The 81st Infantry Division—the "wildcats" who helped win the battle of Bloody Nose Ridge on Peleliu Island—is going home.

Eighth Army headquarters announced today that the division would be inactivated January 20, with its low-point personnel assigned to other units in Japan. The outfit is now at Amori, in northern Honshu. Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller is its commander.

The 81st was activated in June, 1942, at Camp Rucker, Ala., and trained in Arizona. Amphibious tactics were taught the "wildcats" at Camp San Luis Obispo, Cal. Camp Beale, at Marysville, Cal., was the division's last stop before it went overseas in the summer of 1944.

The division made its first combat landing on Anguar Island on September 17, 1944, and later joined the Marines in overcoming fierce Japanese resistance on Peleliu. Last May it went to Leyte, in the Philippines, for mopping-up operations.

The 81st was also a World War I outfit. It was the first division to adopt shoulder-patch insignia.

Tokyo Admiral Given Death Sentence

Sydney, Jan. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Hamanaka, convicted of ordering the execution of some Australian prisoners and mistreating others, was sentenced today to be shot but an Australian military court recommended mercy for him.

The court accepted Hamanaka's plea that he would not have carried out the executions without orders from a superior authority.

The admiral, who said he studied at an American naval acamedy and was assistant naval attache in Washington and Mexico City, shouted in his defense, "Show me where I'm guilty. Not one of the witnesses has said anything against me."

Second Cleared, Third To Die

Commander Baron Takasaki was acquitted of a similar charge. He was reported to have been the only Japanese member of the European Golf Club in Tokyo.

Captain Kato was convicted of murdering an Australian prisoner near Merauke, Dutch New Guinea, in March of 1945, and was sentenced to be shot.

Heroism Of GI Before Jap Firing Squad Is Told At Trial

J. GROVER

Manila, Jan. 15 (AP)—American Sergt. Isaac Landy died an unsung hero's death when he and nine comrades were executed as a wanton reprisal for the escape of another prisoner of war, an eyewitness testified today at the war-crime trial of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma.

Landy was one of ten Yanks singled out for a "lesson" to 140 Americans who were forced to build bridges at Lumbang, in Laguna province, according to Mayor Moses Paraiso and Police Chief Guadencio Anonuevo, of Lumbang. The ten were lined up and shot by firing squads in a school yard.

Rises To His Feet

The volley failed to kill Landy. Struggling to his feet, the badly-wounded Yank pointed to his heart and defied the Japanese:

"Come on! Come on! Hit me here. Long live America!"

Successive volleys killed Landy. His and the other nine bodies were exhumed last month and reinterred with military honors.

The doctrine of command responsibility, which Homma invoked against ranking officer prisoners of war, returned to haunt him at his trial.

Col. Nemesio Catalan, liberated Filipino, testified that the camp commandant, on orders from Homma, told ranking United States officers they would be held responsible with their lives for conduct of the men if camp rules were violated. It made no difference whether the officers knew of violations.

It is precisely this point which the prosecution seeks to establish, that an officer is responsible for the actions of his men.

As evidence of wholesale brutalities and calculated murders at Camp O'Donnel, the prosecution introduced camp records which showed 27,169 Filipinos died there in the four months between April 13 and August 5, 1942.

Supplies Withheld

Witnesses testified the Japanese deliberately withheld plentiful captured medical supplies from the POW's and weakened them with a starvation diet of 1½ ounces of rice daily.

They said hundreds succumbed daily to beriberi, dysentery, malaria and malnutrition.

American Defied Jap Firing Squad

JAN 16

Manila, Jan. 15 (AP)—This is the story of an unsung sergeant, mortally wounded by a Japanese firing squad, who cried a defiant "long live America" before a second volley killed him.

It was told today at the war-crimes trial of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma because it happened when he was boss of the Philippines after Corregidor fell.

The hero was identified only as Sergt. Isaac Landy. The narrators were the mayor and police chief of Lumbang, a village south of Manila where 140 American prisoners of war were building bridges under prodding bayonets of Japanese guards.

One of the prisoners got away, they related, and Landy and nine others were marched out before a firing squad to teach the rest of the prisoners "a lesson."

The ten were stood up in a school yard, rifles blazed, and all ten fell.

Then the mayor and the police chief said they saw an amazing thing, Landy struggling to his feet, the blood flowing.

"Come on," they said he shouted, indicating his heart, "come on, hit me here. Long live America!"

Manila Soldiers Call Plan Disappointment

Manila, Wednesday, Jan. 16 (AP). Harold Schiffrin, technician (4/g), of Rochester, N.Y., chairman of a nine-man soldiers' committee, today termed General Eisenhower's announcement before Congress on demobilization plans "a big disappointment" to soldiers in the Philippine area.

Schriffrin asserted the discharge dates given by Eisenhower were particularly unsatisfactory because the soldiers in the Philippines "still don't understand why it is necessary to keep so many in a friendly country."

The soldiers' committee will continue to seek revision of demobilization procedure, Schiffrin said. He added it hopes to arrange a meeting Thursday with Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, scheduled to arrive in Manila late today.

Applies Strict Point Rule

Honolulu, Jan. 15 (AP)—The mid-Pacific Army Command will "release men strictly according to seniority of points and service as rapidly as ships become available," Gen. Robert C. Richardson said today following receipt from General Eisenhower, chief of staff, detailing procedure.

Steps To Insure Food Taken In Argentina

1946 JAN 16

by STUNTZ

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Government took measures today to insure an adequate food supply for the populace as a 72-hour lockout proclaimed by Argentine business men in protest against the labor policies of the military regime moved into its second day.

Following a Ministry of Industry and Commerce announcement that "the Government is taking steps necessary to assure a supply of needed articles to the people," Government agents began swearing out warrants against business men under a wartime law banning speculation.

Arrest In San Luis

None of the warrants was served immediately, however, and the only police action occurred in the provincial capital of San Luis, where the president of the Chamber of Commerce was arrested a few hours after members refused a police request to open the stores. He was later released without charges being made.

Representatives of the business men later issued a statement declaring the closures did not violate any law and asserting that the Government would be overstepping its official powers if it attempted to take any action. They asked the Government to explain extension of the wartime law that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce had said it would invoke.

Milk Delivered

Housewives of Buenos Aires' half-million homes lived on stored food or walked the streets in search of a few small stores which were willing to open and supply new customers. Milk deliveries continued, as did transportation and public services, but food, department and neighborhood stores were closed.

Anti-Government papers said the closure was 95 per cent effective, but pro-Government publications declared the lockout a failure. The fact remained, however, that it was virtually impossible to get a meal in the heart of the capital.

Stale Bread—Or None

Butchers remained open the first day of the lockout in order to sell meat previously purchased. One large bakery remained open to supply hospitals and prisons, but in the remainder of the city only stale bread, or none at all, was available.

Employers, in order to emphasize that their action was directed against the Government decree ordering year-end bonuses and salary increases and not against the workers, generally promised to pay wages for the three days of the closure.

Broad Powers Of Act

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce said the wartime legislation that was being invoked was broad enough to make refusal to sell goods a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The ministry said shop owners would be warned first and that if they then refused to open the Government would take possession.

The Government slaughter house remained open and the Government announced that public markets would remain open all day for vegetables and meat. There are few of these in the capital, however, and none in most provincial cities, where the closure is also in force.

Riot Marks Argentine Lockout

WALLACE

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15 (AP)—The first outbreak of violence in the three-day lockout by Argentina's industry and commerce protesting the Government's labor policies was reported tonight from Mercedes, a small town 60 miles west of Buenos Aires, where several thousand persons attacked a warehouse and a number of stores.

The crowd looted the warehouse and then burned it. Troops stationed near by were called to check the rioting. Among the loot was a large amount of liquor. Seven small stores near the warehouse were sacked.

Some Stores Reopened

Earlier the military government had forced the opening of a number of food stores.

Gen. Filomeno Velazco, chief of the federal police, said 13,000 of Buenos Aires's 36,000 business establishments had been reopened. He said the sale of food was "normal" in the capital and that other business firms would be opened gradually.

However, the second day of the 72-hour lockout was marked by long lines of persons in front of grocery stores and bakery shops, and a majority of the capital's stores remained shuttered.

Follows Government Threat

Opening of the food stores followed a Government threat to take action, under the flexible provisions of the wartime law, against firms which joined the closing.

In reply, the executive board of Argentine business men declared the closure was not infringing any law and asserted that any action against stores and factories would be "overstepping official powers."

The lockout was directed against the Government's decree ordering a year-end bonus to workers equivalent to a month's pay and salary increases, employers' spokesmen said.

Peron Labor Party Nominee

Buenos Aires, Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Juan Perón, who has been campaigning actively for the presidency of Argentina since he left the Government last October, officially became a candidate today when the Labor party nominated him to head its ticket for the national elections February 24.

Strike Against Six Major Firms.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

C.I.O. and A.F.L. Packinghouse Workers began a nationwide strike today (Wednesday) at 12:07 a. m. Eastern Standard time, against six major packing firms and some independents, a walkout expected to shut off most of the nation's meat supply.

The strike, effective at 12:01 a. m., local time affected Eastern plants first, an hour ahead of the packing houses in the Mid-West's Central Time zone.

Walkout Called

With last minute negotiations ended in failure, union leaders called upon some 268,000 C.I.O. and A.F.L. packinghouse workers to quit their jobs in support of their demands for a 17 1-2 cent an hour wage increase. The original demand was for a 25 cent an hour pay raise.

Union leaders said the strike call was no prospect of settling the dispute before the strike starts.

A government official, who declined to be named, said he saw little chance of the disputants reaching an agreement before midnight.

Warren told reporters here: That "during the course of the negotiations, the Swift and Company offer was increased to 10 cents an hour (previous offer was 7 1-2 cents). This offer was turned down by both unions."

In response to a question, Warren said the Swift offer "was the highest from the packers we have been dealing with."

Officials of the C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers announced they were going ahead with plans for a strike of 193,000 at the same time against nine big packers and several independents.

In Washington, President Truman told a news conference there were no plans for seizing the meat industry to avert the strike.

The C.I.O. demand for a 25 cents an hour wage boost, later scaled down to 17 1-2 cents with further negotiations on the remainder, led to the strike threat. The A.F.L. way for settlement of the issue on an industry-wide basis.

Of the total C.I.O. Packinghouse membership of 200,000, about 193,000 were set to strike, the other 9,000 being employes of firms not included in the general strike. The A.F.L. membership was given by a spokesman as 135,000, some 45,000 of whom were scheduled to go out the first day and another 30,000 later if the situation indicates. The remaining 60,000 of A.F.L. membership either were butchers in retail shops or employed by smaller independents not affected by the strike call.

Both unions have called the strike against Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson, Kingan and Morrell packing companies. The C.I.O. also threatened to walkout at Tobin Packing Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia., Cudahy Brothers Co., Cudahy, Wis., and at some independents. These companies and their branches extend from coast to coast.

The A.F.L. Meat workers are engaged in slaughtering and processing activities and the C.I.O. do herding jobs as well.

MEAT WORKERS BEGIN NATIONWIDE WALKOUT

JAN 16 1946

NATION'S SUPPLY OF MEAT WILL BE CUT BY WALKOUT

Eastern Plants First Affected as Last Minute Negotiations Fail.

REPORT NEW U. S. OFFER

About 193,000 Involved in

involved 193,000 members of the C.I.O. Packinghouse Workers of America and 75,000 members of the A.F.L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union.

At Washington, President Truman told a news conference yesterday (Tuesday) there were no plans for seizing the meat industry.

An industry source estimated that the nine big packing companies on the C.I.O. and A.F.L. strike list produce about 60 per cent of the nation's meat.

Eleventh hour negotiations of Federal conciliators, meat packers and union leaders failed last (Tuesday) night. Edgar L. Warren, chief of the Federal Conciliation Service, said the final pre-strike conferences "have not resulted in settlement of the dispute."

Conciliation Fails

From Washington officials in close touch with the negotiations here came word also that they is seeking hourly increases ranging from 15 to 35 cents, a 90 cents an hour minimum and $36 for a 40 hour work week. The packers best offer has been for a 7 1-2 cents hourly boost. This was reported to have been increased to 10 cents today.

New U. S. Offer Reported

There were reports from Washington, meanwhile, that the government had offered additional price relief in an effort to permit packers to make an acceptable offer. The packers previously rejected as "inadequate" a government offer to increase by 50 cents per hundredweight the price of meat it purchased for the armed forces and foreign relief.

Warren, expressed hope an agreement reached by nine smaller packing houses for a 15 cents an hour wage increase might lead the way.

Two large packers, Hormel of Austin, Minn., and Hygrade Food Products Corp., Chicago, have signed wage increases and are not involved in the strike threat.

In its strike call to the membership, the A.F.L. union said offers of the major packers were "grossly inadequate" and "cannot possibly be accepted."

"Our international union is obligated that there shall be no spoilage of perishable products," the telegrams said. "All such perishables must be cared for and the premises as well as the departments must be left in a sanitary condition."

Receipts Reduced

The strike threat was reflected in livestock receipts at the stock yards which were less than 50 per cent of a week ago.

The C.I.O. union said late today in a statement that "responsibility for the strike" was with the pack-

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ers.

Swift officials, however, declared in a statement that "at no time have government officials suggested a formula of price relief that would be sufficient to offset our offer to the union."

"Our offer was submitted with the full intention of requesting commensurate price relief," the Swift statement said. "So far the relief proposed by government officials is totally inadequate and impractical."

A spokesman for Armour said "the only hope for averting a strike is in Warren's hands."

Armour President George A. Eastwood asserted in a statement that "in view of the union's demand and the further fact that all our employes must be considered and not just those in meat packing plants, the relief contained in the conciliator's offer x x x is so insufficient as to be utterly absurd and we have no choice but to reject it."

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Schwellenbach Fails to Avert Meat Walk-Out

Telegraphs Unions Before Midnight, but Strike Is Too Far Gone by Then

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP).—A union spokesman said tonight that Lewis J. Clark, international president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Packinghouse Workers of America, shortly before midnight received the following telegram from Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach:

"In acknowledgment that discussions have been proceeding continuously between the unions and the companies in the meat packing industry with a view to reaching a settlement of the outstanding wage issue, the government has refrained from the appointment of a fact-finding panel.

"In view of the critical importance of maintaining a supply of meat both for domestic consumption and to fill our export commitments and in view of the undesirability of halting the movement of livestock to market, a work stoppage in the meat packing industry would be disastrous at this time.

"After consultation with the President of the United States, I invite you to come here (to Washington) Thursday to continue your negotiations and to confer with me, and I urge you meanwhile to postpone the work stoppage in the conviction that a settlement can be reached."

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, announced also the receipt of a telegram from Secretary Schwellenbach.

Mr. Gorman, in a telegram to Mr. Clark, said "the President of the United States, through Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, has requested in a telegram which we have just received to postpone the strike in the meat packing industry and that we be in Washington on Thursday, January 17, to continue our negotiations with the packers in the hope of reaching an agreement on the existing wage controversy."

Mr. Gorman's telegram concluded: "While we cannot postpone the strike because of the late arrival of the telegram . . . we feel that when the President, speaking through one of his Cabinet members, makes a direct request upon us, that as loyal Americans we should postpone a continuation of the strike and be in Washington on Thursday as he, the President, desires."

Mr. Gorman told the C. I. O. leader he had not yet replied to Secretary Schwellenbach and asked Mr. Clark to announce his decision not later than 11 a. m. Wednesday.

Eisenhower Reveals New Point Slash

Men with 45 Score or Two and a Half Years Service to Be Out Soon.

DEFENDS PROGRAM

Would Have Run Out of Soldiers if Discharges Not Slowed, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower told Congress today the Army demobilized so fast after V-J day that "we would literally have run out of army" if discharges hadn't been slowed down.

A cross section of the national legislature, which is instituting a committee investigation of why troops are demonstrating and constituents are writing letters, crowded into an auditorium to hear the Army chief of staff give the War department's views.

The reaction of the Senate and House members was mixed. Some thought the explanation satisfactory, providing something to calm what Eisenhower had called "near-hysteria." Others weren't satisfied, thought Congress should try its hand in demobilization.

Facts Cited

With a manuscript and charts, Eisenhower made these salient points in his hour-long talk:

The War department has ordered that by April 30 all enlisted men with 45 points or two and a half years service either be discharged or aboard ship returning home. By June 30, all men with 40 points or two years of service must be out or on the way out. (The present score is 50 points or three and a half years service.)

The Army found it impossible to live up to what Eisenhower said was the "hope" of former Chief of Staff George C. Marshall that two-year men would be out by March 20. "We simply cannot do it," said Eisenhower.

The "causes of confusion" about demobilization are two: "the nation's release from the urgency of war started an emotional wave to get men out of the Army" which has reached the "proportions of near-hysteria." The Army moved with "almost incredible speed" in bringing home men between V-J day and the end of the year, releasing 5,000,000 men or 80 per cent of the Army strength on V-E day.

Foreign commitments, including maintenance of armies of occupation, and the guarding and disposal of equipment (property valued at $7,000,000,000 is in the European theater) now require 622,000 troops in Europe and 865,000 in the Pacific. By July 1 these requirements will be cut to 307,000 in Europe and 375,000 in the Pacific. These figures are "pared down to the bone x x x we can function with no less." The replacement program is dragging.

Demonstrations Hit

In light of this "there will no longer be any useful purpose in such demonstrations as our troops conducted during the past week in various areas of the world. Unfortunately such meetings are always subject to mis-interpretation. No disorders accompanied them. They were occasioned by homesickness."

"In no question involving the GI will I ever appear except as his friend and his advocate, although I may be of the 'brass.'"

Eisenhower's law-making audience listened attentively, then heard the Navy state its case through Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of naval operations, and Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of the bureau of personnel.

The Navy, subject to no where near the heat applied to the Army, presented its record briefly, saying it had promised to release one out of every three men by the end of 1945 and had more than met that schedule.

"At this time, said Denfeld after a brief introductory by Nimitz, "the Navy can foresee nothing that will interfere with the continued speed of its demobilization program."

Congressmen React

The Congress members then slapped on their hats and trooped back across a park to the capitol. Their reaction ran something like this:

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo), chairman of the Senate military subcommittee investigating demobilization: "the Navy stole the show. The Navy presentation was not on the defensive."

Senator Revercomb (R-W.Va.), a member of the subcommittee: "There was nothing new in the Army presentation for those who had studied its demobilization plan before. It was a clear statement of the war department position which we are going to look into in detail."

Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) of the House naval committee: "The speakers did a fine job. Their explanation ought to hush up the critics."

Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.) was "thoroughly convinced that Congress is going to have to take a hand in demobilization." He urged immediate action on his bill to discharge anyone in the armed forces with 18 months service with dependents or who desires to complete his education.

Rep. Miller (R-Neb.) said it is time for Congress to set the size of the Army and "speak out plainly" about demobilization.

Acting Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts: "When men of that type speak, the country has got to listen."

Rep. Bulwinkle (D-NC), addressing the House: "I say to you if you had confidence in General Eisenhower in time of war, pray tell me what he has done to merit your disbelief now."

Rep. Michener (R-Mich): "I commend their statements and hope they will get to the people because many of the complaints and questions from constituents can only be answered by such statements."

Eisenhower said the order to release the two and a half year men by the end of April would mean the release of 2,200,000 by that date.

"It takes," he said in detailing the figure, "500,000 men now in the Pacific, 400,000 in Europe, 400,000 from other areas overseas or already enroute home, 900,000 now on duty in this country."

Stern Warning Given

He gave a stern warning on the risks involved in paring manpower to the bone, saying:

"It certainly will indicate to you that should we fail to obtain the 1,500,000 men we require on July 1, something would hav to break in the tight little net which we have now woven to perform our job in this country and discharge the nation's overseas commitments.

"If we are not relieved of the still huge supplies of government property entrusted to our custody overseas, we shall have no choice but to abandon them where they lie."

(Rep. Case (R-SD) in a House speech commenting on the surplus property phase of the problem, asserted: "Let's hurry up and get rid of it either in exchange for money, services, bases or other rights, so many of these boys now detailed guarding this property can be brought home.")

Eisenhower emphasized that men who do not need replacements when their jobs are done, the surplus men, are being brought home promptly, so far as possible on the basis of point score and length of service.

The replacement situation is causing trouble, he explained. A lag in replacements is due to the "shortage of selective service men and the volunteers" in the last six months of 1945. The Army's induction requirements for the last quarter of last year averaged 50,000 a month, but the total of inducted men for any month was well below that figure. By January 1, the Army's recruiting program had brought in a trifle less than 400,000 men, but 44 per cent of these were short-term enlistments.

Training and other factors contribute to the difficulties, Eisenhower said, adding that men drafted or enlisted between now and next July will not be available for replacement use in time to solve the problem.

General Explains

The general sought to dispel what he termed "confusion" about the peacetime military establishment. The 1,500,000-man army foreseen for next July has no connection with that establishment, he said. Its duty is to do the "job now in hand."

The 8,300,000-man army that fought the war, "the finest military organization the world has ever seen," no longer exists, the general said.

"What we have today is the remnant of that combat army in a state of reorganization and reduction to an interim army assigned an entirely different mission or task," Eisenhower asserted. "It is still a World War II task."

The chief of staff said the War department would recommend the immediate termination of the draft "as soon as it is assured of a steady flow of replacements adequate to maintain the size of force required to perform the tasks assigned to us."

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OCCUPYING TROOPS ARE LIKE FIREMEN

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.). —Gen. Eisenhower today likened the Army's occupation forces to firemen. Talking to Congress about demobilization he said:

"You see firemen playing checkers some times, but that doesn't mean you fire them and send them home. They may be vitally needed a few minutes later.

It's the same way with our occupation forces. We must maintain them at a safe level, because we may need them, even though we don't have full work for all of them all the time."

Statement to Congress

Gen. Eisenhower's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Following is the prepared text of General Eisenhower's statement on demobilization before a special meeting of members of Congress:

I have come here this morning because a very human desire to get soldiers home in a hurry has clashed with the Army's manpower needs to do the job which has been assigned to us by the Government.

It is a big job. Even with the fighting over it takes a great many men to carry out our mission. Overseas requirements in manpower for the long-term occupation job and for the temporary, but still unfinished, business of winding up the affairs of our great war establishment in both Europe and the Pacific are matters of cold, hard fact.

They cannot be obscured by emotion and near hysteria. Evidently, the relation of demobilization to these tasks which remain to be done is understood only partially by some and not understood at all by others. I believe the thing needed now is the fullest clarification.

There is no mystery in demobilization. There are no hidden ball plays. Long before our victory in Europe General Marshall approved a master plan which has served and still serves as the basis of establishing priority of men for discharge. In any job as big as this one there are bound to be modifications made in the light of experience. But I assure you that I have made and intend to make no changes in the basic plan. The plan was simply this:

To discharge men as quickly as possible and to the limit of available shipping with priority on those with the longest and hardest service—that is, with the most points. These criteria were to govern until we reached the point where minimum personnel requirements to do the jobs in hand were threatened by the rate of discharge. We have been in the business of discharging vet-

erans from the Army under the point system for eight months, with the system at full blast for the past four months since V-J Day. Men have been discharged so fast that the five millionth passed through one of the separation centers last week.

We used shipping to the utmost and secured the complete cooperation of the Navy in our zeal to get every man and woman back from overseas who could be spared. There is no longer any shortage of transports, and the shipping people assure me they will have vessels where and when we need them to bring troops home. The fact is that we worked so fast that about ten days ago we had to slow the pace so that the work of our forces in Europe and the Pacific would not suffer too much from lack of manpower. The announcement of that slowdown was what touched off the fireworks.

If there has been any confusion in the minds of the soldiers overseas or their families at home, I propose to clear it up now.

Causes of Confusion

Primarily, two underlying causes are responsible for the present confusion, which for a time has quite evidently exceeded the power of any information program to control. The first is that the nation's release from the urgency of war started an emotional wave to get men out of the Army. This is wholly understandable. It was to be expected. But I am frank to say that I had never anticipated this emotional wave would reach proportions of near-hysteria.

I am confident that members of the Congress are as anxious as I that straight thinking be substituted for emotion in this matter which strikes close to the firesides of several million families. The second cause of our present discontent rises, I believe, from the almost incredible speed with which the War Department moved in bringing men home from V-J Day to the close of the year.

Including discharged men and women who were already in this country, more than 5,000,000 members of our V-E Day Army, 80 per cent of them veterans of foreign service, have now returned to civilian life. While the vast majority of the combat men are home, there still remain some who have not been returned. These men are our greatest concern, and every effort will be made to return them as soon as possible.

All sorts of emergency measures were devised by the War Department to step up the speed of its demobilization processes. Performance has far exceeded the most optimistic schedules announced by our planners at the time Japan surrendered.

War Department Estimates and Performance

Between the close of hostilities in Germany and the collapse of Japan, we had discharged just under 600,000. When General Marshall addressed a joint meeting of the Congress last September he told you that estimates then called for the release in September of 450,000; in October of 550,000, and during each month thereafter of between 700,000 and 800,000.

But compare performance with prediction! In September, instead of 450,000, the number actually released was 597,000; in October, we more than doubled our estimate, releasing 1,270,000 instead of the 550,000 predicted. In November, instead of between 700,000 and 800,000 we discharged 1,186,000; in December, the number was 1,112,000. So that, with the estimates for those months fixed at about 2,5000,000, we actually exceeded our prediction by 1,665,000.

This means that 1,665,000 men and women who had no expectation, in September, of coming home so soon, were already reunited with their families by the close of the year. That is the extent to which the War Department has exceeded any so-called commitment to the men.

The very stepping up of these returning shipments undoubtedly helped to create confusion by stimulating optimism among service men and their families. But in addition, during this same period a great many misleading statements were made by individuals, some of whom were in the Army itself, that served to cloud the issue.

All this time, which was long before I came to Washington, the War Department was doing a job which I believe must be considered as one of its greatest achievements. Certainly, there has never been such a planned movement of men over great distances in the history of any nation. Yet, in the face of this unprecedented performance, criticisms based largely on individual cases were deliberately confusing matters further. The presence of a high-point man still in service at some one station, because of some special need at that station, came to be interpreted, loudly, as a failure of the entire demobilization program.

We must admit that there have been irregularities caused by the immensity of the problem, by the fact that the Army has been spread all over the world and that we could not have a perfectly uniform application of the point score system. Discovery of the fact that a man had been released as surplus with fewer than the critical number of points raised cries of injustice.

While these criticisms were being aired ships poured the combat veterans of long service into home ports in schedule-breaking numbers. The War Department and overseas commanders made every effort to get as many men home for Christmas with their families as was humanly possible.

The Incompatibles

But in this spectacular success of demobilization between V-J Day and the first of the year the Army was rapidly approaching the foreseen juncture of two incompatibles: the speed of demobilization and our duties at home and overseas—the occupation mission delegated to us by higher authority and the protection and disposal of millions of tons of Government property throughout the world representing billions of dollars of American taxpayers' money.

When General Marshall spoke to you last September the War Department planners estimated that the point of definite interference between these objectives would be reached some time in the coming spring. The simple fact is that the speed-up in demobilization during the fall and early winter advanced that situation to the present. That is the crux of the whole matter.

If we were to continue shipping men home at the rate we reached during the past few months, about April we would have nothing left but a woefully inadequate number of volunteers—we would literally have "run out of Army." That is the reason for the slowdown. There is no change in policy—there is no change in plan. We have merely reached a point in the pursuance of our plans and policies which we knew we must face when the time came. That time is now.

We took all possible steps to meet inescapable needs without slowing the pace of demobilization. We pressed the recruiting campaign to the utmost in order to bring volunteers into the Army who could take the place of those overseas. We urged that positive steps be taken to provide us our full quotas of 50,000 men monthly through the Selective Service system.

We required all theatre commanders overseas to institute the most searching drive to cut down their estimates in manpower needed for occupation duties, for supply and for the extensive personnel required to close up overseas depots, ports, warehouses, bases. We had also to cooperate with the designated disposal agencies in disposing of Government property as expeditiously as possible while still taking all necessary precautions to protect it. Similar instructions were issued to all commanders at home.

Pursuant to the instructions, both General MacArthur in the Pacific and General McNarney in Europe have made extensive economies. The training of recruits in this country was recently cut from seventeen to thirteen weeks so that these men would be available sooner for overseas. We have taken every measure we could think of, and by no system of mathematics or slide rule magic is it possible to make the flow of available replacements equal all the men we should like to bring home now but who must be replaced if we are to do our job.

Now, understand this—the men who do not need replacement when their jobs are finished will come home immediately. So far as possible this will be in the order of their point scores and length of service. These will be the "surplus" men—the men "available for discharge." But if we are not to disintegrate our occupation forces certain men must be kept until trained replacements are available or their job finished.

Now, whenever there are individual exceptions to a general rule, bitterness is sure to arise—especially in the hearts of homesick boys. I realize that fully and it is absolutely essential that the immediate commanding officer of every man so affected realizes it also. He must personally explain to him how he fits into the big picture and what his duty is.

Surely, where remaining on foreign duty for one, two, or three months longer—that is the most involved here—makes the difference between our Army's doing its job or failing to do its job—I believe I know the American soldier well enough to be certain what he will do—if he understands the need. He will stick here and do a good job—and gripe!

Lag in Replacement System

One thing right here on this matter of replacements which I believe is generally misunderstood is why, if we recruit 5,000 men today, we cannot release 5,000 men from the Army tomorrow or next week or next month. The answer is quite simple when you analyze the problem. So far as essential jobs in the theatre are concerned, the recruits become available, not when they enlist but only when they arrive overseas, trained to take over their assignments. If an 18-year-old enlists or is inducted through selective service in this country, he goes off to a camp for three months to learn the rudiments of being a soldier.

If a trained man already in the Army chooses to volunteer for regular enlistment, he is entitled to a furlough in the United States which will make him useless as a replacement until he returns. Any way you work it, there is bound to be a lag of three to six months in this replacement business. It cannot be avoided. The men who enlist or are drafted between now and next July will not be available in time to solve the immediate problem before us, even if there were enough of them. They are the effective replacements for men to be discharged three to six months from now.

The lack of replacements facing the Army now is due to the shortage of selective service men and the volunteers of the last six months in 1945. Because they did not come in fast enough we must slow down our discharge rate now.

Our Job Overseas

The people at home must understand this too. Acceptance of the need for keeping large numbers of men overseas at the present time lies, I believe, in an understanding of all the necessary tasks they must perform. I was a theatre commander myself, you will remember, until I was brought back here.

I am thoroughly familiar with the problems which General McNarney, the present theatre commander, faces in Germany. From my personal knowledge of conditions in Europe it is easy to project in my mind the comparable—and in a geographical sense—far more difficult problems which General MacArthur faces in the Pacific.

Europe

Perhaps we sometimes speak in too general terms of what our troops are doing in Europe, obscuring the manifold tasks to which men are assigned. We speak of "commitments" and "obligations." Let me translate such words into a picture of their meaning as an army of occupation goes about the daily task of policing an enemy country and disposing of the prodigious stores assembled to fight the war.

Start with our primary and continuing mission of occupation duties. Troops assigned to this work supervise the German and Austrian Governments. It is a complex job. We are going through the throes of reconversion in this country. No one is more familiar than you gentlemen with the problems and the difficulties encountered even in this peaceful land.

Germany and Austria are going through reconversion, too. In our zones in those two unhappy countries the Army is responsible for supervising all the headaches of a changeover from war to peace, with the added directive that we must make certain these people are so disarmed, both economically and in a military sense, that they cannot make war again. Reconversion measures in those two countries are enormously complicated by devastation. Normal facilities of living have been destroyed in all the cities and there is scarcity of even the barest essentials in consumer goods which Americans expect to find in any corner store.

It requires a great many men to supervise the local governments in our zone in Germany and Austria with a civilian population of over 15,000,000. However much you may delegate local work to Germans, you still have the responsibility for policing these people, their industry, trade and commerce, food and agriculture, education, finance, telephone and telegraph and transportation.

On Jan. 1 there were 622,000 American soldiers assigned to the European theatre. General McNarney estimates that this number will be cut to 400,000 by April 1 and to 307,000 by the first of July. In the Mediterranean theatre on Jan. 1 we had 51,000 American troops, a number which will be gradually reduced to 28,000 by July. The sum of the July figures for both European and Mediterranean theatres—335,000—is the total number of American troops who will remain stationed in those areas at the end of the first half of 1946.

Let me tell you in some detail what our men are doing in Germany and Austria. Demilitarization of Germany, for example, means demolition of her fortifications and other installations, including industrial plants selected for destruction under our economic program. Approximately 3,000 enemy military installations will be destroyed under the supervision of American soldiers in Germany.

The total area of our zone is about 60,000 square miles and contains fifty-five major centers of population and much rural territory. We have turned over the job of maintaining law and order to local police forces, but they have to be supervised and reinforced by a mechanized constabulary force of American soldiers. Two thousand miles of international or interzonal boundaries must be patrolled. If this is not done effectively thousands of refugees from other sections of Europe infiltrate into our zone, adding to our burden of feeding, housing and extending medical care to these victims of war. Military stores, telephone exchanges, electrical plants, road and railroad bridges and other points which might be targets of enemy sabotage must be guarded.

Then there is the extensive intelligence and counter-intelligence work required to carry out the work of denazification and pacification. This includes a constant watch for subversive activities, evaluation and processing of Nazi documents, supervision of civilian censorship, and the conduct of counter-intelligence which alone is expected to result in the arrest of an over-all total of 500,000 persons. Unquestionably, many prominent Nazis are still at large because of a shortage of trained counter-intelligence personnel.

I must remind you that we are operating in an enemy country where the most constant surveillance must be maintained over the civilian population to make certain that no elements are allowed to develop organized opposition. In addition to this, serious crime, minor thievery and pilferage are a constant concern of our military police. Post exchanges, railroad trains and supply depots are frequent targets and vehicles are stolen. In most cases the thieves are quickly taken, but happenings of this sort are so frequent that we can never relax our alertness.

Discipline in this respect has a wider significance than the simple protection of the lives of American soldiers and of Government stores. Our example in maintaining law and order throughout the conquered countries will have the most far-reaching effect in hastening the pacification of the German people. If, through curtailment of manpower, lawlessness and contempt for the American brand of justice should be permitted to develop, it would not only hurt our progress in Germany but would weaken our prestige throughout Europe. Quickly, our commanders and forces would be in an impossible position.

In addition to these operations, recruits from this country, who have already had their basic training as soldiers, must be further trained in occupation duties after arrival. This means that experienced men from the occupation force must be detailed to instruct them—another drain on

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the over-all manpower assigned to this work.

These duties have taken no account of the men who must be assigned to the procurement, storage and distribution of supplies. Besides the normal function of suplying the military forces, General McNarney's theatre has the responsibility of providing for such agencies as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Foreign Liquidation Commission. The problem is complicated by the limited amount of rail transportation.

Although civilians are employed as much as possible, there are limits to the effectiveness of their use. In order to reduce stealing in a land where goods are very scarce, civilians are usually worked in depot areas where they can be closely supervised. To give you an idea of the economies in military manpower obtained by the use of civilian labor, the theatre engineer employs 59 per cent German prisoners of war, 20 per cent German civilians and only 21 per cent American soldiers.

The task of providing communications throughout the United States zone was greatly hampered by the damaged and chaotic condition in which the established lines of communication were found when we took over. These facilities must provide not only for the occupational forces but for the minimum needs of the civilian population. Considerable construction of bridges and, to a lesser extent, of highways and waterways is necessary.

Civilian labor under military supervision is utilized in construction, but because of the technical nature of the work, our own Signal Corps troops are required to perform maintenance on signal communication facilities. German civilians are operating such ground transport as exists, under our Army's supervision. The system of air transport must be operated entirely by our troops.

Government Property Disposal

Of considerable importance is the disposal of United States property remaining in the theatre, as well as the storage and orderly destruction of captured enemy material. The size of this latter part of the task is indicated by the fact that 100 depots and dumps are in operation for storage of material captured from the enemy. One such depot alone contains over 400,000 tons of ammunition.

At the present time United States property valued at more than $7,000,000,000 is being stored, guarded and maintained by troops in the European theatre. A great deal of effort has gone into the roll-up and concentration of this property, but there still remains a vast amount to be done.

Regardless of whether this property is stored for the use of our occupation forces, returned to the United States for current and future needs of the Army, in process of being declared surplus, or already declared surplus but not disposed of by the disposal agencies, the Army has the complete responsibility for care, maintenance, protection, delivery and fiscal accounting for such property.

These responsibilities also apply to captured enemy property. All of these vast stores require a large force of men not only to inventory, pack and supervise their disposal but to guard them. This is property belonging to the United States Government, its care entrusted to the Army. Some of it is machinery or instruments requiring special maintenance for protection from deterioration.

That is a very brief and a very rough summary of the present duties of troops engaged on the strictly military duties incident to occupation. This work now requires the assignment of some 298,000 American troops. General McNarney's estimate is that by next July 1 their number may be cut to 171,000, of which 98,000 will be performing the duties of supervising the German Government and population and 73,000 will be performing the direct supply requirements of this force. The figure includes the considerable number who carry on constant occupational negotiations with British, Russian and French members of Allied control councils.

Supervision of Enemy Personnel

Another of our duties is the guarding, screening, supervision, administration and eventual release of enemy personnel held by United States forces. In addition to persons in this category already in the theatre, a large number of enemy prisoners of war are being returned from the United States to Germany. General McNarney estimates that 735,000 will be under detention in the United States zone in May, 1946. We are now operating about 150 camps, enclosures and hospitals for various classes of enemy personnel.

The care of displaced persons has been an enormous problem from the time of our entry into Germany. The repatriation of millions of these individuals has already been carried out with sympathy and high regard for the humanitarian nature of the problem involved. Estimates are that some 462,622 displaced persons still remained in our zone in Germany on the first of January and that this number might be cut to 200,000 by June.

We are now operating 365 installations for these tragic victims of Nazi brutality. But despite our sympathy for them they do add tremendously to our responsibility for police security, housing and medical care. In the United States zone in Austria there were on Jan. 1 an additional 150,000 displaced persons housed in eighty-six camps. Their number is expected to decrease to 109,000 by June 1 with UNRRA and the Austrian Central Government administering many camps.

Numbers of our troops are also engaged in the emergency program of providing supplies in Germany and Austria to minimize starvation, disease and disorder among the civilian population. In Austria we are also helping to sustain vital economic projects on a minimum scale. Before the winter is over the distribution of emergency food supplies will undoubtedly become necessary.

At the present time some 50,000 of our men are directly concerned in control and direction of prisoners of war and displaced persons. By July 1, 1946, their number will have been reduced by half—to 25,000.

Some 111,000 service troops are now assigned to the European theatre to take care of the needs of the occupation force and troops engaged in winding up our surplus property installations. They included medical department personnel—doctors, nurses, technicians—Signal Corps, ordnance and engineer troops. These men staff the camps, run the railroads and truck routes, man the hospitals and lines of communications, see that roads are kept repaired, run the exchanges, the Army postal service and furnish all the customary services which must be provided to men in the field.

Our troops are scattered over a wide area. Lack of the usual civilian facilities has placed unusual burdens on the service units. These service units must also carry on a limited amount of construction and considerable maintenance work. This includes airfields, laundries, American Red Cross installations for the recreation of the troops, winterized billets and hospitals. Maintenance is constantly necessary in all the ports. Prisoners of war and local civilian labor are largely used in this work under our military supervision, but the problems are so extensive that thousands of Americans are required for these jobs.

Last in this category I mention the Graves Registration Service which involves the location, identification, concentration, care and disposition of the remains of our heroic dead. There are still many unlocated graves and bodies to be moved to established military cemeteries. We have thirty-seven United States cemeteries requiring administration of records, supervision of construction, reburials and the general upkeep of graves. According to present plans, the graves registration project will be completed by May, 1946.

At present, as I have said, some 111,000 troops are assigned to these various service missions. By July 1, 1946, General McNarney expects to have cut this total to 61,000.

There is a final manpower category for the theatre consisting of men temporarily unavailable for duty which the Army calls "ineffectives," for want of a better word. This lumps together individuals who may be charged against the theatre roster but are actually not, for one reason or another, performing any part of its duties.

In this category are troops who are being moved in order to be discharged or to replace those troops; men on sick leave, pass and recreation; men in schools, in confinement or in transit to station; men absent from the theatre on rest, recuperation and rehabilitation; men on furlough in the United States after reenlisting in the theatre. The total number of these individuals on Jan. 1 was about 163,000. This number will be cut to 50,000 by July 1.

I have gone into this description in some detail because I wanted to show you how ramified are the duties on which our troops must engage to carry out their mission overseas. And I wanted to put some flesh on the bones of those two words "commitments" and "obligations." They are something more than high-sounding generalities.

I can assure you that they are very real to the men in Europe and to their commander who is responsible for discharging them.

Within the broad categories I have indicated I believe you may imagine the thousands of daily tasks which must be performed by thousands of men. I know, and you know, that many of them are homesick men.

But there is a job to be finished. Although our Allies are carrying a heavy load, Americans have assumed the definite commitment and the responsibility of carrying out their own share. To the Army has been delegated the principal job in performing this work. The work cannot be done without men. Remember, this is your Army—not the War Department's Army and not the generals' Army.

It belongs to the country—to the Congress and the people.

It carries out their wishes and their orders.

Pacific

Let's turn now to the Pacific, where similar heavy responsibilities are being carried out by troops under command of General MacArthur.

In addition to occupation duties, closing up supply bases, ports, dumps, etc., and the disposal of great stores of property assembled for the invasion of Japan, this theatre has an additional duty in occupying bases which our troops seized in the island campaigns during the advance toward the home islands. The build-up of supply, concentrated in Hawaii and in the Philippines, was well along when the Japs gave up.

As a matter of fact our tonnage of supplies in the Philippines actually increased after the close of hostilities in the Pacific, due to the great number of ships nearing port and our uncertainty at that time of what our needs would be when we landed in Japan. While the majority of these ships were coming from the United States, many others of them carried supplies redeployed from Europe and other inactive theatres to support the invasion of Japan scheduled for November, 1945.

General MacArthur has reported 7,000,000 tons of supplies as being on hand Jan. 1 in the Pacific theatre. The duties our troops are performing out there are almost exactly similar to those I have described for the European theatre. Our occupation functions involve most of the islands captured from the Japanese as well as Japan proper. We have a force in Korea. We are still accepting the surrender of Japanese troops in the Philippines, Ryukyus and other localities, long after their nation has surrendered.

In Japan our forces are engaged in the destruction of enemy fortifications as well as in the numerous other tasks growing out of enforcement of the surrender terms. Law and order must be maintained. There is considerable work to the disposal of great quantities of enemy property seized in the home islands, some of which is destroyed, some salvaged, some shipped to the United States and our allies. The remainder is disposed of according to the most practical use that can be made of it. All this requires the services of a considerable force.

The supply system, operating over thousands of miles, is a formidable problem in the Pacific. The Army is exerting every effort to maintain a never-ending flow of fresh foods to all bases and areas where our forces are located, but transport by air, water and land is made difficult by great distances.

I should like to speak in some detail of the care of Government property in the Pacific, because the direct connection between its efficient handling and the availability of competent manpower is so obvious.

It takes expert officers, experianced in the handling of supplies—men qualified to direct the dismantling of a hospital, a power plant, or a laundry, for example. Of course, a great many of such officers are being taken off the job constantly by the operation of the point system.

A great part of the work our men are now doing on many of those small Pacific islands, whose conquest made savage headlines for a brief spell two and three years ago, is concerned with the disposition of property.

Once these islands were battlegrounds, hard-won steps in the progress of our troops through the Southwest Pacific. Then they were forward bases, with perhaps an airstrip from which the dogged Japs on other islands just ahead were bombed. Their development for military use required engineers with bulldozers and other heavy equipment to widen and lengthen the airstrip and clear the jungle for buildings and supply dumps.

When islands were big enough, docks were constructed so that ships could come in to unload their cargoes instead of having them brought to the beaches by landing craft and "ducks." Such islands became the springboards for furthur progress—overwater hops to other islands, which left many as rear supply areas in the backwash of war.

Then the war itself ended, and all need for these bases ceased. The business of "closing out" these bits of temporary American soil began. Our troops commenced to "roll them up," in the phrase the soldiers use.

This process of rolling up our bases occupies the time of a great many soldiers in the Pacific. These islands have been piled high with American goods, brought in to push our soldiers along the seaway to Tokyo. This is Government property, and now these things which the Army no longer needs must be disposed of through the proper disposal agency. They must be inventoried, inspected, packed and guarded until the Army's responsibility is discharged.

But out in the Pacific there is an enemy of property far more dangerous than thieves. It is the tropical elements which mildew and rot and destroy unless the utmost precaution is used. Trained and disciplined soldiers are needed for this work, men who know their jobs and who feel a sense of responsibility for the preservation of this property while it remains in the hands of the Army.

All too often these men are veterans of long service through these islands. Many of them went home with the first loads of high-point troops who returned from the Pacific. More are leaving every day. For each one who departs without a trained replacement the danger is increased that the roll-up will not be accomplished efficiently and speedily. There is no question but that the normal operation of the point system is slowing us up in this process. It was bound to.

With the veterans gone and garrisons reduced, the task of preparing for the disposal of the infinitely varied items which our troops used in the Pacific is made more difficult. The danger of deterioration is likewise enormously increased. The machinery rusts, the planking of docks and buildings rots, the dampness destroys delicate instruments. It is this aspect of the task and the tremendous distances involved which govern demobolization in the Pacific.

The property-disposal problem is a definite part of this nation's mission in the Pacific. It is my responsibility, it is the soldier's responsibility out there—in the end, it is your responsibility, as members of the Congress, to the American people. Except where necessary for health, safety or security, we do not have the authority to abandon this property; it must be taken off our hands by properly constituted civil authority. It is one of the incompatibles defying unrestricted rate of demobilization. It will continue to be a charge against our military manpower until it is liquidated.

Rolling Up Bases

Don't let me give the impression that, in spite of difficulties, we haven't been making progress in rolling up bases and rear areas which were once battlefields or great forward points of supply. As an example, there were 44,000 troops and 314,000 tons of supplies on New Guiena Sept. 1, 1945, when the Japs signed the terms of surrender. These figures were reduced to 7,000 troops and 42,000 tons of supplies by Jan. 1, 1946. All troops and supplies are expected

to be completely evacuated from these bases by April 1, 1946.

In Australia, our first great Far-Pacific base, about 104,000 long tons of supplies remain on hand. The theatre expects them to be finally disposed of and all Army activities there completely closed up by April 15, 1946.

In Okinawa a garrison of approximately 33,000 air and service force troops will be permanently stationed. In this strategic location our heavier occupational air strength remains secure against potential civil uprising but yet in position to strike a deadly retaliatory blow against any section of the Japanese homeland.

Philippines

I will not go into the service functions of our Pacific troops in detail, since in most particulars they parallel those I described for the European Theatre, complicated by long supply lines, the tropical enemy, and difficulties of transport within many areas.

But I should like to say a special word about the mission of our troops in the Philippines. You are familiar with the tragic destruction perpetrated by the Japanese during the final days of fighting. Their unwarranted and bestial acts of savagery destroyed not only lives and property but much of the functioning of orderly government and its agencies. There is no effective Philippine agency now in existence to maintain law and order.

As a result of the war the Philippines were left without an effective police force and the splendid Philippine Scout organizations were practically destroyed. Now armed bands of guerrillas roam the hills, bent on pilferage which only our active presence controls. We are now engaged in recruiting a force of 50,000 Filipinos to replace a comparable number of our men in the Philippines and elsewhere in the Pacific, but it will be many months before this force becomes effective enough to accept the responsibility of policing the islands. It is our clear obligation to assist until that time arrives.

In addition to this activity, American troops have here also the familiar task of liquidating the bases and immense stores of Government property which were assembled at a time when these islands were our principal forward base for the planned assault on Japan's home islands. With the exception of air and supply bases on Luzon and Leyte, our Philippine bases and supply points will be progressively reduced and closed out by July 1, 1946. On Jan. 1 we had approximately 279,000 troops in the Philippines. These will be reduced as rapidly as possible to a garrison of approximately 79,000, which will be needed on July 1 to carry out our continuing responsibilities there.

There are now 865,000 American troops engaged in carrying out our over-all mission in the Pacific. General MacArthur has made a careful re-study of his requirements and assures me that he can operate with a total of 375,000 as of July 1, 1946. This number will later be gradually reduced.

Other Theatres

In India-Burma, our strength has been rapidly withdrawn since the end of August. From a figure of 166,600 on V-J Day it was reduced to 55,000 on Jan. 1. It is being further cut by large slices until on July 1, 1946, only 4,000 soldiers are expected to remain in the theatre. Their mission is entirely concerned in guarding surplus property or in providing services and supply for those who are doing so.

Last Aug. 1 we had some 63,000 troops in the China theatre under command of General Wedemeyer. Following the Japanese surrender, the great majority was withdrawn. By Jan. 1 the Army we had was but 9,000, a figure which will be reduced to 6,000 on July 1. While there may be some reduction in this number later on, General Wedemeyer has informed the War Department that he will require this small force of Army air force and ground troops. As part of our Potsdam commitment, this Government assumed responsibility of assisting and advising the Chinese in repatriation of Japanese nationals to the home islands.

We have no considerable amount of supplies in China. Most of what we have is designed for the use of our smaller number of troops. While our airmen flew thousands of combat missions against the Japs in China, our ground support of the Chinese Army was confined to training and liaison work. We had no Army combat ground units in the China theatre.

What I have said of the Pacific and of Europe applies to all the other areas overseas where we have American troops and property. The same problems exist in varying degrees in all theatres and, in the last analysis, we must rely on the professional judgment and ability of our theatre commanders to find the solutions. I have the utmost confidence in them.

I have spoken to you thus fully of the situation and the mission of our forces overseas because only in the light of all these jobs, which complete the "commitments and obligations" placed on the Army by higher authority, is it possible to understand the continuing necessity of adjusting the demobilization program to the job in hand.

The Job at Home

These foreign "commitments and obligations" cannot be met, our demobilization cannot continue in an orderly fashion, we cannot carry on the business of our far-flung forces unless we keep a proportionate force on duty in the United States during this interim period. In this respect we are like a snake swallowing his tail. We are trying to gobble ourselves up as fast as we can but we must take care to keep the head big enough to absorb the body passing through it. The head of the snake is the force in this country. This force varies as the gobbling-up process goes on.

As of January 1 there were 2,100,000 on our rolls in the United States, including over 100,000 officers already on terminal leave. Of the 2,000,000 men of the ground, air and service forces in this country nearly 1,000,000 are operating personnel administering our posts, camps, stations, ports — generally engaged in housekeeping and supply activities, and caring for the sick and wounded.

For example, 100,000 of these alone are engaged in what we call "processing duties," i.e., they are operating the separation centers through which 7,750,000 individuals will have passed between VE-day and next July. They also operate induction centers and handle the selectees and volunteers as fast as they are brought into the Army.

Another 100,000 of the 1,000,000 are engaged in the care of the 150,000 sick and wounded in our hospitals on the first of the year. Approximately 350,000 are engaged in the administration and training of individuals for air crews and the maintenance of our planes, transports and ferrying activities. A total of 150,000 trainers are required for ground and service troops, including some housekeepers at schools and depots.

Another 50,000 are guarding prisoners, both our own and enemy prisoners of war. Finally some 50,000 others are at ports and staging areas taking care of the flow of personnel in and out of the country. The rest (200,000) are engaged at posts, camps and stations, and in manufacture and storage of supplies, in special activities, such as the USMA, care of returnees, housekeeping details, proving and demonstration activities, and other home-front jobs.

Aside from the 1,000,000 of the operating personnel there are the 150,000 that I mentioned in hospitals, at least 350,000 actually in process of separation, 200,000 or more on furlough and in transit, 200,000 students in training and a balance of 100,000 in units and miscellaneous activities.

This is a rough summary only, the detail of which will be brought out no doubt in the subcommittee hearings which will be held these coming days. What I have endeavored to show here in a general way is merely what the head of the snake is doing and why it must be kept as large as it is. By July 1, 1946, it is estimated that our forces in this country will be cut to 654,000. This figure is divided between 360,000 operating personnel and the balance to cover men in training or en route overseas and to provide a small reserve of combat air and ground troops.

The question may well be asked—and it has been—if you have 2,000,000 men in this country now and are cutting these to 654,000 by next July, why not send some of the difference overseas to replace veterans who might then come home? That is exactly what we are doing. All of the replacements going overseas are carried as strength in this country until they arrive at a foreign port.

But there is no economy in sending a man overseas if he is so close to eligibility for discharge that we should have to turn him right around and send him back. Nor is there any sound reason for keeping him in the Army if we no longer have a job for him here. So we discharge him. I realize that it is a source of irritation to veterans overseas to have a man discharged in this country with fewer points than the veteran over there. From his angle, it is rank injustice. But from the point of view of the country the only realistic and practical decision is to let him out. We can't make an omelet the size of this demobilization job without breaking a few eggs.

The Scope of the Problem

I have described for you the composition and duties of our Jan. 1 Army of 4,200,000 and of our Army of 1,500,000 as it will be next July 1. Our present problem lies wholly between these two figures.

Between now and the first of July, based on the best estimates of the performance of selective service and the Army recruiting service, we expect that 400,000 men will enter the Army from civil life. Three million more soldiers will return to civilian life. A million of these individuals are in the separation process already. They should be civilians again no later than early February. This leaves 2,000,000 men to be discharged in late February, March, April, May and June.

Many of these would not have been discharged in any case until May or June. They will still be discharged by that time. Many others will be discharged in February, March and April just as they expected. The soldiers who are actually affected by this necessary readjustment over the next few months are approximately 700,000 two-year men who hoped for discharge in March and April and who, because no replacements are available for them, will not now get out until May or June. Of these 700,000 an estimated 300,000 are now overseas.

Two-Year Men

These two-year men looked for discharge in March because of the statement which General Marshall made in his talk before you last September. I should like to refresh your memories on the text of his statement. General Marshall said:

"We hope by late winter we shall have reached a stage in carrying out the point system—which is now governing policy and which we must not emasculate unless we want a morale situation almost chaotic to develop—when, in effect, the point system may be relaxed and two years of service will govern. That will mean that men of two years service will be eligible for demobilization."

Later on, a War Department spokesman set the date for the expected discharge of two-year men as March 20.

Now, this estimate was based on all the facts available at that time. As was stated at the same time, the initial discharge rate was not geared to any definite Army strength which might be required to complete our duties in the war, but to shipping facilities. In discussing this point, General Marshall said:

"There has been no relationship whatsoever between the rate of demobilization and any future plans of the Army. I mean by that that all the facilities available in transportation and in personnel trained to handle demobilization have been devoted to release from the service as rapidly as possible the largest number of men. It will be next spring, presumably—and if the estimates in occupation forces now forecast are accurate, it will be even later than early spring—before we shall reach a point where the rate of demobilization will be influenced in any way by consideration of the strength of occupation forces."

General Marshall based his statement on the best forecast that could be made at the time. Factors governing the entire demobilization picture have changed frequently in the five intervening months, all but one resulting in an acceleration of the rate of return from overseas and discharge.

It gave me a great deal of satisfaction to consider the happiness of the 1,665,000 men and women who returned to their homes long before they expected because of the speed-up in demobilization. I am equally sorry that the failure of the replacement rate to meet our continuing obligations overseas has now forced a much smaller number of individuals to wait one, two or three months longer for discharge.

Unfortunately, the War Department has no choice in this matter. I repeat that every feasible measure was taken before our announcement was made on January 4. We had no alternative. To declare every soldier with two years' service eligible for discharge on March 20 would mean that, in addition to the 1,000,000 now in process of discharge, another 2,000,000 would have gone out by that date.

The results would have been catastrophic. Our operating forces in this country would be far short of the numbers required. Among other casualties, it would mean the complete collapse of the Army Airways Communication System. Without technicians, there would have been a consequent grounding of our air forces all over the world. It would mean the practical abandonment of billions of dollars in American equipment. It would mean such a complete rescramble of our occupational forces as to jeopardize the results of months of work in bringing order out of chaos!

Believes Soldiers Know Him

It would mean such a collapse of military organization in this country as to impair gravely our ability to care for our hospitalized veterans or to supply the soldiers remaining overseas. In a final burst of irony, it would delay these very veterans for days and possibly weeks in the ports and the separation centers because the technicians who ran the centers would themselves have left the Army.

If there were any possible way to discharge all two-year men on March 20 without disrupting the Army, it would be done. We simply cannot do it.

I have the utmost respect and a most profound affection for the American soldier, and I believe that he knows me well enough to have confidence that I will always deal justly with him.

I believe I am doing that now when I say—to him and to you—that we cannot discharge all two-year men on March 20 and that this is dictated solely by the necessity of adjusting our discharge rate to our replacement rate and to the continuing job which the Army must do, both in this country and overseas.

I state categorically that he is not being held in the Army to get a universal military training bill or any other legislation through the Congress. It should be unnecessary to say that, but the point has been raised, so I draw attention to the fact that the President's program of universal military training stipulates training only and does not provide for any service. No trainee would replace a single soldier.

In this same connection I have seen the point made several times that the Army is deliberately being kept at greater strength than is need so that the generals could keep their stars. I believe a single statement will answer that. The Army is proceeding with dispatch to retire or reduce or relieve from active duty its temporary general officers in the Army. To date, 789—more than half the 1,550 general officers of the V-E Day army will have been either reduced, separated, or are now under orders for such action and by June 30 261 more will have been processed.

The Present Plan

To each man who expected to be discharged in March or April and who will not be out until May or June, I say as I say to you—that the War Department is taking every possible measure to insure that he is not held in the service one day longer than is absolutely necessary. In order to insure this and to make clear to every man in the Army exactly where he stands, the War Department has issued an order to all major commanders. It is appended in full to the statement. The salient points affecting enlisted men are:

By April 30, 1946, all enlisted men (except volunteers) with forty-five points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or with thirty months service as of April 30, 1946, will be separated from the Army or aboard ship returning home.

By June 30, 1946, all enlisted men (except volunteers) with forty points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or with twenty-four months service as of June 30, 1946, will be separated from the Army or aboard ship returning home.

Whether or not these criteria can continue to be observed after July 1 depends directly upon the rate of inflow. Failing the necessary monthly intake either these criteria will have to be aban-

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doned or competent authority—I presume the Congress itself—will have to relieve the Army of its vitally important missions. None of us can escape the realization that this will be a most fateful decision—therefore—let me repeat at once that the commitment I now make is limited to July 1, 1946.

Analysis of Replacements

Now let me talk of the replacement rate itself. Present estimates are based on past performance of selective service and our recruiting service. Only if future rates keep pace can the Army's rock-bottom requirements of 1,500,000 men in the service on July 1 be met. Let me examine these data for you.

First, as to selective service: In July the Army received 88,000 men through induction. In August, with the capitulation of Japan at hand and with the consequent easing of pressure by local boards, this figure fell to 55,000. Beginning with September, the Army arbitrarily reduced its monthly call to a total of 50,000. In September we actually received through selective service 41,000; in October, 37,000; in November, 35,000; and in December only 21,000.

As to enlistments, the personnel procurement service, consisting of over 10,000 officers and men, is exclusively concerned with obtaining the maximum number of enlistments from every source—men in the service, those who have had previous service and now discharged, and from the vast number of men in civilian life who are eligible to serve.

The most stringent orders are in effect to stress to the utmost all the inducements for enlistment which the Congress so recently authorized. Through the press and radio, a most comprehensive program of advertising has been launched. In November, when this program actually got into full swing, all previous records were broken when the Army enlisted 185,000. In December this number dropped off to 131,000. By Jan. 1, our enlistments totaled slightly less than 400,000, but of this number approximately 44 per cent are men who have enlisted for the minimum periods of one year or eighteen months' service.

A great many in this latter group are men who have been discharged from the Army shortly after their induction who enlist for the purpose of determining their own date of release, or are men who enlisted for the minimum period rather than await induction. Of those who have enlisted for three years, a large number are old Regular Army soldiers whose previous enlistments had run out and who have re-enlisted to protect their seniority and retirement privileges.

Our enlistment record has been good, but, taken together with selective service, it has not been high enough to provide required replacements. We shall continue to push this enlistment program, but only if selective service is able to provide the 50,000 men per month we are asking for will the 1,500,000-man Army be guaranteed under our present discharge policy.

The "Post-War Army"

Let me make clear that the basic figure of 1,500,000 has no connection with the permanent peacetime military establishment. In this regard I should like to dispel once and for all the confusion which apparently exists in the minds of many in the meaning of the term, "post-war Army."

The Army that won the war needs no definition, apology or justification by me or anyone else. Its record speaks for it. It was the finest military organization the world has ever seen. It was perfectly adapted in quantity and quality to the tasks assigned it. In the accomplishment of these tasks it covered itself with everlasting glory.

But that Army no longer exists! Most of the long-service combat veterans are already back in civilian life. They are largely among the 5,000,000 who have already been discharged. As I said before, we are particularly concerned about the combat man still in service.

What we have today is the remnant of that combat Army in a state of reorganization and reduction to an interim Army assigned an entirely different mission or task. It is still a World War II task. But it is not yet a task for permanent peacetime regular Army. It is the task of reconversion and of "securing the peace."

When we have secured the peace, and liquidated our emergency tasks, we shall then have a third task—to preserve the peace. This is the long-term, continuing peacetime mission of the Army. It will be the job of our permanent peacetime military establishment. The size and composition of that establishment are, of course, up to you.

But that is not the issue here.

We are not talking about our permanent peacetime military establishment, but the establishment to do the job now in hand. I know of no responsible officer who would not infinitely prefer to have both our present interim Army as well as our future Regular Army on a 100 per cent voluntary basis at the earliest possible moment.

The War Department will recommend the immediate termination of Selective Service as soon as it is assured of a steady flow of replacements adequate to maintain the size of force required to perform the tasks assigned to us. But we cannot escape the simple fact that Selective Service and voluntary recruiting together have been unable to furnish an adequate flow of replacements to compensate for the rate of discharge under our demobilization policy until the rate was necessarily changed on Jan. 4.

Effect of Present Demobilization

Now just where does this leave us? On V-E Day we had 3,300,000 troops. We have already discharged 5,000,000 and by July 1 we shall have discharged another 2,750,000 men who were in the Army the day Germany collapsed. This leaves but 500,000 or so of the V-E Day men. Except for veteran volunteers, this is all that will be left of our own V-E Day Army on July 1, 1946, less than fourteen months after the last shot was fired in Europe. All the rest will be recruits. It is with this relatively untrained Army in the throes of reconversion that we must undertake the grave tasks still ahead.

This has been the most rapid and broad-scale demobilization in history. I consider our July 1 figure to be almost without a safety factor. It is a risk which, under any other circumstance than the vastly appealing one of reuniting men with their families, I should be unwilling to take.

The order on 2½-year men means the release of 2,200,000 by the end of April. It takes an estimated 500,000 men now in the Pacific, 400,000 in Europe, 400,000 from othe areas overseas or already en route home, 900,000 now on duty in this country. This order has not been issued without the gravest consideration.

As an example of how close this pares manpower by the end of April, General McNarney has just informed me that to continue performance of duty in his theatre it will be necessary to eliminate the present rest and recuperation programs and drastically curtail leaves and furloughs, to suspend all military training except on-the-job training, to abandon or transfer to liberated countries certain types of Government property surplus to his needs, and to scrutinize more closely all requests for emergency returns to this country.

From these measures you will appreciate how close the margin is between the efficient performance of duties and virtual abandonment of them.

The Risks

It certainly will indicate to you that should we fail to obtain the 1,500,000 men we require on July 1, something would have to break in the tight little net which we have now woven to perform our job in this country and discharge the nation's overseas commitments.

If we are not relieved of the still huge supplies of Government property entrusted to our custody overseas, we shall have no choice but to abandon them where they lie. But even if you gentlemen should approve such action on the choice between two evils, I know you would not tolerate the reduction of occupational forces below the levels required by General MacArthur and General McNarney to carry out their duties. There is no possible doubling up of work load which could enable us to accomplish that part of our present mission with fewer men. If that situation should develop, you gentlemen will have to decide what we must do.

Other functions would have to be abandoned, too, with tragic results. Pared down to the bone, the Army air, ground and service troops are still just able to discharge the duties I have outlined to you. We can function with no less. For my part, I can assure you that the Army will continue to carry out faithfully its planned reduction through the coming months, in accordance with the directive I have read to you. In the light of its terms, there will no longer be any useful purpose in such demonstrations as our troops have conducted during the past week in various areas around the world.

Unfortunately such meetings are always subject to misinterpretation. No disorders accompanied them. They were occasioned by homesickness. I sympathize with the depth of that longing for home and loved ones. For three and one-half years in Great Britain, in North Africa, in Italy and on the Continent of Europe, I shared the feeling of every soldier in wanting to come home.

Conclusion

During the war in Europe, I had the heavy responsibility of sending into action the gallant sons of America, knowing full well that many would not come back alive. That is a commander's responsibility in a time of impelling need to defeat a menacing enemy.

I did everything in my power to insure a sound plan of action and to implement this plan with the necessary troops and matériel to keep our losses at a minimum. Throughout this campaign the welfare and best interests of our men were always close to the hearts of their commanders of every grade. I regard the responsibility placed upon me in the current situation as a continuation of what I bore during the war.

Along with that responsibility, I carry the same vital interest in the welfare of our men and the same determination to see that their interests are fully weighed and protected. In no question involving the GI will I ever appear except as his friend and his advocate, although I may be of the "brass."

I feel confident that when the reasons for the change in pace in the demobilization program are recognized by our soldiers and they have full knowledge of their outlook for the next six months, they will accept, with that mature judgment Americans always show, their own responsibility for finishing the job. The time has now arrived to replace hysteria with calm judgment and sound discipline.

The War Department is prepared to answer any further questions which you gentlemen may have to propose. The acting Secretary of War is appearing before the special subcommittee designated by the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for this purpose. I have placed myself at the disposal of this same committee.

One last thought I should like to leave with you. The War Department has no intention of abandoning the mission assigned to it by the Government, the Congress and the people of the United States, so long as we have the troops to accomplish it.

For myself, I feel it as a personal trust. I should be unworthy of those who gave their lives to gain the victory if I failed now to do everything in my power to protect it.

We want to bring home quickly any man that has borne the brunt of battle and replace him, when necessary, by a man who has not.

My sole purpose, which I am certain you share, is that the Army which did so much to win the victory will be left fit to preserve it.

The Directive

As a first attachment to his statement General Eisenhower presented the demobilization directive of Jan. 15, 1946, which reads as follows:

To
CG USFET, Main Frankfurt, Germany.
CINCAFPAC advance Tokyo, Japan.
CG IBT, New Delhi, India.
CG USF China Theatre, Shanghai, China (pass to Secretary of War).
CG USF Middle East, Cairo, Egypt.
CG MTO, Caserta, Italy.

1. Effective immediately, the following will govern the demobilization of the Army until June 30, 1946:

A. By April 30, 1946, the following will be separated from the Army or aboard ship returning home:

1. All enlisted men (except volunteers) with forty-five points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or with thirty months service as of April 30, 1946.
2. All enlisted Wac (except volunteers) with twenty-four months service as of April 30, 1946.
3. All male officers (except Regular Army, volunteers, and medical department officers) with sixty-seven points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or forty-five months service as of April 30, 1946.
4. All Wac officers (except volunteers) with thirty-six months length of service as of April 30, 1946.

B. By June 30, 1946, the following will be separated from the Army or aboard ship returning home:

1. All enlisted men (except volunteers) with forty points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or with twenty-four months service as of June 30, 1946.
2. All male officers (except Regular Army, volunteers, and medical department officers) with sixty-five points as of Sept. 2, 1945, or with forty-two months service as of June 30, 1945.
3. Separate instructions covering the discharge of Wac personnel, officer and enlisted, for the period after April 30 will be issued by the War Department.

C. Medical Corps officers will be demobilized by separate criteria established by the War Department.

D. As soon as the tabulation of the desires of officers according to category as prescribed in War Department circular 366, 1945, has been made further instructions on their separation will follow.

E. It is emphasized, repeat emphasized, that release of all personnel will follow the principle of priority of release for those with highest points and longest length of service, particularly combat.

2. Computation of length of service will include total active commissions and enlisted honorable service, continuous or interrupted, since Sept. 16, 1940. Time lost under AW 107 will not be included.

3. Eligibility for separation of personnel made eligible by previously published criteria is not affected by this message. Such personnel will be given priority for separation over personnel demobilized in accordance with Paragraph 1 above.

4. The term "volunteers" as used herein includes enlisted personnel who have volunteered under provisions of Change 2 of RR 1-1 or who have enlisted in the Regular Army. Officer volunteers are those who sign certificates under War Department Circular 366, 1945, as Category I, II, or III, or Category IV until date specified in the certificate.

5. Scarce category personnel who appear in Circular 321, WD, 1945, and in Circular 382, WD, 1945, may be retained in the service until replaced provided they are utilized in their specialty, but in no case longer than six months beyond date upon which they would be discharged under these instructions.

6. The above constitutes the War Department program of demobilization for the period until June 30, 1946. Z/I (Zone of the Interior) and theatre commanders are responsible for the immediate release of every individual for whom there is no military need, and for releasing officers and men in sufficient time to carry out these instructions.

However, no individual will be discharged under this directive with less service or smaller scores than set forth herein. The bulk of the men made eligible for discharge by this order should be discharged in the early part of the periods January to April and May to June, respectively. Theatre commanders will notify War Department without delay of revised shipping requirements by month through June.

GI JOE STILL BIT SKEPTICAL

JAN 16 1946

"Sounds O.K., But—" Reaction To Ike On Mobilization

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—The guy who is going to be hardest to convince, GI Joe, greeted Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's demobilization speech today with:

"Well, it sounds O.K., but."

About 200 soldiers collected in Whitehall Pavilion, next door to

the Library of Congress auditorium where General Ike spoke to Congress members. They listened to their boss over loud-speakers.

Of the more than a score interviewed, nearly all agreed that the high light of the speech, from a strictly GI standpoint, was Eisenhower's promise that all men with two and a half years' service will be out of the Army by April 30.

Anyhow "Something Definite"

Tech. 5/g Morton Koor, of Indianapolis; Tech. 4/g Marvin Adler, of Toledo, and Staff Sergeant Marvin Tucker, of New York city, got up and left the minute Eisenhower made this statement.

Koor, speaking for the three, said:

"For us, it wasn't good news and it wasn't bad. But at least it was something definite. I'm fed up with all these rumors."

Melvin Simonette, of San Francisco, a brand new civilian who still is wearing his army uniform with its sergeant's stripes, said:

"The plan sounds all right, if a bunch of soreheads down below him don't change it. The trouble with the Army is that somebody says something—and then nothing happens."

"If They Just Stick To It"

Rotund Staff Sergeant Darrell Elliott, of Sheboygan, Wis., and quiet-spoken Staff Sergeant Sam Murdock, of Kirksville, Mo., dropped in to hear Eisenhower while on their way to a separation center.

"If they just stick to this, they'll be all right," said Elliott. "Always before, the minute something was agreed upon, they threw it out the window and started on something else."

"That's right," chimed in Murdock. "Sure, the guys'll gripe. But having a definite demobilization date will help."

A sergeant from Arlington, Va., who said he was too near a separation center to risk giving his name, wasn't impressed with Eisenhower's explanation of why men were needed to guard surplus property.

Reaction Of The Gobs

"I've been in the South Pacific," he said, "and the stuff's just mildewing. We ought to get rid of it, quick, and get the guys back."

The Navy had only a dozen representatives around. Ned Primack, pharmacist's mate 2/c, of Chicago, said that was because the Navy was doing a better job, "probably because it doesn't have as big a problem."

"But there still are plenty of people in the Navy," he added, "who are just sitting around wasting time."

Nimitz on Demobilization

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The complete text of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's statement on Navy demobilization today before members of Congress:

The principal tasks of the Navy at this time are those connected with support of the foreign policy of the United States, the support of the occupation forces overseas, the demobilization of the Navy and assistance in the demobilization of the Army, and the training and preparation of the post-war naval establishment afloat and ashore.

The first two tasks involve keeping in the western Pacific sufficient combat forces to support fully the demilitarization of Japan, the disarmament and repatriation of Japanese troops now outside Japan and the general support of the policies of General MacArthur, General Marshall and General Wedemeyer. They also involve the employment of considerable numbers of transports, landing craft, supply ships and other auxiliaries of various sizes.

As a factor in the support of our occupation forces in the western Pacific we are carrying on the very important task of sweeping for mines in waters that must be daily traversed by our own ships. These mines are those laid during hostilities by both our own and enemy forces. The Japanese are being required to assist in this clearance with every means available to them.

The return of troops to the United States requires the use of naval vessels in addition to the available merchant vessels. There are still many ships so employed in the so-called "Magic Carpet" operation including auxiliary carriers, hospital transports, transports and auxiliaries. Only recently, battleships, cruisers and large carriers which were employed in this task were taken out of the "Magic Carpet" task force because adequate lift in the more efficient types was available.

Some vessels of all types are engaged in shake-down activities and in training for whatever operation the future might require. When demobilization is completed, our combatant ships numbering between 1,000 and 1,100 (carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines) will be divided about as follows:

Active (70 per cent crews) 30 per cent.

Reserve (33 per cent crews) 7 per cent.

Inactive (ship keepers only) 63 per cent.

As rapidly as ships can be spared from the western Pacific, they are being returned to the United States for inactivation or for assignment to the post-war active and reserve fleets. As they are so assigned the training of their new personnel and the repair and maintenance of material become important. The Navy's post-war training program will be adapted to the employment of new weapons and will emphasize amphibious operations in co-operation with ground troops, submarine and anti-submarine warfare and joint operations of sea and air forces.

Vice-Admiral Denfield, chief of naval personnel, will now explain to you the status of the Navy's demobilization.

ity placed upon me in the current situation as a continuation of what I bore during the war. Along with that responsibility, I carry the same vital interest in the welfare of our men and the same determination to see that their interests are fully weighed and protected. In no question involving the G. I. will I ever appear except as his friend and his advocate, although I may be of the "brass," I feel confident that when the reasons for the change in pace in the demobilization program are recognized by our soldiers and they have full knowledge of their outlook for the next six months, they will accept, with that mature judgment Americans always show, their own responsibility for finishing the job. The time has now arrived to replace hysteria with calm judgment and sound discipline. . . .

One last thought I should like to leave with you. The War Department has no intention of abandoning the mission assigned to it by the government, the Congress and the people of the United States, so long as we have the troops to accomplish it. For myself, I feel it as a personal trust. I should be unworthy of those who gave their lives to gain the victory if I failed now to do anything in my power to protect it. We want to bring home quickly any man that has borne the brunt of battle and replace him, when necessary, by a man who has not.

My sole purpose, which I am certain you share, is that the Army which did so much to win the victory will be left fit to preserve it.

200,000 Workers Are Out In 79 Electrical Plants

Utility Industry Hard Hit by Walkout, G-E President Says.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 — (AP) A strike by 200,000 electrical workers—the largest single walkout of the reconversion period — today closed 79 plants of three companies manufacturing most of the nation's electrical appliances.

The strike—at General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors Electrical Division—stopped work on hundreds of devices unobtainable for the home or industry during the war. The government called for voluntary rationing of electrical equipment during the strike.

Walkout Starts

The walkout began at dawn after the companies refused to meet a $2 a day wage increase demanded by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, third largest C.I.O. union in the nation.

Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, said effects of the walkout would be felt heavily by the electric utility industry, which "is badly in need of electric generating and distribution equipment."

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small urged industry to spread available supplies "to the greatest extent possible to meet emergency needs as they arise."

He asked utilities and individual companies to cooperate with each other in lending repair parts to meet emergency situations.

The firms involved manufacture refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, electric stoves and other electrical devices.

The strike affected 100,000 General Electric, 75,000 Westinghouse and 25,000 General Motors employes in 16 states. In addition, many thousands of white collar workers, not affiliated with the union, were kept away from work by the picket lines.

States Affected

States in which the three companies have plants are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky.

General Electric's biggest plant is at Schenectady, N. Y., where 16,000 are employed; Westinghouse at East Pittsburgh, Pa., with 12,000 and, General Motors, two plants at Dayton, O., where 19,000 persons work.

Mass pickets — Police reported 10,000 at Bridgeport, Conn., alone—milled outside plants in 69 communities. Picketing was peaceful except at Chicago where 33 strikers were seized by a police labor detail outside a Westinghouse plant for purportedly interfering with entrance of office workers to the plant.

The union said more women—57,000—walked out than in "any strike called nationally in recent years."

Women strikers at Bloomfield, N. J., wore rainbow-colored head scarves in a demonstration at the town green. Bands played, banners waved and six pickets on horseback led the strikers to a meeting which Mayor John A. Reed opened with a prayer asking God's blessing on labor, industry and the general public so that "out of all this may come a greater common good for all."

General Electric President Wilson said "because electric power is so necessarily the keystone of most reconversion and modernization programs, any enforced delay suffered by electric service companies is bound to have endless ramifications in the American business scene."

At Washington, Civilian Production Administrator Small said if emergencies occurred where electrical equipment or parts were not available from local stocks, unions would be asked to permit required shipments from producers or warehouses and that he would certify the shipments as essential.

Contract Ended

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15 — (AP) The Westinghouse Electric corporation, hit by a strike of the C.I.O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers today, notified the union tonight that it is terminating its wage contract, covering 57,000 of 90,000 Westinghouse employes.

The company notified the union by letter that it would terminate the contract on its normal expiration date, next March 31. The one-year agreement, covering 65 local bargaining units, was signed last April 1.

In New York, the national office of the union said it had not yet received notice of termination of the wage contract, and would have no immediate comment.

STEEL, G-M PEACE, TRUMAN'S HOPE

President Seeks to Avert Strikes — Congressmen Demand Labor Curbs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — (AP) President Truman expressed the twin hopes today that the steel wage dispute will be settled without a strike and that General Motors later will accept the fact-finding board's proposals it now rejects.

Showing no signs of discouragement over the failure of his fact-finding formula to settle a strike in its initial test, Mr. Truman told his news conference he has no proposals for going beyond that in dealing with the current situation.

Congress Renews Demands

In Congress, meanwhile, there were renewed demands for action to stop the strikes. And William H. Davis, who was a top man in the wartime labor setup as chairman of the War Labor board, expressed outright opposition to the fact-finding bill.

A reporter asked the President how legislation on this subject would do any good in view of General Motors' refusal to accept the fact-finding recommendation for a 19.5-cent an hour wage hike. The proposed bill would give legal powers to such boards but would not require disputants to accept their findings.

Mr. Truman's reply was a firm statement that if the fact-finding bill had been enacted, he thought the General Motors strike would have been settled now. He did not amplify his views.

Earlier in the conference he had observed that the company did not take much interest in the fact-finding report, and he hopes it will at a later date.

The President's expression of hope that a White House conference tomorrow between company and union representatives will produce a settlement in the steel dispute likewise was made without amplification.

Mr. Truman's answer to reporters questions indicated that an offer made at the initial White House conference Saturday by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel constituted nothing new. The White House had announced on Saturday that Fairless had made an offer and that President Philip Murray of the C.I.O. United Steel Workers had made a counter-offer.

FORD, UNION NEAR WAGE AGREEMENT

Company, Workers Only Two Cents Apart in Pay Boost Negotiations.

DETROIT, Jan. 15—(AP) The Ford Motor Company and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers were only two cents an hour apart tonight in their efforts to settle wage increase issues affecting 109,000 Ford workers.

The company disclosed today that it had offered the union a 17 1-2 cent an hour increase—about 14.5 per cent—while the union countered with demands for a 19 1-2 cent boost, equivalent to 16.1

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per cent over Ford's average pay of $1.21 an hour.

Recess Taken

The negotiators have recessed until Thursday.

A Ford statement revealed that the U.A.W. has receded from its original demands for a 30 per cent wage rate increase, from Ford the same figure originally asked of General Motors and Chrysler Corporation.

The union, in announcing willingness to accept the 19 1-2 cent boost, followed the recommendations which President Truman's fact-finding board laid down Thursday in the case of 175,000 striking General Motors workers.

There the board suggested a 19 1-2 cent boost, equivalent to 17.2 per cent, but the corporation rejected the proposal Friday. The union's GM council Sunday voted to accept the compromise "in the public interest" and called on President Truman to obtain corporation acceptance of the compromise.

It said that if such acceptance is not forthcoming by January 21 the union will revert to its original demands for a 30 per cent boost.

The President, at his press conference today, expressed hope that GM will accept the fact finding proposal.

He told newsmen that if his fact-finding legislation had been accepted, the General Motors strike would have been settled now. He did not amplify his views.

General Motors spokesmen said they had "absolutely no comment" on the President's statement.

First Break Disclosed

Today's disclosure of the counter proposals in the Ford case marked the first break in wage negotiations since Dec. 18 when Ford offered a 15 cent an hour boost, which it said was equivalent to 12.4 per cent.

The Ford statement was released late today by John S. Bugas, director of industrial relations for the company.

Last month's offer was turned down by the union, which asserted that it was based on condition that certain production levels be reached before the increases were to go into effect. A union spokesman said then the offer "was full of jokers."

The Ford Company, in making the offer of a 17 1-2 cent increase, emphasized that "it is of course contingent upon a workable agreement between the union and company on company security, worker productivity and representation."

The Pay Strikers Got And The Pay They Seek

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Truman today appointed John W. Gibson, of Michigan, as Second Assistant Secretary of Labor.

JAN 16 1945

[By the Associated Press]

Wages are the chief issue in the country's major strikes and threatened strikes.

AUTOMOTIVE — General Motors, basic hourly earnings, $1.13; Chrysler, $1.14; Ford, $1.19; union demand, 30 per cent wage increase. G.M. offer about 11 per cent (13½ cents an hour). Ford offer 15 cents an hour. Fact-finding board that studied General Motors dispute recommended 19½ cents (17½ per cent); G.M. rejected recommendations, union accepted. On strike since November 21, 175,000.

STEEL—Average base pay $8.96 a day. Union demand, scaled down from $2-a-day increase to $1.56. Industry offered $1.20. Strike call January 14 postponed to January 21, involving 800,000 CIO workers.

Oil, Electric Devices

OIL—Average hourly wage $1.20. Union demand, 30 per cent increase, lowered to 18 per cent as basis for reaching agreements with refineries. Oil fact-finding board recommends 18 per cent (21 cents an hour) raise. Some oil companies have agreed on 18 per cent figure.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS—Wages in General Electric, Westinghouse and General Motors electrical division average $35 a week, says CIO union. Union originally asked $2 a day raise; said committee rejected revised union offer of 15 cents an hour raise at G.E. and Westinghouse, with remainder to be negotiated and a 19½-cent raise at General Motors. Strike of 200,000 workers began today.

Packers, Telegraphers

MEAT PACKING—American Meat Institute, a trade-research organization, estimated packing-house workers averaged 95.8 cents hourly last September. CIO union claims two thirds of its 200,000 members made less than 87 cents hourly. Union first asked 25-cent-an-hour raise; reduced demand to 17½ cents and rest negotiated. Major packers offered 7½ cents hourly raise.

TELEGRAPH—CIO American Communications Association says 7,000 members on strike at Western Union in New York were earning $28.80 weekly. Company offered 12-cent hourly wage increase in compliance with revised WLB decision but strike was called January 8 because union said this was less than pervious regional board award.

Telephones

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING—Union employés involved in Western Electric strike earned peak of $53.53 during war, says company. Union demands 30 per cent raise and company offers 15 per cent, saying it would boost weekly average to $56.16.

TELEPHONE MAINTENANCE AND INSTALLATION—Workers on strike against Western Electric earned from $24 to $51.80 weekly, the union says. The striking union demanded $6 weekly raise, or 14 per cent raise, which it says it later modified to an undisclosed figure.

TELEPHONE—Telephone operators and other workers affiliated with the independent National Federation of Telephone Workers had average weekly earnings of $40.54 last October. The union seeks $2-a-day raise, 65-cent hourly wage minimum and return to 40-hour work week.

FARM EQUIPMENT—The CIO union says wages average $1.14 hourly at eleven International Harvester Company plants; ask a 30 per cent raise.

Strikes Press on Congress

Calls for Speedy Action Continue—Senator Taft Wants Fact-finding Report.

Washington, Jan. 15 (A. P.).—Congress, back in harness only a day after a holiday recess, heard fresh calls today for speedy action on legislation to curb strikes.

These were the developments:

1. Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) demanded speed in considering the administration's labor fact-finding bill and deceived assurance from Senator Murray (D.-Mon.), Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, that hearings would be expedited.

2. Representative Rankin, (D.-Miss), in a House speech, urged legislation to curtail what he termed "inspired strikes" and afford protection against "a wave of lawlessness sweeping this country."

3. Representative Rich (R.-Pa.) told the House it is "up to Congress to see that people who want to work can do so without paying tribute to any racketeer."

4. William H. Davis, former War Labor Board Chairman, opposed the fact-finding bill but urged legislation to bolster conciliation and mediation machinery in the Labor Department.

5. Representative Howard W. Smith (D.-Va.), co-author of the Smith-Connally act, told the House there is danger that "a handful of irresponsible, selfish and power-seeking labor leaders will clamp upon the nation the labor dictatorship they have so long sought" unless Congress acts on the labor dispute question or industry has "the courage to stand up and fight unreasonable demands to the bitter end and forgets about profits for a while."

Before hearing Davis, Murray read the labor committee a statement outlining plans for the renewed hearings, which started before the Christmas holidays.

Long Hearings Feared.

Taft protested that Murray's outline sounded as if the hearings might last three months. Murray retorted that nobody was trying to delay the hearings and that he personally was willing to set a two-weeks deadline. Taft suggested February 1 as a target date.

Murray said a sub-committee would try to whittle down the witness list and morning and afternoon sessions would be held when possible.

The committee is considering two bills. One, introduced by Senator Ellender (D.-La.), incorporates President Truman's recommendations for fact-finding boards with power to examine corporation's books and would provide a thirty-day cooling-off period before a strike could take effect.

The other, in the form of a substitute amendment, was proposed by Senators Ball (R.-Minn.) and Hatch (D.-N. M.). It provides for establishment of Federal industrial relations boards for the settlement of management-labor controversies, applying the principle of voluntary arbitration.

Davis said he thought it would be "a mistake for Congress to adopt, or for this committee to recommend," either bill.

The committee is going to lay aside the labor bills Friday to consider legislation raising the statutory minimum hourly wage from 40 cents to 65 and eventually to 75 cents. As a result, the labor hearings may be delayed until the following Tuesday.

Before the hearing opened two committee members forecast quick action.

Kimmel Accuses Navy Chiefs In Washington

JAN 16 1945

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel asserted today he was "misled" by a prewar warning into believing that the Navy Department thought no attack on Pearl Harbor was "imminent or probable."

A crowd of 200 spectators gathered as the former Pacific Fleet commander appeared before a Senate-House committee to tell publicly for the first time his story of the disastrous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941.

Attired in a dark suit with a bright blue tie, the 63-year-old retired naval officer began reading a 25,000-word statement in which he asserted that Washington officials had denied him information he said might have made Pearl Harbor an ambush for the Japanese.

Roberts Sends Letters

Before Kimmel took the stand, Committee Counsel Seth Richardson placed in the record a letter from former Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts, who headed a commission which investigated the attack. Roberts said the full report of the commission had been published after it was turned over to President Roosevelt January 24, 1942.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) has asked for the original copy of the Roberts report, but Miss Grace Tully, secretary, informed the committee by letter that it could not be found in the White House files.

"Didn't Get Messages"

Reading in a strong voice, Kimmel contended before the committee:

1. He was not supplied information available in Washington from intercepted messages "which told when and where Japan would probably strike."

Would Have Changed Plans

2. That, withholding this information, the Navy should have instructed him specifically to "be on the alert against a hostile overseas raid."

3. If he had had Washington's knowledge of intercepted Japanese messages, he would have considered revising war plans to provide "an opportunity to ambush the Japanese striking force as it ventured to Hawaii."

4. Orders he received the same day he got the November 27 "war warning" message to transport army planes and troops to Midway and Wake, "indicated to me that responsible authorities in Washington did not consider an air-raid on Pearl Harbor either imminent or probable."

5. The War and Navy Departments knew that long-range reconnaisance from Oahu was to be flown "only when a carrier strike against the islands was probable within narrow time limits."

Disagrees With Stark

6. He would have ordered the fleet to sea if he had known what Washington knew on successive dates from November 27 to December 7, but without this information he kept his battleships in harbor where he thought them safer against air attack than at sea without carrier support.

Kimmel's testimony placed him in direct opposition to much the committee heard from Admiral Stark, the last witness before it recessed January 5 until today. Stark said he considered the "war warning" message sufficient to alert the fleet to a war basis.

When Kimmel's testimony is completed, possibly late this week, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian army commander at the time of the attack, is expected to follow him to the stand.

Attack Not Suggested

Kimmel told the committee that "no reasonable man" could have been expected to consider that Stark's November 27 "war warning" message "was intended to suggest the likelihood of an attack in the Hawaiian area."

The message said diplomatic negotiations had ceased and "an aggressive move by Japan is expected within the next few days." It said there were indications of "an amphibious expedition against either the Philippines, Thai or Kra peninsula or possibly Borneo," advising Kimmel to "execute an appropriate defensive deployment. . ."

Earlier Stand Not Changed

This did not warn the fleet of an attack in the Hawaiian area, Kimmel said, adding:

"It did not state expressly or by implication that an attack on the Hawaiian area was imminent or probable. It did not repeal or modify the advice previously given me by the Navy Department that no move against Pearl Harbor was imminent or planned by Japan. The phrase 'war warning' cannot be made a catch-all for all the contingencies hindsight may suggest."

The information he continued to get from various sources up through December 6 all pointed at a Japanese strike in Southeast Asia, Kimmel said.

Thought U.S. Attack Was Feared

He added that even the information on December 3 that Japanese consuls had been ordered to destroy most of their codes meant to him that the Japanese were taking precautions in case the United States and Britain declared war because of Japanese attacks in Southeast Asia..

He also contended it was not unusual that radio calls on Japanese carriers were not identified after December 1. During the six months preceding Pearl Harbor, he said that twelve times in periods ranging from nine to 22 days there was no radio trace of the Japanese carriers.

Kimmel recalled that Stark had written him October 17 saying that

"Personally I do not believe the Japanese are going to sail into us and the message I sent you merely stated that possibility."

Believed "Not Probable"

"This letter made it clear to me that when Admiral Stark stated certain Japanese action to be 'possible,' he meant that it was not probable," Kimmel said.

It was one thing, he said, to warn a commander of "the probable outbreak of war in theaters thousands of miles away" and "it is quite another thing to warn commanders at a particular base of an attack to be expected in their own locality."

Kimmel said it was his conviction that if he had known by November 28 everything known by the Navy Department in Washington, he would not have sent carriers to Wake and to Midway to deliver planes.

"I would have gone to sea with the fleet and endeavored to keep it in an intercepting position at sea," he said.

Blames Navy Department

Even early in the morning of December 7, he said that if he had received the "significant information" the Navy Department had, he would have moved all light forces out of Pearl Harbor and put the remainder on a "general quarters" battle-readiness alert.

"It is my conviction that action by the Navy Department at any one of these significant dates in furnishing me the information from the intercepted messages would have altered the events of December 7, 1941," he testified.

On the important question of why he didn't have scouting planes searching the ocean around Pearl Harbor, Kimmel told the committee that he had been instructed to get the fleet ready for war and couldn't afford to wear out his planes and crews on a partial reconnaissance.

Only 49 Patrol Planes

He had only 49 flyable patrol planes available on Oahu, without spare parts or spare crews, at the time of the attack, he said. Proper reconnaissance, he claimed, would have required a pool of 250 planes for protracted operations.

Kimmel said that the "war warning" message had told him to get ready to carry out War Plan 46. Under that, he said, he had to keep his planes in readiness to carry out raids on the Japanese-held Marshall Islands.

He was not without reconnaissance however, he maintained, citing carrier-based patrols and search planes operating "from Midway, Wake and Johnson Islands.

Tells Of Scouting

He disclosed that in the week preceding the attack, patrol planes from Oahu had scouted a sector north and northwest of Oahu for 400 miles on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The Japanese came in from the north on Sunday.

Kimmel said he kept the battleships in Pearl Harbor because it would have been "a dangerous course" to send his battleships to sea without the air cover provided by carriers. By keeping the battleships in the harbor, he said he gave them protection from land anti-aircraft guns they would have lacked at sea.

After he got the "war warning" message, Kimmel said, he instructed the fleet to depth-bomb all foreign submarines they encountered in their operating areas. He had been instructed previously, he said, not to bomb submarines except within the three-mile limit of American territory.

Tells Of Reports On Subs

Kimmel told of several unverified reports after November 28 of the presence of Japanese submarines. Then came the report from the destroyer Ward on the morning of December 7 that it had depth-charged a submarine near the harbor.

He got the information of the Ward's report about 7.30 A. M., Kimmel said, adding that efforts already had been started to confirm the reported contact.

"I was waiting such verification at the time of the attack," he said. "In my judgment, the effort to obtain confirmation of the reported submarine attack off Pearl Harbor was a proper preliminary to more drastic action in view of the number of such contacts which had not been verified in the past."

Never Told Of Decision

Kimmel told the committee that he never was informed of the decision other witnesses have said was made in August, 1941, to discontinue sending Army and Navy field commanders the full information obtained by intercepting Japanese messages. In July, Kimmel said he had received the verbatim text of at least seven messages.

"I had asked for all vital information. I had been assured that I would have it. I appeared to be receiving it. My current estimate of the situation was formed on this basis.

"Yet, in fact, the most vital information from the intercepted Japanese messages was not sent to me. This failure not only deprived me of essential facts. It misled me."

Not Told Of Jap Action

Kimmel said he was not supplied with any information on a message intercepted October 9, showing that Tokyo had divided Pearl Harbor into five sub-areas and was seeking details about the berthing of ships of the fleet in those areas.

Witnesses have said that hindsight indicates this information was needed to prepare a bomb plot of Pearl Harbor.

Kimmel maintained this was significant, for "no other harbor or base in American territory was divided into sub areas by Japan."

"No one had a greater right than I to know," he asserted, "that Japan had carved up Pearl Harbor into sub areas and was seeking and receiving reports as to the precise berthings in that harbor of the ships of the fleet," Kimmel declared.

Told Attack Not Planned

He recalled that he was told earlier in the year that no attack on Pearl Harbor appeared "imminent or planned for in the foreseeable future."

"Certainly," Kimmel said, 'I was entitled to know when information in the Navy Department completely altered the information and advice previously given to me."

He summed up the intercepted Japanese diplomatic dispatches as showing that after November 29, "A Japanese plan of action automatically went into effect; that the plan was of such importance that it involved the fate of the empire; and that Japan urgently wanted the United States to believe that negotiations were continuing after the deadline date to prevent suspicion as to the nature of the plan."

"Point To Pearl Harbor"

Kimmel said that these messages, taken together with those seeking information about Hawaii "pointed to Pearl Harbor as a probable objective" of attack. But he didn't know about the messages and thus was denied the right to make his own deductions, the witness said.

The former fleet commander said the first thirteen parts of the final diplomatic reply, received in Washington, December 6, would have meant only one thing to him—that the Japanese felt "war with the United States was imminent."

"Not a word of these supremely critical developments of Saturday, December 6, was sent to me," Kimmel reminded the committee.

Note Decoded Early

He noted that the dispatch fixing the hour for the delivery of the Japanese reply to the United States at 1 P.M., Washington time, was intercepted and decoded by the Navy Department on the morning of December 7 at 7 A.M., Washington time, 1.30 A.M. Hawaiian time—"nearly 6½ hours before the attack."

"The translation of this short message from the Japanese was a two-minute job," he said. "Not later than 10.30 A.M. the chief of naval operations was informed of it. This information was not supplied to me prior to the attack."

Kimmel said that technical information he received from Stark convinced him and his staff that "the danger of successful airplane torpedo attack in Pearl Harbor was negligible."

Torpedo News Withheld

Witnesses have testified that torpedoes launched by the Japanese planes in the 30-to-40-foot-deep harbor, which supposedly was too shallow for their use, did more damage to ships than bombs.

Kimmel noted that the Secretary of the Navy had said that naval officials knew that torpedoes had been launched successfully in 42 feet of water in 1940, but added: "Such information was never supplied me."

Kimmel said in his statement that his appointment as commander in chief of the fleet came as a "complete surprise" to him. When he saw President Roosevelt in June, 1941, six months after his appointment it was the first time he had any conversation or communication with Mr. Roosevelt since 1918, the Admiral said.

Fleet Known To Be Inferior

"My appointment was in no wise contingent upon any acquiescence on my part in a decision already made months before to keep the fleet in Hawaiian waters," he declared.

Kimmel asserted that in the week before the Pearl Harbor attack he received two messages from the Navy Department which referred directly to intercepts of coded Japanese messages. However, he stressed, other intercepts in this period never were sent him.

"The Navy Department thus engaged in a course of conduct calculated to give me the impression that intelligence from important intercepted Japanese messages was being furnished to me," Kimmel declared.

"Under these circumstances a failure to send to me important information of this character was not merely a withholding of intelligence. It partook of the nature of an affirmative misrepresentation."

"Fleet Deserved Chance"

"The Pacific fleet deserved a fighting chance," he asserted. "It was entitled to receive from the Navy Department the best information available. Such information had been urgently requested, I had been assured that it would be furnished to me. We faced our problems in the Pacific confident that such assurance would be faithfully carried out."

Kimmel noted that the warning message he received from Stark said "you will take precautions including such preparatory deployment as will not disclose strategic intention nor constitute provocative action against Japan." He noted that a similar message to Short, transmited to him for information, said that the United States "desires that Japan commit the first overt act," and directed that all measures be carried out so as not to "alarm civil population or disclose intentions."

Told To Take Precautions

Kimmel then observed: "In effect I was told:

"Do take precautions."

"Do not alarm civilians."

"Do take a preparatory deployment."

"Do not disclose intent."

"Do take a defensive deployment."

"Do not commit the first overt act."

Kimmel mentioned orders he had received from Washington to transport 25 Army pursuit planes to Midway and a similar number to Wake by carrier, as well as instructions about reinforcing Marine battalions on the same islands with Army troops.

He then declared these orders "indicated that responsible authorities in Washington did not consider an air-raid on Pearl Harbor either imminent or probable."

Referring again to the war warning message of November 27, Kimmel observed he noted that while it said negotiations with Japan had ceased, press and radio carried information that they were continuing.

"I was not informed that the Japanese were continuing their negotiations after November 26 only as a device to cover up their plans," he declared. "The Navy Department knew this to be a fact."

Nor was he informed, he said, that the Japanese—as shown by intercepted messages not forwarded from Washington—considered their relations with the United States ruptured.

Message Called Misleading

He said the November 27 message that negotiations had ceased was "a pale reflection of actual events" and "misleading."

"The parties had not merely stopped talking," he said. "They were at swordspoints. It was a Japanese strategem to conceal a blow which Japan was preparing to deliver. . . . The Navy Department knew the scheme. The Pacific fleet was exposed to this strategem because the Navy Department did not pass on its knowledge of the Japanese trick."

With the Navy Department having decided in August, 1941, that he and other field commanders should not receive all of the information in the intercepts, Kimmel said the Navy should have taken other steps.

Could Have Issued Order

"Another course of action then remained," he said. "That was to issue an order which would have directed dispositions of the fleet to guard against an attack on Hawaii."

That sort of order from the War Department brought an all-out Hawaii alert on June 17, 1940, he recalled, adding: "It would have had the same effect in December of 1941 as it had in June of 1940. Such an order was not given."

When he got Stark's October 16, 1941, message telling of the fall of the Japanese Cabinet and suggesting that he take "preparatory deployments," Kimmel said he took immediate action.

Orders Sub Patrols

"I ordered submarines to assume a war patrol off both Wake and Midway," he recounted. "I reinforced Johnston and Wake with additional Marines, ammunition and stores and also sent additional Marines to Palmyra Island. I ordered the commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District to direct an alert status in the outlying islands. He did so and reported his action to me.

"I placed on twelve hours' notice certain vessels of the fleet which were in West Coast ports, held six submarines in readiness to depart for Japan, delayed the sailing of one battleship which was scheduled to visit a West Coast navy yard. I dispatched twelve patrol planes to Midway with orders to carry out daily patrols within 100 miles of the island, and placed in effect additional security measures in the fleet operating areas."

He said that in a letter November 7, Stark specifically approved these dispositions.

Distant Flights Impossible

Discussing another phase of Hawaii's preparedness problems, Kimmel said:

"The local defense plan against air attack, submitted to the War and Navy Departments, clearly provided that effective distant air reconnaissance from Oahu could not be made as a routine matter.

"It was only to be instituted when there was information from other sources that a carrier strike against the islands was probable within narrow time limits, this was a makeshift plan, but none better was possible with the means at hand.

"Had I directed their use for intensive distant searches from Oahu I faced the peril of having those planes grounded when the fleet needed them and when the war plan was executed."

Refers To Plan 46

The war plan he referred to was No. 46, which called, among other things, for United States air attacks on the Japanese-held Marshall Islands in event of war. Kimmel had been alerted by the war warning message to get ready to execute this plan.

Kimmel maintained that even if the Navy Department had waited until December 5 before forwarding him all of the information he claims he never received, the picture would have been different.

He said he now thinks he would have ordered the fleet to sea to a rendezvous with Admiral William Halsey's task force which then was returning from Wake, and "been ready to intercept the Japanese force by the time fixed for the outbreak of war."

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Truman Combines Messages To Be Sent to Congress Monday

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — (AP) President Truman announced to a surprised news conference today that he is combining his messages on the State of the Union and the budget and will send the one document to Congress on Monday.

The White House previously had said that the State of the Union message would be sent to the Capitol on Thursday. Reporters who pressed Mr. Truman as to the reason for the change in plans got only the statement that he had concluded, after a great deal of study, that one message would serve just as well as two.

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President Queried

The President was asked whether the strike situation had contributed to his decision. He said it had not.

The delay in submitting the State of the Union message apparently means that the Senate and House will transact no business on the floor this week.

It has been customary for the Presidential message on the State of the Union, covering a wide range of executive recommendations to Congress, to be submitted in the first two or three days of a new session. The budget message, containing detailed fiscal recommendations for the year, usually has followed about a week later.

There is no legal requirement in the matter, however. The Constitution says merely that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Business Delayed

Senators who sought to transact business on the floor immediately Congress reconvened yesterday after its Christmas vacation were remided by Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky that it was customary to wait until the State of the Union message has been read. One item thus delayed was a move by Senator Eastland (D-Miss) to take the President's fact-finding bill from the Labor committee and bring it direct to the floor for action.

A reporter reminded the President of Barkley's statement and asked whether Congress was "released" to go ahead. Mr. Truman replied that Congress always had been released.

In reply to another question, the Chief Executive said he will send a separate message to Congress asking approval of the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain some time after his Monday message.

CONGRESS GROUP VOTES TO PROBE HOUSING PLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — (AP) The administration's national housing plan today faced a Congressional inquiry as one administration supporter declared: "It won't get the job done."

The House Banking committee, now studying proposed bills to remedy the current housing shortage, decided to investigate the price and priority program set up by reconversion officials. The program went into effect today.

Rep. Patman (D-Tex.), usually on the administration side, told newspapermen:

"The housing situation is becoming a national scandal. The program the administration has worked out is insufficient—it won't get the job done. It must be strengthened."

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Banking Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) said he is inviting John W. Snyder, reconversion director; John C. Collet, stabilization administrator, and Wilson W. Wyatt Jr., the new housing expediter, to appear before his committee.

Meantime, leaders of the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Municipal Association pledged support to the housing plan in a conference with Wyatt.

Wyatt said in a statement that the meeting "laid the groundwork for the sort of close cooperation between the Federal government and the communities which is necessary in this emergency."

Plan Outlined

The plan for local participation includes:

1. Revision of restrictive building codes and local ordinances, and local measures to boost the supply of building materials and labor.

2. Establishment of veterans' referral centers, where all available dwelling space would be listed.

3. Exploration of remodeling and other measures to expand the occupancy of present structures.

4. Using to the fullest extent the temporary war housing made available by a recent $190,000,000 appropriation.

The delegations were led by Mayors E. J. Kelly of Chicago and John Burns of Burlington, Vt., president and trustee, respectively, of the U. S. conference; and Mayors Earl Riley of Portland, Ore., and Woodall, Rogers of Dallas, Tex., president and vice-president of the Municipal Association.

Technically, the banking committee will call the Federal officials as witnesses on a bill by Patman intended to restore rigid channeling of scarce faterials into the construction of medium and low cost housing. However, members of the committee indicated the officials will be called upon to answer widespread criticisms against the program they have devised.

OPA Cotton Plan Stirs Threats From South

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Cotton states senators, angry at the OPA's notice of proposed price ceilings on the raw fiber, said today this may mean the end of the whole Office of Price Administration.

The OPA will expire June 30 unless Congress votes its continuance.

"I told them," Senator Johnston (D., S.C.) said, "that I doubt very much that OPA will be in existence after June 30 if they put a price ceiling on cotton."

Senator Ellender (D., La.) expressed a similar view, saying: "Well, OPA expires June 30. The cotton crop in Louisiana is not gathered until August, so it doesn't matter very much what they say."

"May Not Be Necessary"

The OPA's announcement last night said the agency's advance notice simply puts it in a position to impose the controls if it finds them necessary. The announcement added that "it may not be actually necessary to put the ceilings into effect."

At Scott, Miss., Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council, described the OPA action as a "precautionary measure not likely to be carried into operation." He termed cotton ceilings "unworkable and unenforceable."

Southern senators blame the present high clothing prices on manufacturers and distributors rather than on the cost of raw materials.

"A Punitive Measure"

Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) called the OPA action "a punitive measure against the South put on because of wage increases."

Senator McClellan (D., Ark.) said: "In doing this they are jeopardizing the extension of the Price Control Act. If they are going to single out the cotton farmer to squeeze down on him, we might just as well wipe out OPA."

"Threatens Stabilization"

Last night's notice by OPA fulfills a legal requirement that growers be notified of planned price schedules at least fifteen days before the normal planting season.

In announcing it, Price Chief Chester Bowles said the rise of cotton prices "threatens the whole stabilization program in the cotton textile field."

Saying continued increases would mean higher prices for clothing, Bowles added that the OPA "intends to do everything in its power" to prevent this.

He said fabric manufacturers are already demanding higher ceilings "because they say the high cost of cotton is wiping out their profits."

The Ceiling Plan

Bowles said the price at Memphis three days ago for base-grade cotton was 24.45 cents a pound, or 1¼ cents above parity and 2.18 cents above the market price last August.

Under the proposed schedule, the base grade—15-16-inch middling American upland cotton—would have a ceiling of 24.09 cents a pound in Area 1, which includes the western parts of North and South Carolina.

This, the OPA said, takes into account today's parity price, with an allowance for transportation costs, plus a "cushion" to provide for possible increases in parity between now and the end of the year, when most of the 1946 crop will be marketed.

$12.50 for the 1945 crop.

This guaranteed return includes Government subsidy payments—those authorized by the Sugar Act of 1936 and special price-support payments—and prices which processors of sugar beets pay for the crop. Prices that processors pay are limited by ceilings.

Payments under the Sugar Act average $2.50 a ton. The additional price-support payments will average about $4 a ton under present ceilings.

Funds are yet to be appropriated for both the Sugar Act and the price-support payments. They will be requested of Congress in connection with the regular Agriculture Department appropriation bill expected to be acted upon by June 30.

Although there is considerable opposition in Congress to price-subsidies—especially those offered as a substitute for an increase in consumer prices—agriculture Department officials say they feel confident that Congress will vote the necessary funds.

This confidence is based largely upon the fact, they said, that the 1946 support program was announced, under congressional and industry pressure before V-J day to help meet a critical sugar shortage.

Officials note that Congress has already appropriated funds to support a Government farm-labor program for 1946. Such funds can be used to help import foreign labor for the sugar-beet program.

Increase In Beet Sugar Output In '46 Expected

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Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—Agriculture Department officials expressed confidence today that the Government's sugar-production program for 1946 will encourage a greater output of beet sugar in this country.

They said recent reports on planting intentions of mid-Western and Western growers indicate that the Government's national goal of 1,025,000 acres of sugar beets will be reached. Plantings for the 1945 crop were only 779,000.

Guarantee To Growers

Officials said they believe a "more favorable" price-support program and prospects for an improved farm-labor supply will encourage beet growers to "go all out."

The 1946 support program guarantees growers a national average return of not less than $13.50 a ton of beets of the average quality of recent years. This compares with

WHITE HOUSE CHANGES DEFENDED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15. — (AP) President Truman hit back today at critics of proposed architectural changes at the White House.

He told his news conference that these people just want something to talk about. Asserting that he himself wants no radical changes in the executive mansion, he pointed out that the proposed large addition will add only to the executive offices and not the White House proper.

In response to questions, Mr. Truman said all the architects he had talked with favored the changes. He added with a smile that the enlargement was principally for the benefit of the press since future news conferences would be held in a large auditorium to be built on the west wing.

VA Dropping War Titles

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Veterans Administration is casting aside some of its nonessential reminders of the war.

Henceforth, employés who formerly served in the armed forces may no longer use their military titles "in official publications, correspondence, telephone directories, desk name plates, signs on doors, and so forth."

The ban was posted by Veterans Administrator Omar N. Bradley, a four-star general himself, who said use of military titles "presents practical difficulties such as in the preparation of official publications and correspondence."

Bradley added, however, that "this instruction will not be construed to prohibit use of titles in conversation or in introductions."

CHURCHILL ON TRAIN BOUND FOR MIAMI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—(AP) Winston Churchill travelled toward Miami by train tonight with only one official engagement on his six-week American holiday.

The British wartime prime minister plans to spend most of his time here in Florida, resting. He told reporters in New York, where he arrived aboard the Queen Elizabeth last night, that he will visit the late President Roosevelt's grave at Hyde Park before he returns to England.

Churchill's only speaking date is at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., on March 5. He said he hopes to see President Truman there.

At a news conference before leaving New York, the Conservative party leader said he had no intention of retiring from politics until he is "convinced that they have found someone to take my place, and I hope that will occur."

In Washington this morning, Churchill's private car was attached to a section of the Atlantic Coast Lines Havana Special, due

ated for the lifetime treatment of soldiers who have survived paralyzing injuries of the type that killed Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the Veterans Administration announced today.

Chief administrator of the plan, described as an entirely new idea in medical treatment, will be Col. R. G. Spurling, who flew to Germany to treat General Patton. Colonies will be in five hospitals now administered by the Army and three under the Veterans Administration.

Army Hospitals

The army hospitals are Cushing General, Framingham, Mass., which is to be relinquished by the Army at the end of this year; Kennedy, at Memphis, Tenn., to be relinquished June 30; Vaughn at Chicago, and McGuire at Richmond, Va., to be relinquished March 31, and Birmingham General at Van Nuyes, Cal., also March 31.

The VA hospitals are the Bronx, New York; Hines, Chicago; Aspinwall, Pittsburgh.

In addition to veterans who suffere spinal injuries that were fatal in nearly all instances in World War I, the new colonies will be open to totally blind, deaf or otherwise helpless veterans.

Want To Do More

"We want to do more than save the lives of these men," said Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Cutler, chief of Veterans Administration consultants, who introduced Colonel Spurling at a news conference.

"We want to instill in them the will to live, to do things and to get well.

"The way to do this is to assure them of the best medical care in the world; to give them a chance to study to learn how to do things and to earn money, and how to adjust themselves to an invalid's life."

There are approximately 2,000 men from World War II who survived paralyzing spinal injuries.

U.S. Idea Seen Prevailing In

Supercolony To Be Created For Paralyzed War Veterans

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — A supercolony system is being cre-

Reich Setup

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Allied Control Council in Berlin has begun to arrange a new Germany much like that envisaged in this country's policy declaration of December 10.

Supporting that view, American officials pointed today to the council's decision that Germany should be allowed to produce 5,800,000 tons of steel annually and retain capacity to produce 7,500,000 tons.

The officials said this country recommended a 7,800,000-ton capacity—far closer to the final council figure than 4,600,000 tons suggested by Russia and the approximate 11,000,000 tons urged by Britain.

Allies To Get Excess Plants

Steel plants and equipment in excess of that needed for the 7,500,000-ton capacity will be removed from Germany and given to the various Allies as war reparations.

The 5,800,000-ton allowance, officials say, will permit Germany probably by 1948 to have an industrial capacity great enough to produce a standard of living comparable to the European average.

This was envisioned in the United States policy declaration last month.

Consequently, Government officials concerned with German problems are jubilant over the steel agreement, reached after extended dickering.

May Speed More Decisions

They say it should pave the way for prompt decisions on the amounts of other basic products that Germany will be allowed to produce—and thus on quantities of other types of industrial equipment available for reparations.

It is acknowledged, however, that the Berlin council will miss by a long way the reparations goal set for it by the Potsdam Big Three communiqué last August. That document said the amount of equipment to be removed for reparations from the American, British and French zones of Germany "must be determined within six months from now at the latest."

The six months will be up February 2. Indications now are that the final determinations may be completed anywhere from a month to two months late.

Reparations Apportioned

In another reparations development yesterday the State Department made public the full text of an agreement reached December 21 at a Paris reparations conference. Much of the information had been published previously.

Russia and Poland did not attend, because the Potsdam agreement put them in a different reparations category. The eighteen who did attend were assigned percentage shares of the reparations to be made available from western Germany and from German assets abroad.

Britain Gets Most

The reparations were divided into two main catetgories—industrial and others. Britain came out with the biggest aggregate share—27.8 per cent of the industrial reparations and 28 per cent of the other category. The United States got 28 per cent of the nonindustrial reparations and originally was assigned the same percentage in the other group.

Because German industrial equipment is not needed by this country, however, the United States waived all but 11.8 per cent of its allotted industrial quota.

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U.S. Acts To Curb GI Souvenir Guns

Washington, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today steps are being taken to prevent machine guns and small arms now being brought into this country by returning GI's from falling into the wrong hands.

The President made this comment soon after discussing the situation with Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago.

Kelly told White House reporters after his presidential talk that Postmaster General Hannegan was going to prevent the shipment of such arms through the mails.

Kelly said a "tremendous amount" of small weapons are being brought into the country as souvenirs and some are falling into the hands of criminals.

When he was asked about Kelly's statements, the President replied that he and the Chicago Mayor had talked about the gun importations and had been doing so for some time.

U. S. Fifth Fleet To Come Home Soon

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 15 (A. P.).—The Fifth Fleet will return to the United States from Japan within three months, Vice-Admiral Frederick C. Sherman disclosed before leaving by plane to assume command of the fleet at Tokyo.

Sherman, who will relieve Admiral John H. Towers, said San Diego would be the home base for the Fifth Fleet's aircraft carriers. Towers will command the Pacific Fleet.

17,000 Troops Due Aboard Transports

[By the Associated Press]

More than 4,500 American service men are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports aboard six ships, while 12,605 are due at four Pacific Coast points on 36 vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Calvin Coolidge, from Antwerp: 621 troops, including part of 1,343d Engineer Combat Battalion; Medical Detachment of 4th Convalescent Hospital; 989th Engineer Treadway Company.

George M. Bibb, from Marseille: 464 general prisoners with escort.

Miscellaneous troops on:

Santa Barbara, from Marseille: 446.

Thomas Bickett, from Antwerp: 606.

Bienville, from Bremen: 1,634.

At Newport News — William Mulholland, 598 troops, including elements of 72d Engineer Light Pontoon Company: 573d Tank Battalion, Detachment B.

San Diego

At San Diego — Miscellaneous on following:

Arctic: 70 navy.

LSM 168: 29 navy.

LCI 95: Three Coast Guard.

LCI 323: Seven Coast Guard.

LCI 1,098: Three navy.

LCI's 65, 651, 708, 1,029, 1,030, 1,070 and LST's 562, 583, 584, 631, 691, 712, 812, 725: No passenger information.

LSM's 33, 90, 136, 178, 237 and 449: No passenger information.

Bunker Hill: 2,500 navy and Marines.

San Francisco

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following:

Adair, from Shanghai: 1,800 navy and Marines.

Bon Homme Richard, from Leyte: 4,250, mostly army.

Tuscaloosa, from Noumea: 610 army, 64 navy.

Robert Mills, from Manila: 813 army.

Susan Colby, from Manila, originally due January 13: 821 army.

Sitkoh Bay, from Pearl Harbor: 237 army, 100 navy.

Oliver Mitchell: 81 navy.

Lawrence Taylor, from Pearl Harbor: 64 navy.

Portland, Los Angeles

At Portland — Alcoa Polaris, from Yokohama: 1,138 miscellaneous.

At Los Angeles—Marsh, from Pearl Harbor: 15 miscellaneous.

LONDON, JAN. 15 (AP)—THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION THAT ITS PEOPLE MAY "AGAIN TAKE THEIR PLACE IN THE INTERNATIONAL " WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED IN "SYMPATHETIC TERMS" THE UNO'S GENERAL COMMITTEE DECIDED TODAY.

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THE APPEAL WAS CONTAINED IN A TELEGRAM TO PAUL HENRI SPAAK, PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY ITALIAN PREMIER ALCIDES DE GASPERI.

BRITISH D LEGATE PHILLIP NOEL BAKER IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR ANDREI GROMYKO SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE TELEGRAM WAS FORMAL APLLICATION BY ITALY FOR ADMISSION TO UNO.

THE COMMITTEE FOLLOWED A SUGGESTION BY PETER FRASER, NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER, WHO POINTED OUT THE QUESTION OF ITALY'S STATUS AND ELIGIBILITY TO UNO PROBABLY WOULD COME UP AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND A SYMPATHETIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE TELEGRAM SHOULD BE SENT.

LONDON, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN BRUSSELS HAD PROTESTED THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT WAS NOT CARRYING OUT ITS AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN CITIZENS FROM BELGIUM.

A STATEMENT ON THE PURPORTED SITUATION ACCOMPANIED THE REGULAR NEWSCAST AND SAID IN PART:

"THESE PEOPLE WERE DEPORTED FROM RUSSIA BY GERMANS AND BROUGHT TO BELGIUM AS SLAVE LABOR. AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE WAR, BELGIUM AND THE SOVIET UNION SIGNED AN AGREEMENT IN WHICH BELGIUM UNDERTOOK TO REPATRIATE ALL SOVIET CITIZENS TO RUSSIA.

"NOW, HOWEVER, THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN BELGIUM HAS REFUSED TO REPATRIATE RUSSIANS WHO ARE EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES AND OTHER

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UNDERGROUND WORKS AND WHO ARE TREATED AS IF THEY WERE CRIMINALS. THE POLICE GATHERS RUSSIAN SUBJECTS AND DIRECTS THEM TO PRISONS AS IF THEY WERE CRIMINAL ELEMENTS.

"ALTOGETHER THE BEHAVIOR OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE IS VERY RUDE TOWARDS THE AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THIS ILLEGAL ACTION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE."

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2 ADD=ATOMIC WEAPONS XXX PEAR

"THERE ARE MANY WHO SEEM TO BELIEVE THAT THE FRIGHTFUL PROSPECT OF MASS ANNI NTUTION OE MEANS OF THE EXPLOSIVE RELEASE OF ATOMIC ENERGY IS THE TRUE STIMULUS FOR MAKING THE UNITED NATIONS A SUCCESS," HE SAID. "IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THOSE WHO REASON ALONG THOSE LINES ARE ALLOWING THEMSELVES TO BE LED BY FEAR, AND THAT THIS SPIRIT WILL NOT BE FOUND CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE ENERGY WHICH IS NEEDED TO CREATE OR RESTORE HEALTHY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS."

AN IRANIAN DELEGATE, MEANWHILE, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THAT IRAN HAD "REFRAINED RATHER RELUCTANTLY" FROM ASKING THE ASSEMBLY NOW TO CONSIDER CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY WHICH, HE SAID, COULD TEST THE PEACE AGENCY'S ABILITY TO MAINTAIN FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS.

SEYED HASSAN TAQIZADEH, IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, WHO PRESENTED THE CASE, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LATER HE FEARED THAT "IF WE WAIT UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO BRING UP THE CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS, IT AY BE TOO LATE FOR THEM TO TAKE EFFECTIVE ACTION."

THE IRANIANS HAVE CHARGED THE SOVIET UNION WITH FOSTERING THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN THE NORTHERN IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN, WHERE INSURGENTS HAVE PROCLAIMED AN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE IRANIAN STATE.

MEMBERS OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION DENIED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD "INFLUENCED THE AZERBAIJAN DISTURBANCES."

THE SECURITY COUNCIL, FACED WITH THE TASKS OF SETTING UP ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROLS AND PREVENTING ANOTHER WAR, WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETI ON THURSDAY. ITS AGENDA PROVIDES THAT IT SHALL ISSUE A DIRECTIVE TO THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE INSTRUCTING IT OT ORGANIZE THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE.

AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID U.S.SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES HAD ADVISED EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR., NAMED AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE COUNCIL, TO REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES FROM THE START. EARLIER IT HAD BEEN EXPECTED THAT BYRNES HIMSELF WOULD ATTEND THE FIRST MEETING.

THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS MENTIONED REPEATEDLY DURING THE GENERAL POLICY DEBATE.

SCHERMERHORN, IN HIS REPLY TO MAKIN, SAID THERE WAS "LITTLE TIME LEFT" TO ORGANIZE THE WORLD FOR PEACE, BECAUSE, WHILE ATOMIC SECRETS NOW WERE KNOWN ONLY BY A FEW POWERS, IT WAS "CERTAIN THAT WITHIN A SHORT TIME MANY OTHER POWERS, SMALLER POWERS INCLUDED, WILL BE MASTERS OF THE SAME--AND PERHAPS WORSE--POSSIBILITIES."

DR.V.K.WELLINGTON KOO, JUST NAMED CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL, EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IN AN ATOMIC AGE OF INCREASINGLY FEARFUL WEAPONS IT IS "IMPERATIVE THAT RESORT TO WAR SHOULD BE MADE IMPOSSIBLE."

THE DELEGATES STILL WRESTLED WITH THE PROBLEM OF THE SECRETARY-GENERALSHIP OF THE PEACE ORGANIZATION.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY ANNOUNCED THAT ANDREI VISHINSKY, SOVIET MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, HAD LEFT MOSCOW BY PLANE FOR LONDON, AND THERE WAS SPECULATION HE MIGHT BRING ORDERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S POST.

SOME MENTIONED WINSTON CHURCHILL AS A POSSIBLE CHOICE, BUT MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAID AT A NEWS CONFERENCE SHE WOULD BE SURPRISED IF HE WELCOMED THE SUGGESTION. AN AMERICAN SOURCE SAID HE GATHERED THE IMPRESSION FROM A LUNCHEON MEETING OF BYRNES, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE AND SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI GROMYKO, THAT DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTE E.N.VAN KLEFFENS WAS A CANDIDATE, AND THE LATTER SAID HE COULD NOT DENY THE REPORT. ALSO MENTIONED INFORMALLY WAS FORMER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION REPORTEDLY FAVORS LESTER PEARSON, CANADA'S AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. THE SOVIET DELEGATION IS UNDERSTOOD TO FAVOR STAOJE SIMIC, YUGOSLAVIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

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LONDON, JAN. 15 -- (AP) -- TWO ~~XX~~ JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER PLANES COLLIDED OVER BENTWATERS AIRPORT TODAY, ~~XX~~ KILLING BOTH BRITISH PILOTS

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PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN SAILED FOR THE BOSTON NAVY YARD TODAY AFTER A BRIEF CALL AT PORTSMOUTH, WHE SHE WAS VISITED BY ADM. H.K.HEWITT, COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPE.

THE PRINZ EUGEN, WHICH WAS IN COPENHAGEN DURING THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, ~~XXX~~ SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH MAY 9.

BERLIN, JAN. 15-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN PRIVATES WERE JAILED IN THE FATAL STABBING OF A GERMAN CIVILIAN IN A STREET ARGUMENT LAST NIGHT IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF BERLIN AS A RASH OF HOMICIDES CONTINUED IN THAT QUARTER DESPITE STRENGTHENED PATROLS.

TO THE HOMICIDE [illegible] ADDED A TRAIN ROBBERY AS A GANG OF RUSSIANS LAST NIGHT BOARDED AND LOOTED A FREIGHT TRAIN WITHIN THE BIG ANHALTER STAT NEAR THE CENTER OF TOWN. THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S REPORT SAID THE LOOTING WAS DONE BY "SEVERAL UNIFORMED RUSSIANS, ONE OF WHOM WAS CAUGHT, IDENTIFIE AS A DESERTER AND TURNED OVER TO RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES." THE LOOTERS HAD BROKEN INTO A CAR AND ESCAPED WITH SOME ARTICLES. AMERICAN STATION GUARDS GAVE PURSUIT.

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FULL DETAILS WERE LACKING ON THE KILLING--THE 11TH HOMICIDE IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. VICTIM WAS SIGFRIED STEFFENS. HE DIED AT A HOSPITAL WITH A SLASHED [illegible] THROAT. COL. GEORGE W. BUSBEY, THE PROVOST MARSHAL, SAID THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS DEPARTMENT'S REPORT WAS DELAYED BECAUSE "THE BOYS WERE JUST WORN OUT WORKING ALL NIGHT AND DAY ON THIS AND OTHER CASES."

BY JAMES F. KING

NUERNBERG, JAN 15-(AP)-A GERMAN U-BOAT COMMANDER WHO SANK 20 ALLIED SHIPS DURING THE WAR DENOUNCED GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL TODAY WITH THEASSERTION HE DID NOT WANT TO BE BALMED FOR HIS FORMER CHIEF'S ORDER TO SHOOT UP LIFEBOATS.

LT. COMMANDER KARL-HEINZ MOEHLE SAID THAT HE WAS A WILLING WITNESS, EXPLAINING:

"WHEN I WAS TAKEN PRISONER IT WAS CLAIMED I WAS THE AUTHOR OF THESE ORDERS. I'M HERE BECAUSE I DON'T WANT THIS CHARGE CONNECTED WITH MY NAME."

FOR ALMOST THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE TRIALS BEGAN, DOENITZ DISPLAYED HIS ANGER OUTWARDLY.

MOEHLE, WHO COMMANDED THE FIFTH U-BOAT FLOTILLA FROM KIEL DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS OF THE WAR, ADMITTED THAT HE PASSED ALONG TO INDIVIDUAL U-BOAT COMMANDERS NAVAL HIGH COMMAND ORDERS TO DESTROY RESCUE BOATS.

"I WAS WONT TO PASS ON THIS CONTROVERSIAL ORDER WITH MORE OR LESS THE FOLLOWING WORDS," HE SAID, "'I HAVE NOW TO INFORM YOU OF A HIGH COMMAND ORDER CONCERNING CONDUCT TOWARDS SURVIVORS. IT IS A VERY TICKLISH MATTER XXX.'"

HE PLEADED THAT HIS "INNERMOST CONSCIENCE" WAS IN DISAGREEMENT WITH THIS ORDER.

"I WAS VERY GLAD THAT IN MOST CASES COMMANDING OFFICERS RAISED NO QUERIES AND I THEREFORE WAS RELIEVED OF ANY FURTHER DISCUSSION ON THIS POINT," SAID MOEHLE, HOLDER OF THE HIGHEST GERMAN DECORATIONS.

"I CAN ONLY STRESS THAT THE ORDER OF SEPTEMBER, 1942, (TO DESTROY SURVIVORS AND CREWS) APPEARED TO ME PERSONALLY TO GO TOO FAR AND I AM TOTALLY IN DISAGREEMENT WITH IT AT HEART," HE SAID IN AN AFFIDAVIT SUBMITTED AS EVIDENCE. "AS SERVING OFFICER I HAD, HOWEVER, TO CARRY OUT THE COMMAND TO PASS ON THIS ORDER TO COMMANDING OFFICERS.

"DURING THE LONG TIME THAT I WAS SENIOR OFFICER OF THE FLOTILLA, NO SINGLE COMMANDING OFFICER MENTIONED TO ME THAT HE COULD NOT RECONCILE OBEDIENCE TO THIS ORDER WITH HIS CONSCIENCE AND THAT HE THEREFORE WAS UNABLE TO CARRY IT OUT," MOEHLE CONCLUDED.

M21AES

NUERNBERG, JAN. 15-(AP)-A WAR DIARY KEPT BY GRAND ADM. ERICH RAEDER SAYS THAT RUSSIA SUPPORTED GERMAN NAVAL WARFARE IN THE OPENING MONTHS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR BY AUTHORIZING GERMAN USE OF A SPECIAL ARCTIC CIRCLE BASE NEAR MURMANSK AND SIBERIAN SEALANES.

THE DIARY WAS AMONG PAPERS OF THE FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY INTRODUCED IN PART AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL TODAY.

"VALUABLE RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE" WAS GIVEN IN THE RETURN TO GERMANY OF THE 51,731-TON LINER BREMEN, WHICH FOUND A HAVEN AT MURMANSK IN THE FIRST DAYS OF THE WAR, ACCORDING TO A NOTATION SET DOWN FOR DEC. 12, 1939. SHE HAD BEEN "SOMEWHERE AT SEA" ENROUTE HOME FROM NEW YORK WHEN GERMANY INVADED POLAND.

OTHER ENTRIES, NONE READ IN COURT, INCLUDED:

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"OCT. 10, 1939--RUSSIA HAS OFFERED A WELL SITUATED BASE NEAR MURMANSK. ONE AUXILIARY CRUISER IN MURMANSK FOR OUTFITTING. X X X

"OCT. 17, 1939--PREPARATIONS FOR 'BASE NORTH' ARE IN PROGRESS. X X X

"NOV. 2, 1939--BEHAVIOR OF RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMAND IS GENERALLY CORDIAL, COOPERATIVE. X X X

"APRIL 5, 1940--TEMPORARY LIMITATIONS IN USE OF 'BASE NORTH' AND MOLOTOV'S ATTITUDE OF REFUSAL IN THE QUESTION OF THE USE OF A FAR EASTERN BASE ARE TO BE TRACED BACK TO THE PRESENT RUSSIAN NERVOUSNESS BECAUSE OF THE FUTURE POSITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE TOWARD RUSSIA."

MD910PES

NUERNBERG, JAN. 15-(AP)-GERMANS WILL BE GIVEN INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPERATING THEIR OWN NEWS AND INFORMATION SERVICES DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS, BRIG. GEN. ROBERT A. MCCLURE, DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL DIVISION OF THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID TONIGHT.

AFTER JUNE 30 THE CHIEF JOB OF THE INFORMATION CONTROL DIVISION WILL BE TO OUTLINE POLICIES AND EXERCISE OVERALL SUPERVISION OF GERMAN-OPERATED INFORMATION SERVICES, GUARDING AGAINST NAZI OR ANTI-DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA OR ARTICLES TENDING TO CREATE DISSENSION AMONG THE ALLIES.

THE NEWS AGENCY DANA, NOW CONTROLLED BY THE AMERICANS, WILL BE LICENSED TO GERMANS ABOUT MARCH 31.

MCCLURE SAID EVERY EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO OPEN THE GERMAN PRESS AND RADIO IN THE AMERICAN ZONE TO ALL ALLIED NEWS SERVICES DESIRING

TO SERVICE THEM. ALTHOUGH THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT PREVENTS SERVICE DIRECTLY, HE SAID, INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS ARE PERMISSIBLE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS, AS HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE WITH DANA BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE UNITED PRESS, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE AND THE OVERSEAS EDITION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MCCLURE SAID THAT AS "SOON AS LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ARE OVERCOME" ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE AS "INDIVIDUALLY PREFERRED BY NEWS SERVICES. THE PROBLEMS OF TAKING OVER DANA WERE DISCUSSED BY 24 GERMAN PUBLISHERS IN A WEEKEND MEETING AT HEIDELBERG, WHERE A PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS WAS CHOSEN. THE BOARD WILL RESUME THE STUDY AT HEIDELBERG FEB. 2.

EJ1119PES

A120 (140)

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 15-(AP)-FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE SCHEDULED TO SAIL TOMORROW FROM LE HAVRE, FRANCE, ABOARD THE WILLIAM AND MARY VICTORY, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE REDEPLOYMENT STATUS OF OTHER UNITS:

THE 42ND, 51ST AND 60TH FIELD HOSPITALS; 80TH INFANTRY DIVISION; 244TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION AND 94TH GENERAL HOSPITAL--ON THE SEAS.

THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION--MAJOR PORTION AT SEA AND THE REMAINDER AWAITING SHIPMENT AT THE STAGING AREA AT MARSEILLE.

SECOND ARMORED DIVISION--NOW IN THE MARSEILLE STAGING AREA.

THE 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION--MAIN BODY AT SEA. SPECIAL TROOPS OF THE 335TH REGIMENT AND 909TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION SAILED TODAY FROM LE HAVRE ABOARD THE WILLIAMS VICTORY.

THE 602ND ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION, 136TH GENERAL HOSPITAL AND 443RD ANTIAIRCRAFT (HEAVY WEAPON) BATTALION--SAILED YESTERDAY FROM LE HAVRE.

THE 405TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP--SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TOMORROW.

EJ1122PES

A103 (140)

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 15-(AP)-CONSTANT RESEARCH TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES' POSTWAR ARMY ABREAST OF DEVELOPMENTS IN MODERN WARFARE WAS STRONGLY ADVOCATED BY THE ARMY GENERAL BOARD IN RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT MADE PUBLIC TODAY BY ARMY HEADQUARTERS HERE.

NO MENTION OF THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS MADE IN THE ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH SAID THAT THE BOARD RECOMMENDED AN ARMY "ORGANIZED ALONG LINES THAT WERE PROVED IN COMBAT IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WHERE AMERICAN UNITS MET EVERY TYPE OF OBSTACLE AND PARTICIPATED IN ALMOST EVERY TYPE OF ACTION."

THE BOARD, FORMERLY HEADED BY THE LATE GEN. GEORGE S. PATTON, AND WHICH HAS BEEN STUDYING THE WORLD WAR II EUROPEAN CAMPAIGN, SAID ITS RECOMMENDATIONS "ARE THE RESULT OF THAT VAST EXPERIENCE."

FOR CONSTANT PREPAREDNESS FOR ANY EMERGENCY, THE BOARD SAID, "A STRATEGIC RESERVE MUST COMPRISE THE BULK OF THE STANDING ARMY."

DA/RP1034PES

WITH WASHINGTON

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 15-(AP)-U.S.OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ALIKE IN THE FRANKFURT AREA TONIGHT GREETED GEN.EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT ON ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PLANS ENTHUSIASTICALLY, AND SOME SHOUTED, "YOO HOO, WE ARE GONNA GO HOME."

BRIG.GEN.GEORGE S.EYSTER, REDEPLOYMENT CHIEF FOR THE U.S.FORCES IN THE EORPEAN THEATER, TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE DEMOBILIZATION SPEED-UP MEANT THE EUROPEAN THEATER WOULD SEND HOME 55,300 MORE MEN THAN PLANNED IN THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS, BUT THAT THE OCCUPATION OF GERMANY WOULD NOT BE SO EFFICIENT.

EYSTER SAID THE SPEED-UP WOULD HIT TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND MEDICAL SERVICES HARD.

"WE MAY BE FORCED TO ACCEPT A LOWER STANDARD OF PERFORMANCE IN THE OCCUPATION MISSION," THE GENERAL ADDED.

WHILE THE EISENHOWER PLAN MEANS A SIZEABLE ACCELERATION IN THE SHIPMENT OF SOLDIERS OUT OF THIS THEATER, EYSTER SAID, IT WAS HOPED THAT THE REDUCTION WOULD BE MET BY INCREASED INFLOW OF REPLACEMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PROGRAMS OF REST, LEAVE AND EDUCATION WOULD BE CUT DOWN, EYSTER SAID, AND MORE GERMAN CIVILIANS WOULD BE USED TO DO TASKS PRESENTLY DONE BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

THE NEW PLANS, HOWEVER, WILL NOT AFFECT THE PLANNED STRENGTH OF 300,000 MEN FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE BY JUNE 30, EYSTER SAID.

EYSTER GAVE THIS ESTIMATE OF THE TIME WHEN TROOPS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER COULD EXPECT TO BE ON THE WATER ON THE WAY BACK TO THE UNITED STATES: 55 POINT MEN WOULD BE WATER-BORNE BY MID-FEBRUARY; 53 POINTS BY THE END OF FEBRUARY; 50 POINTS AND 3 1/2 YEARS OF SERVICE BY MID-MARCH; 47 POINTS BY MID-APRIL; 45 POINTS AND 2 1/2 YEARS OF SERVICE BY THE END OF APRIL; 43 POINTS END OF MAY, AND 40 POINTS AND TWO YEARS SERVICE BY THE END OF JUNE.

FRANKFURT, JAN. 15--(AP)--AN INCREASE IN THE GERMAN CIVILIAN FOOD

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RATION FROM 1550 TO 1750 CALORIES HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, WHO SAID THE MOVE WAS NECESSARY TO "PREVENT CIVIL UNREST AND PROTECT AGAINST EPIDEMICS."

THE INCREASE WAS ADVISED TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LACK OF UNRATIONED FOODS SUCH AS GARDEN PRODUCE, UNAVAILABLE DURING WINTER MONTHS AND TO HELP COUNTERACT SHORTAGES OF FUEL AND SHELTER.

HEALTH OFFICERS SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THERE IS AS YET NO SERIOUS MALNUTRITION AMONG THE GERMANS AND THAT MOST CHILDREN SHOW NEARLY NORMAL GROWTH, ALTHOUGH A FEW AREAS STILL HAVE INADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES.

GSTAAD, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 15 (AP)--DON JUAN, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN, SAID TODAY THAT HE AND THE COUNTESS "MAY GO TO PORTUGAL THURSDAY OR FRIDAY" OF THIS WEEK.

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FRIENDS SAID THE JOURNEY WOULD BE MADE BY AIRPLANE.

DON JUAN AND HIS WIFE PLAN TO VISIT THE COUNTESS' PARENTS, THE DUKE OF SEVILLA AND DONA TERESA, WHO ARE IN LISBON.

AIDES OF DON JUAN HAVE DISCOUNTED ANY POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE TRIP.

VIENNA, JAN. 15--(AP)--THE VIENNESE NEWSPAPER NEUES OESTERREICH ANNOUNCED THIS MORNING THAT DR. FRIEDRICH BERGIUS, NOTED ORGANIC CHEMIST AND 1931 NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, HAS DEVELOPED A METHOD FOR PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL MEAT FROM WOOD REED SHAVINGS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID STEPS ALREADY HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO FINANCE MANUFACTURE OF THE NEW PRODUCT AND THAT IT MAY BE MADE AFTER RECONVERSION OF A PLANT NOW MAKING ARTIFICIAL WOOL FOR MEN'S SUITS.

THE NEW FOODSTUFF, WHICH IS SAID TO COME OUT IN THE FORM OF AN ARTIFICIAL MEAT EXTRACT SUITABLE FOR SOUPS AND GRAVIES, IS REPORTED TO HAVE THE CALORIES AS MEAT, TO BE CHEMICALLY THE SAME AND TO HAVE THE SAME FAT AND ALBUMEN CONTENT. PRODUCTION IS EXPECTED TO START IN MARCH ON ABOUT 100 TONS MONTHLY.

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DR. BERGIUS IS WELL KNOWN FOR HIS WORK ON SYNTHETIC GASOLINE.

WARSAW, JAN. 15-(AP)-UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES TODAY PLACED THE AMOUNT OF AMERICAN INTERESTS INVOLVED IN POLAND'S NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES AT $50,000,000.

THE ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY WAS REPORTED BY AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE TO BE THE HEAVIEST INVESTOR. AMERICAN CAPITAL WAS INVESTED PRINCIPALLY IN THE GIESCHE WORKS, NEAR KATOWICE, WHICH INCLUDES COLLIERIES FOUNDRIES AND CHEMICAL AND ZINC-MELTING PLANTS.

BRITISH INVESTMENTS WERE ESTIMATED AT 7,000,000 POUNDS ($28,000,000).

POLISH MINISTER OF INDUSTRY HILARY MINC SAID THAT TOTAL FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN POLAND'S INDUSTRIES AS OF 1939 WERE APPROXIMATELY $260,000,000 ONE-THIRD OF THIS TOTAL, HE SAID, WAS GERMAN CAPITAL AND WILL NOT BE PAID BACK. A PLAN IS NOW BEING DRAFTED TO COMPENSATE OTHER FOREIGN OWNERS FOR PROPERTIES NATIONALIZED.

AN AMERICAN EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID A RECENT STATEMENT BY U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE THAT HE WOULD OPPOSE THE GRANTING OF FUNDS TO POLAND "AS LONG AS PRESENT CONDITIONS PREVAIL" WAS NOT A PROTEST AGAINST THE NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES. THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT

LANE'S PROTEST WAS "MADE IN CONNECTION WITH RIGHTS THE UNITED STATES HAS UNDER EXISTING TREATIES."

HE ADDED THAT LANE REFERRED SPECIFICALLY TO A 1931 COMMERCIAL PACT WITH POLAND WHICH PERMITTED FREE ENTRY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERESTS HERE BY AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN.

HELSINKI, JAN. 15 (AP)--H.J.PROCOPE, FORMER FINNISH MINISTER TO WASHINGTON AND NOW COUNSEL FOR RISTO RYTI, FORMER PRESIDENT OF FINLAND WHO IS ON TRIAL AS BEING AMONG FINNISH LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR WITH RUSSIA SAID YESTERDAY THE POSSIBILITY FOR ANY DEFENSE WAS "LIMITED" BECAUSE HE WAS UNABLE TO PRESENT CERTAIN MATERIAL WHICH THE DEFENSE REGARDS AS IMPORTANT.

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EARLIER IN THE TRIAL WHICH IS ADJOURNED UNTIL JAN.23 THE COURT REFUSED TO ADMIT CERTAIN UNIDENTIFIED EVIDENCE. PROCOPE INDICATE THE DEFENSE HAD FURTHER SUCH MATERIAL WHICH HE FELT COULD NOT NOW BE PRESENTED BECAUSE OF THE COURT'S RULING.

PROCOPE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE DID NOT "WISH TO CRITICISE THE CONDUCT OF THE TRIAL."

PROCOPE SAID THE FINNISH FOREIGN OFFICE HAD REFUSED TO RELEASE "CERTAIN SECRET MATERIAL" BECAUSE IT CLAIMED THE DOCUMENTS IRREVELANT.

"IS IT A MATTER FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO DETERMINE THAT?" PROCOPE ASKED. HE ADDED THAT AT LEAST OF THE DOCUMENTS GAVE A FOREIGN POWER'S VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF FINLAND'S PEACE.

CAIRO, JAN. 15-(AP)-KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA AND 12 OF HIS 38 SONS WERE GUESTS TODAY AT AN EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT RECEPTION AT WHICH ARAB UNITY WAS STRESSED.

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DR. MOHAMED SOUSIEN NAIKEL PASHA, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, WELCOMING THE ARABIAN MONARCH, SAID THE TREMENDOUS WELCOME GIVEN IBN SAUD ON HIS VISIT HERE WAS A TRIBUTE TO THE ACTIVE SUPPORT HE GAVE THE ARAB STATES. HE SAID ARAB UNITY NOW WAS SO STRONG IT WOULD GUARANTEE THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF ALL THE ARAB STATES.

MOSCOW, JAN. 15--(AP)--BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TODAY FROM BUCHAREST AND PREPARED TO LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY IN LONDON.

CLARK KERR HAD BEEN IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL AS THE BRITISH

MEMBER OF A COMMISSION CARRYING OUT DECISIONS OF THE CHIRSTMAS
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS IN MCSCOW.

PW GILMORES 00900

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 15 - (AP) - ARMY TRUCKS, JEEPS, POLICE PATROL WAGONS AND RADIO CARS WERE EMPLOYED TODAY TO CARRY STRANDED WORKERS TO THEIR JOBS AS THE CITY-WIDE TAXI STRIKE, WHICH INCLUDES SOME BUS LINES, ENTERED ITS FOURTH DAY.

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THE STRIKE BEGAN SATURDAY OVER PROPOSED TAXI TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FEDERAL COURT, OVERRULING A PREVIOUS DECISION, HAS GRANTED COMMUNISTS PERMISSION TO PRESENT THEIR CANDIDATES IN NEXT MONTH'S SCHEDULED ELECTIONS IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, LARGEST SINGLE VOTING AREA IN THE NATION.

A DECISION HANDED DOWN YESTERDAY BY FEDERAL JUDGE HORACIO GARCIA RAMOS REVERSED A RULING DEC. 27 BY JUDGE JORGE BILBAO LAVIEJA. COMMUNISTS PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN GRANTED LEGAL POLITICAL STATUS IN MOST OTHER PROVINCES.

NY BK CX

TOKYO, JAN. 15-(AP)-A HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUB-COMMITTEE, INSPECTING U.S. BASES IN THE PACIFIC TO DETERMINE WHICH SHOULD BE RETAINED HAS ARRIVED IN TOKO FOR CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND VARIOUS SECTION OFFICIALS OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES L.H.RIVERS (D-SC), J.E. FOGARTY (D-RI), G.J.BATES (R-MASS) W.R.POAGE (D-TEX), H.D.COOLEY (D-NC), ROSS RIZLEY (R-OKLA) A.J.JOHNSON (R-ILL), LINDLEY BECKWORTH (D-TEX) AND GORDON CANFIELD (R-NJ).

NAVY PERSONNEL IN THE PARTY INCLUDES CAPT.T.C.RAGAN, CAPT.C.A. SWANSON AND LT.CMDR.N.T.BOLT. LT.COL.R.THOMAS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ALSO IS WITH THE COMMITTEE.

THE GROUP LEAVES BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR WESTERN JAPAN AND PLANS TO VISIT KYOTO, SASEBO AND NAGASAKI, THENCE TO CHINA.

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HONG KONG, JAN. 15-(AP)-EDITORS OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPER HWA SHIANG PO DECLARED TODAY THAT CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAD BANNED THE PUBLICATION FROM CANTON AND SAID THEY WERE APPEALING TO THE CHUNGKING CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE FOR ACTION AGAINST "SUPPRESSION OF PUBLIC OPINION AND CENSORSHIP OF NEWS."

--DASH--

TOKYO, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE NEW ZEALAND CRUIER ACHILLES LEFT TODAY ON A SHORT CRUISE TO NAGOYA, WHERE IT WILL REMAIN UNTIL SATURDAY BEFORE RETURNING TO YOKOHAMA.

--DASH--

TOKYO, JAN. 15-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SHARPLY WAS REPRIMANDED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TODAY FOR DISPOSING OF SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT OF ITS ARMED FORCES BETWEEN AUG. 14 AND SEPT. 2 AND ORDERED TO SUBMIT LISTS OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE.

JW1016ACS

BY JOHN RODERICK

YENAN, JAN. 15-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST STAFF WHICH WILL HELP IMPLEMENT THE NEWLY-DECLARED TRUCE IN NORTH CHINA HOSTILITIES LEFT TODAY BY PLANE FOR PEIPING, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

THE PARTY WAS HEADED BY LI KEN-ENG, FORMER SECRETARY-GENERAL

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OF THE COMMUNIST LIAISON OFFICE IN CHUNGKING WHO HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS TRUCE COMMISSION SECRETARY.

ALSO IN THE GROUP WAS DR. MA HAI-TEH, AMERICAN-BORN PHYSICIAN WHO BECOMES THE COMMISSION'S MEDICAL ADVISOR.

THE PARTY LEFT IN A C-47 TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM CHUNGKING. ANOTHER PLANE WAS EXPECTED TODAY TO PICK UP ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST STAFF.

WW220APS

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, JAN.15-(AP)-THE SOVIET DELEGATION FROM THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED NORTHERN ZONE OF KOREA ARRIVED TODAY IN THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED SOUTH ZONE TO BEGIN PRELIMINARY STEPS DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE KOREA.

THE COMING OF THE 73-MEMBER DELEGATION MARKED THE INITIAL PHASE OF JOINT COMMISSION SESSIONS AUTHORIZED AT THE RECENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS TO HELP THIS LIBERATED COUNTRY'S 30,000,000 PEOPLE REGAINED THE INDEPENDENCE THEY LOST TO JAPAN NEARLY 40 YEARS AGO.

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MAJ.GEN.A.V.ARNOLD, MILITARY GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPIED ZONE GREETED THE RUSSIANS AT THE STATION AND ESCORTED THE PARTY TO HOTEL QUARTERS.

LATER LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN KOREA, CALLED TO PAY HIS RESPECTS.

JUNIOR OFFICERS MET IN THE AFTERNOON AS A STEERING COMMITTEE TO MAP THE AGENDA. TOMORROW THE LEADERS FORMALLY WILL OPEN THE CONFERENCE AT A PUBLIC CEREMONY IN THE THRONE ROOM OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BUILDING, ONCE THE SCENE OF JAPANESE PLANS FOR EXPLOITING KOREA.

GENERAL HODGE SAID NEWS RELEASES, AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, WILL BE LIMITED TO JOINT COMMUNIQUES.

GENERALD ARNOLD, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, WILL BE ASSISTED BY COL.ROBERT H.BOOTH OF ARLINGTON, VA. EN ROUTE TO JOIN THE DELEGATION ARE MAJ.GEN.SIDNEY P.SPALDING AND BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM L.RITCHIE. THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ADVISOR IS H.M.BENNINGHOFF, VETERAN STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL.

JQ1044PCS NM

SYDNEY, JAN.15-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL, SAID TODAY THAT SIR WILLIAM WEBB, CHIEF JUSTICE OF QUEENSLAND, HAD BEEN NOMINATED AS AUSTRALIA'S REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COURT WHICH WILL BE SET UP IN TOKYO TO TRY MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS.

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STRIKES AT A GLANCE (190)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) WORK STOPPAGES THROUGHOUT NATION IDLE ABOUT 409,000 NOT INCLUDING CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS, 200,000 OF WHOM CALLED OUT ON STRIKE TODAY; EFFECTIVE STRIKE WOULD BOOST IDLE PAST 600,000, HIGHEST IN MORE THAN A YEAR.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

ELECTRICAL--STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS EMPLOYED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL MOTORS IN PLANTS IN 16 STATES STARTS AFTER WAGE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL; PICKET LINES BEING ORGANIZED.

MEAT PACKING--FEDERAL CONCILIATORS MAKE LAST MINUTE EFFORTS TO SETTLE WAGE DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIONS AND PACKERS AND AVERT NATION WIDE STRIKE CALLED FOR MIDNIGHT TONIGHT AFFECTING 328,000 WORKERS.

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION RESUME NEGOTIATIONS WITH FORD MOTOR CO., READY TO OFFER AS BASIS FOR SETTLEMENT 17 1/2 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE RECOMMENDED BY FACT-FINDING BOARD IN GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE; UNION HAD REJECTED LAST COMPANY OFFER OF 12.4 PER CENT PAY HIKE AS COMPARED TO UNION'S DEMAND FOR 30 PER CENT WAGE BOOST.

STEEL--OPERATIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY GETTING BACK TO NORMAL AS STRIKE CALL DEADLINE DELAYED UNTIL MIDNIGHT SUNDAY; 30,000 STEEL-WORKERS IN SIX STATES IDLE IN DISPUTES OVER LOCAL ISSUES; PRESIDENT TRUMAN MEETS TOMORROW WITH UNION AND MANAGEMENT LEADERS TO ATTEMPT SETTLEMENT OF WAGE CONTROVERSY.

MS721ACS

WASHINGTON, JAN 15-(AP)-BYRON PRICE WAS DECORATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY FOR "EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT" IN DIRECTING THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP DURING THE WAR.

THE PRESIDENT PINNED THE MEDAL FOR MERIT ON PRICE'S COAT AT A WHITE HOUSE CEREMONY. PRICE, FORMER ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS EXECUTIVE, IS GOING TO CALIFORNIA SOON TO TAKE UP HIS DUTIES AS A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MOTION PICTURES PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTERS OF AMERICA.

GG103PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 15--(AE)--THE POLISH PRESS AGENCY REPORTED FROM WARSAW TODAY THE DEATH OF MICHAL SZYSZKO, POLISH VICE-MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE WHO WAS A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC LAST OCTOBER.

JAN 16 1946

[redacted] SZYSZKO, 33, DIED JAN. 22 IN WARSAW OF A CEREBRAL [redacted] HEMORRHAGE. HE WAS A [redacted] MAJOR IN THE POLISH ARMY AND A MEMBER OF THE WARSAW UNDERGROUND FROM 1942 TO 1944 AND HE WAS A [redacted] MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE [redacted] SOCIALIST PARTY.

IRAN PLANNING APPEAL TO UNO AGAINST RUSSIA

Dispute to Be Submitted to Security Council Immediately.

FIRST TEST FACING AGENCY

Soviet's Attitude Over Azerbaijan Revolt Will Be Basis of Tehran's Protest.

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Nasrullah Entezam, Iran delegate to the United Nations Assembly, said today that his country planned to appeal immediately to the new World Security Council to resolve its dispute with Russia and prevent the movement of further Red Army reinforcements into Iran. The delegate, former Iran Foreign Minister, said the issue would be taken to the Security Council as soon as it is in operation.

The eleven-nation council, of which Russia is one of the five powers with a veto capable of preventing council action on any issue, is scheduled to hold its first meeting tomorrow and the appeal threatened to confront the new peace organization with the first test of its powers.

The controversy springs from the Russian occupation of Azerbaijan, northwestern province of Iran where a government has been set up with self-proclaimed autonomous powers.

Seyed Hassan Taquizadeh, Iranian Ambassador to London, said he had received new instructions from Tehran last night after his speech before the General Assembly.

Exactly what approach will be made has not yet been worked out, Entezam said. Cases may be taken to the Security Council by direct petition or through the Secretary-General of the UNO—who has not yet been selected.

May Be Critical Test.

The Iranian developments, shaping up as a critical test case for the peace agency, overshadowed all other UNO activities and confronted Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs and chief Russian delegate, with a difficult situation to tackle upon his expected arrival tomorrow. Entezam said that the Iranian Government would build much of its case against Russia on Chapter 1, Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the United Nations Charter, which declares:

"All members (of the United Nations) shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

Entezam said, in explaining Iran opposition to newsmen, that his government had been prevented by Russia from moving troops throughout its own territory. He said that this impaired Iran's political independence and territorial integrity. He emphasized that the technical procedures for presenting the case had not yet been decided.

Premier Ibrahim Hakimi told the Iranian Parliament yesterday that:

1. Direct talks with Russia over the autonomy revolt in Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan province had failed.

2. Great Britain and Russia, who still have troops in Iran, were hesitating about evacuation by the scheduled deadline of March 2, and were "interfering in the affairs of Iran."

3. He had instructed Iran's delegation in London to approach the security council with his country's problems.

Caused a Flurry.

His statement caused a stir of excitement among the delegates. Yesterday Taquizadeh told the delegates the Iranians had "refrained rather reluctantly" from asking the Assembly to intervene at the moment because they hope that negotiations with Russia or "an agreement among the three major Powers" would bring a solution. He left the way open, however, for asking intervention at a later date.

"If this problem comes before you," he told the Assembly, "it would undoubtedly constitute a test case of the most explicit kind for the organization to manifest its fair spirit in dealing with it and protecting the vital rights of its members."

Taquizadeh told newsmen later that he was "afraid that if we wait until the next session of the Assembly to bring our case before the United Nations, it may be too late for them to take effective action."

Hakimi's reference to British interference in the affairs of Iran caused speculation here that Iran, if it goes before the UNO, might enter a complaint against Britain as well as Russia.

Three United States citizens are among the seventy-eight jurists of forty countries nominated for the fifteen-member International Court of Justice to be elected at the current session of the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council. They are legal adviser to the Secretary of State Green H. Hackworth of Chevy Chase, Md., nominated by the United States, Nicaragua and Turkey; Judge Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, proposed by Argentina, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia and Panama, and Dr. Charles G. Fenwick of Bryn Mawr, Pa., suggested by Venezuela.

A candidate must obtain a majority of the votes in the 54-nation Assembly and also in the eleven-nation Security Council. If more than one national from the same country gets such a majority, however, only the eldest can become a member of the court. Dr. Fenwick is 65 years old, Justice Hackworth is 62 and Judge Hudson is 59.

IRAN TO SEEK UNO AID AGAINST REDS

Will Ask Council to End Soviet Interference in Northern Province.

LONDON, Jan. 16—(AP) The United Nations Security council was confronted tonight with an international dispute before it had even taken a first step toward organizing for its task of keeping the peace.

Iran served notice it would ask the 11-member body, which meets for the first time tomorrow, for protection against what it termed "Russian interference" in northern Iran, where a self-government movement already has been marked by armed conflict.

Other Problems Loom

Simultaneously, delegates to the six-day-old General Assembly of the United Nations learned of two other international problems they might be called upon to consider.

The Hilversum radio said that the premier of the self-proclaimed Indonesian republic planned a direct appeal to the United Nations to resolve its conflict with the Dutch. The Netherlands Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens, said however that such an appeal "would not be considered."

Poland threatened, through its foreign minister, to bring before the Security council a protest against the maintenance of a Polish army in Great Britain and Italy, unless the British response to an earlier protest is satisfactory.

All three disputes came to the fore despite pleas of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and other assembly leaders not—as one delegate phrased it—to "put ice skates on the international baby before it has learned to walk."

Iran's grievance brought the Middle East nation into direct conflict with Russia, which has declared through its delegates that "there is no problem" in northern Iran.

Soviet has Veto Power

Russia is one of the five powers that can veto action by the Security council, the United Nations body which has authority to create and use an international armed force to quell aggression.

The Iranian delegate, Nasrullah Entezam, who said he planned to attend tomorrow's first meeting of the Security council as a spectator, explained the council would be asked specifically to halt the movement of additional Red troops into Iran.

"The Iranian case," he told the Associated Press, "is that Russia, by refusing passage to our troops int oAzerbaijan (northern province in the Russian-occupied zone) prevented our quelling the separatist movement there at the outset."

Moscow has attributed outbreaks of violence to reactionary forces trying to suppress a democratic movement in the agricultural province.

Entezam, a former foreign minister, said there were 700,000 Russians in the northern part of the country now "and the numbers are being increased every day."

He declared it was "essential in our view" that foreign troops on Iranian soil "should not be allowed to increase" before March 2, the date by which the Russians—as well as the British who occupy southern Iran — have agreed to leave.

UNO Unity Held Less Than That Of League

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Arthur Sweetser, adviser to the American delegation to the United Nations Assembly, expressed the opinion today that the UNO had not yet achieved the unanimity of the League of Nations because it was divided into "two big groups, the Russian and the non-Russian."

Sweetser spent 23 years as an observer with the League of Nations. He said in an interview that the first difference he noticed between the two world organizaions was "a little feeling of uncomfortableness" here.

All "Pals" Then

"It occurred to me that the reason was that after the last war the victorious powers were all of the same ideology, members of the same club, pals more or less," he said. "This time the Russians have a little different conception from the others, and the point is not which is the better conception, the point is that they differ, and this makes for uneasiness."

Sweetser—who started with the League drafting the peace covenant in Paris in 1919, went to London for the first Secretariat and remained with the League in Geneva until 1942—said he "thought more of the League" than the rest of his delegation.

Big-Power Support

"Of course," the State Department man said, "the really great difference between the two is in having the new faces of Russia and the United States present.

"If the League had started off with the whole-hearted support of the two greatest powers in the world, it would have had a reasonable chance of success. Let's hope this works out better."

Ir. 'Lorna Doone' Is Photographed

London, Jan. 16 (AP)—Former Senator John C. Townsend of Delaware and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R., Mich.), alternate and delegate, respectively, in the United States delegation to the United Nations Organization, were seated together at the special UNO showing of "Caesar and Cleopatra."

A British photographer took their picture, then said to Townsend:

"I beg your pardon, sir, are you Senator Townsend?" Townsend nodded, and the photographer asked Vandenberg, "and how are you, sir?"

Replied the Michigan Senator, "I'm Lorna Doone."

The photographer jotted down his caption notes, "Senator Townsend, Mr. Lorna Doone."

Sheik Hafiz Qahba, like the rest of the Arabian delegation a stickler for promptness at the sessions, appeared at one meeting in a dark suit, heavy dark overcoat and Trilby hat. He explained that he was "in too much the hurry" for robe-wrapping. And, making motions around his ears, he added that the native headdress sometimes "makes the head too hot."

He submitted to being photographed in the garb of the dapper diplomat on one condition: "Tomorrow with the robe."

New Yorker Named To UNRRA Mission

London, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Milton Winn of New York city has been appointed senior deputy chief of the UNRRA mission in Czechoslovakia. He formerly was chief of the United States mission for the Foreign Economic Administration in Turkey.

Crash Kills 22 Ex-Prisoners

MARSEILLE, France, Jan. 16 (AP)—At least twenty-two persons were killed last night when a British transport plane carrying former British war prisoners from Singapore crashed into the hills near here during a snowstorm.

Berlin Gets Authority To Borrow 10 Million

Berlin, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Allied Kommandantur today authorized the city of Berlin to borrow 100,000,000 marks ($10,000,000) from the Berliner Stadt Kontor Bank, but with the warning that "credits in future will be greatly limited and steps must be taken to reduce the budget deficit to an absolute minimum."

The city originally had requested permission to borrow 150,000,000 marks.

The Kommandantur also granted the request of Berlin's civilian administration for establishment of a teacher training institute to be operated at the city's expense. The mayor's office estimated that 2,325 teachers are needed in the city's schools—more than half of them in the Russian sector.

ALLIES ARMING POLICE IN BERLIN WITH GUNS

BERLIN, Jan. 16. — (AP) Allied occupation authorities today began arming Berlin's German police with guns under the limited rearming program adopted to combat the crime wave.

Only pistols, revolvers and truncheons were issued. No completely automatic weapons are allowed and all police guns must have been manufactured outside Germany.

NAZIS BLAMED COMMUNISTS

Reichstag Fire Linked To Them At Hitler's Direction

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP). A German democrat once exiled by the Nazis told the international military tribunal today Hermann Goering had admitted that Communists were blamed for the Reichstag fire in 1933 without an investigation because "the Führer wanted it this way."

"You must take into account that at that time Communist activity was extremely strong and that our new Government, as such, was not very secure," the former Reichsmarshal was quoted.

The statements were presented by Robert N. W. Kempner, who found refuge in Philadelphia from

30.24 — 32

the Nazis and appeared as an assistant United States prosecutor before the international military tribunal trying Goering and 21 other top Nazis. Kempner questioned Goering at the Nuernberg jail October 13.

Reichstag Fire In 1933

[Fire destroyed the central part of the Reichstag building in Berlin February 27, 1933. The Nazis used it as a pretext for the wholesale arrest of Communists and suppression of Communist newspapers. This, with other strong-arm methods, helped give the Nazis victory in elections March 5 of a new Reichstag. Actual responsibility for the fire never has been definitely fixed.]

Kempner introduced the interrogation report as evidence against Wilhelm Frick, who as Minister of the Interior signed the Nazi announcement blaming Communists for the fire and later became "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia.

He charged that Frick was one of the originators and chief administrator of the secret 1940 Nazi decree under which many thousands of aged and infirm Germans were put to death.

Americans Wind Up Cases

The British and the United States wound up their cases today in the sixty-eighth session of the tribunal. The French and Russians now take over the presentation of evidence.

In the prosecution of Martin Bormann, Hitler's aide being tried *in absentia*, the prosecutors read the record of a secret meeting of Fritz Sauckel with officials of the ministry for occupied eastern territories and the Nazi Labor Front on September 4, 1942.

This record showed that Hitler wanted 500,000 women of from 15 to 35 years of age imported as domestics from the Ukraine in furtherance of his dream of creating a nation of 250,000,000 German-speaking people within 100 years.

as war criminals, received this evidence in the record of a secret meeting of Fritz Sauckel with officials of the Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories and the Nazi Labor Front September 4, 1942.

Sauckel, who was in charge of foreign labor, was in the prisoners' box as the report was read in prosecution of Martin Bormann, Hitler's aide who is being tried *in absentia*, although many believed he died in the battle of Berlin.

Suitable For Assimilation

The record showed that Hitler wanted the imported women to be from 15 to 35 years old and of appearance suitable for their assimilation by the Germans.

To further the scheme, Hitler ordered the suspension of a decree forbidding the "illegal bringing of female housekeepers into the Reich by members of the armed forces."

Lieut. Henry V. Atherton, of Boston, an American prosecutor, accused another defendant, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former commissioner for Austria and later for the Netherlands, of deporting at least 117,000 Jews from Holland, most of them to Nazi murder camps. He was also accused of sending 431,500 Dutch to slave labor in Germany.

"Most Detested"

Describing Seyss-Inquart as one of the "most detested" defendants, the prosecutor swiftly introduced evidence that Seyss-Inquart possessed absolute power and therefore could not escape blame for his deeds. He called Seyss-Inquart the first of Hitler's quislings or traitors.

The prosecutor quoted one of Seyss-Inquart's speeches in The Hague in 1943:

"We remain human because we do not torture our opponents. We have to remain tough because we have to annihilate them."

Bormann Attitude

The British prosecution offered this declaration of Bormann as illustrative of the Nazi attitude toward conquered peoples:

"The Slavs are to work for us. In so far as we don't want them, they may die. Therefore, compulsory vaccination and German health measures are superfluous. The fertility of Slavs is undesirable. They may use contraceptives or practice abortion, the more the better. Education is dangerous. It is enough that they can count up to 100. Every educated person is a future enemy. Religion we leave to them as a means of diversion. As for food, they won't get any more than is necessary. We are the masters. We are the first."

Case Against Schirach

The prosecution completed its case against Baldur von Schirach, who was leader of the Hitler Youth Movement and Gauleiter of Vienna, blaming him for the deportation to Poland of 60,000 Vienna Jews, many destined for Nazi murder mills.

Robert M. W. Kempner, German-born member of the American prosecution staff, presented the record of an interrogation of Hermann Goering, in which the latter admitted that Communists were blamed for the firing of the Reichstag in 1933 before there was any evidence, "because the Führer wanted it that way."

Kempner, of Lansdowne, Pa., was thrown into a Nazi concentration camp for his part in attempting to outlaw the Nazi party before its rise to power. He was later thrown out of Germany.

Evidence Against Frick

Kempner also introduced an interrogation report as evidence against Wilhelm Frick, former Interior Minister, who was disclosed to have obtained German citizenship in 1932 for Hitler, then regarded by Prussian police as an "undesirable alien."

American Assistant Prosecutor Captain Drexel A. Sprecher, of Independence, Wis., read to the court Schirach's own declaration that as Nazi district leader of Vienna he had driven "tens of thousands upon tens of thousands of Jews into the Ghetto of the East."

Schirach was also linked with the confiscation of church properties in Vienna by documents showing that he even engaged in a dispute with other Nazi leaders over the disposition of the seized properties, insisting that he be permitted to keep the loot rather than turn it over to the Reich.

"Approved Of Abetted"

"Schirach must be held guilty specifically of all crimes of Nazi conspirators in Vienna on the ground that he either initiated, approved, executed or abetted them," the prosecutor declared.

Earlier, the tribunal was given details of agreements under which Schirach provided a flow of well-indoctrinated young Nazis from his youth movement into the ranks of both the SS (Elite Guard) and the *Wehrmacht*.

"It was the task of Schirach to prepetuate the Nazi regime through generations by poisoning the minds of youth and preparing youth for aggressive wars," the court was told. "This poison will long outlive the defendants."

French Case Ready

French prosecutors, meanwhile, put the finishing touches to their case and were ready to begin presentations of evidence against the 22 defendants tomorrow.

Britain and the United States wound up their cases against the 22 defendants today. The French and Russians now take over the case.

Naval Lieutenant Thomas F. Lambert, Jr., former attorney for the Board of Economic Warfare in Washington, presented the case against Bormann.

Lambert said Bormann was sentenced to prison in 1925 for participating in a political assassination, but soon gained his freedom.

When the attorney said Bormann in 1933 gained the "No. 3 position in the party organization, that of chief of staff to Rudolf Hess," Hess turned to Hermann Goering with eyebrows raised.

Nation Of 250,000,000 In Century Hitler Dream

N. VORGAARD

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP). The International Military Tribunal heard today that Hitler dreamed of creating a nation of 250,000,000 German-speaking people within 100 years and ordered 500,000 young women domestics brought from the Ukraine as a step toward that goal.

The court, trying 22 top Nazis

JACKSON PRAISES TRIAL REPORTING

Nuernberg, Jan. 16 (A. P.)—Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief prosecutor for the United States, today praised newspaper reporting of the Nuernberg trials as "exceptionally intelligent." The British acting chief prosecutor, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, said he seconded Jackson's tribute.

"All reports I get from the United States indicate the people have been given a pretty clear picture of what we have been trying to do," said Jackson at a press conference. "Much more has been involved than the fate of the men in the dock. You have made a very obscure and difficult subject plainer."

Jackson said that the United States was not yet participating in any Allied preparations for a second trial after Nuernberg.

"Some one else will have to carry it on," he said, since he plans to return to his place on the Supreme Court bench in Washington in the spring.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY GI'S BANNED IN EUROPEAN AREA

D. DOANE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 16 —(AP) Gen. Joseph T. McNarney today banned all unauthorized GI mass demonstrations in Europe and warned that such meetings might be "exploited by some individuals or elements" to the injury of Army discipline.

"A tendency has been noted on some occasions to use the meetings for purposes other than urging more rapid redeployment," said the theater commander's order, directed to all major commanders in Europe.

The soldier demonstrations have served their purpose, McNarney said.

Commanders Ordered

He told the commanders to "guard against the relatively harmless practice of mass protests for informational purposes from degenerating into an opportunity that may be exploited by some individuals or elements to the extent of becoming definitely injurious to the discipline and good name of the Army."

McNarney said permission for mass meetings in the future should be given by commanders only when they were certain the purpose was a worthy one. But he placed upon the officers the responsibility for speedy transmission to the proper authorities of all legitimate soldier complaints.

Theater staff officers said they understood similar orders were planned by the War department to halt the recent wave of demonstrations which spread to every combat theater in Europe and the Pacific as soldiers pressed demands for speedier demobilization.

Gen. Eisenhower, chief of staff, yesterday told Congress that "the time has now arrived to replace hysteria with calm judgment and sound discipline."

'Intra-Army Scandal' Rumored In Slayings

R. O'REAGAN

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP). The ten-day-old investigation into the mysterious torch murder of three United States Military Government officers at Passau has been classified as "top secret."

A high officer closely associated with the case said he was unable to explain why reports on the slaying flowing into theater headquarters had been given the United States Army's highest security classification.

CLAY

Rumors circulated that an arrest had been made, but high officers refused to comment. Instead, the secrecy surrounding the case was intensified.

One officer unofficially volunteered the statement that he believed the case might be an "intra-army scandal." A report said an American officer was under suspicion.

Wrapped In Secrecy

Army investigators have wrapped the entire case in such secrecy that so far not even the names and home towns of the victims have been officially announced. However, they have been unofficially identified as Major Everett S. Cofran, of Washington, D.C.; Capt. Adrian I. Wesseler, of New Rochelle, N.Y., and Lieut. Stanley Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb.

Every attempt by reporters to obtain information about the progress of the investigation was met either by a rebuff or by reference to some other military office, which in turn said it had no details.

Sent Back And Forth

The head of one army investigating body called in reporters to say that neither he nor his subordinates could release any information and referred the matter back to investigators in the 3d Army area. Third Army headquarters two days ago had referred questions to him.

The hush-hush attitude extended all along the line. Investigators said they had several leads and that the case was "narrowing," but refused even to hint at a positive motive. Intelligence officers, however, reiterated that there was no evidence of German resistance activity.

U. S. ORDER MAY FREE OVER 20,000 GERMANS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 16 —(AP) More than 20,000 Germans now in an automatic arrest category may be released from jail in the American occupation zone under a new order by the War department, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U. S. Deputy Military Governor of Germany, said today.

The new order—which Clay said was recommended by the U. S. Office of Military Government—prescribes release of internees arrested only because of their membership in German organizations, providing their organizations are not to be indicted before the international tribunal as war criminal organizations.

Clay declined to name the groups affected until he has ascertained definitely which will not be indicted, but suggested it might affect such internees as high police and governmental officials or possibly the lower ranks of SA (Storm Troops) members against whom no individual charges have been made.

He estimated the order might free "as many as 20 per cent" of the 117,000 Germans now interned in the American zone.

Reports No Black Market

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP). Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, United States Army intelligence chief in Europe, said today there was no evidence of an organized German black market anywhere in the American occupation zone.

Army's Top Security Rating Given Officers' Death Probe

LEGAL

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 16 (AP). Investigation of the cremation slaying of three American military government officers at Passau has been classified "top secret," it was learned today. Correspondents were unable to obtain confirmation of rumors that an arrest had been made.

INSIGHT

A high officer closely identified

with the investigation said such a classification, the Army's highest security rating, restricts reports on a case to officers directly concerned, and normally is imposed when secrecy affects "the direct success of a mission."

No Reason For Classification

He offered no explanation why the classification was applied to reports on the slaying now flowing into theater headquarters.

So secret has the investigation been that thus far there has been no official announcement of the names or addresses of the three officers who were hacked to death before their billet was burned almost to the ground ten days ago.

The Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* reported in Neurnberg that it learned one of the victims, identified unofficially as Lieut. Stanley Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb., apparently still was alive, although his head had been smashed repeatedly with an ax, when the slayer put the torch to his body.

No Hint On Motives

The newspaper said the other victims, identified unofficially as Major Everett S. Cofran, of Washington, D.C., and Capt. Adrian I. Wexler, of New Rochelle, N.Y., also had been hacked before the fire was started. Their skulls each showed marks of one vicious blow and many lighter cuts inflicted with sadistic savagery, the newspaper said.

The army newspaper said investigators were hot on a trail which might lead to the arrest of an American officer.

There has been no hint from official quarters of motives which might have caused the slayings.

Investigators would say only that they had several leads, and that the case was narrowing down.

POISON GAS EXPERTS ARRESTED IN GERMANY

HERFORD, Germany, Jan. 16.—(AP) The British have arrested three German poison gas experts and are holding them for trial as war criminals.

They are Dr. Brunn Tesch, president of Oesch and Stebenow of Hamburg, and his two co-directors, Karl Weinbacher and Joachim Drosihn.

The British war crimes section said the three were alleged to have been implicated in supplying a prussic acid gas known as Zyklon B to concentration camps where inmates were gassed.

Prague Invites Mrs. Roosevelt

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Parliament invited Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today to visit Prague after the United Nations Assembly session in London.

Fighting In Sicily

Rome, Jan. 16 (AP)—Italian news dispatches from Sicily reported continued sporadic fighting today as Italian troops and Carabinieri sought to mop up roving bands of bandits and Sicilian separatists.

This Daniel in Lion's Den Takes Typewriter Along

MILAN—(AP) Giorgio Crosti, feature writer for the Milan Corriere Lombardo, is one interviewer who literally beards lions in their den.

A traveling circus came to Milan, and Crosti took a portable typewriter into the lion's cage to interview the lion-tamer.

Obviously nervous at the start as four lions padded about him, roaring at photographers' flashbulbs, Crosti gained confidence as he went along and at the end had his typewriter clicking merrily.

A crowd listening in tense silence as he fired questions at the trainer, cheered the journalist as he came out of the cage.

British Financial Aid To Greece Estimated

Athens, Jan. 16 (AP)—Premier Themistokles Sophoulis told a press conference today that British financial assistance to Greece would total either £15,000,000 ($60,000,000) or 3,500,000 gold sovereigns ($28,840,000), enough to stabilize the inflated drachma.

He added, however, that Greece must not rely upon outside help entirely, but must do everything possible to relieve the country's troubled economic situation.

[In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said Greek financial talks were continuing. "When they are over," he said, "we shall issue a statement. Pending that, no details are authentic."]

Russian Writer Hits 'Use' Of Little Powers In UNO

Moscow, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Russian Army newspaper *Red Star* in an article by its international observer, I. Yermashov, declared today that attempts within the United Nations Organization to "turn the little powers into political weapons of some great powers can have fatal consequences for the cause of peace."

Commenting on the opening of the UNO Assembly, Yermashov wrote that the old "League of Nations in reality became an arena of struggle between the great powers, and a depository of the most different groupings which least of all were able to prevent Fascist aggression."

Great-Power Responsibility

Although in the new organization all members have equal rights, Yermashov wrote, "it is only natural that the most responsible obligations rest on the great powers."

Although some plans have now arisen to oppose the "little powers" against the great powers inside the United Nations Organization, the article continued, these "attempts to turn the little powers into political weapons of some big powers can have fatal consequences for the cause of peace."

Events In Italy

Internal events in Italy demand the vigilance of freedom-loving people, Yermashov said.

"The explosion of a bomb December 24 in the building housing the leadership of the Communist party in Rome" and a threat to kill the head of the Communist party are "especially revealing," the article added.

ACCUSED IN DEATH OF 2,200,000 REDS

Moscow, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Eighteen Germans, including three generals, were accused of exterminating 2,200,000 civilians and war prisoners in Russia in a war crimes trial which began yesterday at Minsk. The first day's evidence also charged the defendants with shipping 38,000 persons into Germany and with enormous destruction and plunder.

The accused include Lieut.-Gen. Johann Richert, former commander of 256 guard and thirty-five infantry divisions; Major-Gen. Edward Herff of the police and brigadenfuehrer of Storm Troops, and Major-Gen. Gotfried Ermansdorff, former commandant of the city of Mogilev and the Mogilev fortified district. The other defendants were lower-ranking officers and soldiers.

In Nikolaev, in the Ukraine, the State prosecutor demanded death by hanging for nine other Germans on trial for war crimes.

Travelers Halted In Palestine Hunt

Jerusalem, Jan. 16 (AP)—Police halted travelers between Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa today in a search for hidden arms used in recent terroristic outbreaks between Arabs and Jews.

In Tel Aviv leaflets posted on walls of buildings during the night and signed by the Jewish terrorist organization, Irgun Zvai Leumi, proclaimed that the organization was responsible for the wrecking of a railroad train and the theft of a $140,000 pay roll last Saturday near Hadera.

Police and soldiers seeking unlicensed weapons stopped busses traveling between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv and between Tel Aviv and Haifa. Baggage was searched and the passengers' identity papers were examined.

One observer said the Arab boycott on Jewish goods in towns and cities had been tightened but that in the agricultural regions the relations between the two groups generally were friendly.

2 Kings Say Palestine 'Must Remain Arab'

Cairo, Jan. 16 (AP)—King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Farouk of Egypt issued a joint statement today declaring "Palestine must remain an Arab country."

The two monarchs made the declaration as a British-American joint commission wound up Washington hearings and prepared to go to England and the Middle East for further study of Jewish claims to a homeland in Palestine.

Their statement was read by Egyptian Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha at a luncheon given in honor of the two Kings by the Pan-Arab League. The Arabian ruler is here on a twelve-day visit in which Arab unity has been stressed.

British Artillery Opens On Last-Ditch Indonesians

Shells Bridge Position Near Soerabaja; Batavia Quiet

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 16 (AP).—British artillery shelled hold-out Indonesian Nationalist positions in eastern and west central Java today.

Artillery and motars in the east Java port of Soerabaja hammered at a bridge southwest of the city held by Indonesian forces. To the west of the city, Indonesians fired on a patrolling aircraft and mined a staff car, a British communique said.

At Bandoeng, in west central Java, British guns shelled the Isola Hotel, headquarters of a Nationalist force, silencing machine guns and rifles and forcing thirty Indonesians to flee, the bulletin said.

Batavia was quiet. Five of the city's six main markets opened yesterday.

The Dutch news agency, Aneta, quoted Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian republic as saying he planned to appeal directly "to the United Nations as a whole to settle the dispute over the Indonesian demand for independence from the Netherlands."

ATC Waste in India Is Denied

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 16 (AP)—United States Army officers denied today before a Senate subcommittee investigating the sale of surplus military supplies that useful Army property had been destroyed at the Tesgaon Air Transport Command installation near Calcutta. Members of the subcommittee, headed by Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, told a delegation of enlisted men the Army hoped to have all American troops out of Burma by Feb. 1.

Singapore Chinese Seek Yamashita Extradition

Singapore, Jan. 16 (AP)—Chinese here plan to demand the extradition of Japanese Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita to Singapore for trial on war-crimes charges.

They have expressed the belief that such a trial would throw more light on crimes committed by Japanese forces during the early days of the occupation, when 50,000 Chinese were rounded up in Singapore and massacred.

A United States military commission in Manila has imposed a death sentence on Yamashita for permitting atrocities in the Philippines. His case now is before the United States Supreme Court.

New Clashes Reported in China

Political Conference Told of Violations of Truce—Both Factions Worried.

Chungking, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—New reports of armed clashes in North China, in violation of the recently reached Nationalist-Communist truce, were heard today by the Political Consultation Conference.

The reports were made by Gen. Chang Chun, governor of Szechwan Province and the Government representative on the truce committee which, with Gen. George C. Marshall's aid, last week formally arrived at a peace pact. Chou En-lai, Communist representative on the committee, said that both Chang and he "are worried by reports of continued fighting."

Chang announced that a three-man committee, projected under an October 10 Kuomintang Communist agreement to reorganize the Chinese army, had been formed and held its first meeting yesterday. The members are Chang and Gen. Chang Chih-Chung, representing the Government, and Chou, for the Communists. Chang Chun said he hoped the committee would achieve reorganization of the Communist armies within three months.

Would Cut Size of Army.

Gen. Lin Wei, Vice Minister of War, said plans call for reduction of the present strength of the Chinese Army from 4,830,000 to 1,800,000 within six months. A large number of demobilized troops would be employed to build railways and highways and on water conservancy and other projects.

Chou expressed hope that nationalization of the armed forces could be carried out simultaneously with democratization of the Government. He said the Communists would adhere to their October 10 pledge to reduce their armies to twenty divisions but contended this program should be co-ordinated with reorganization of Government forces.

He proposed that during the interim period a Minister of War who is a member of neither the Kuomintang nor Communist parties should be appointed. He also proposed that any foreign loans to China should be used for rehabilitation and reconstruction and not to maintain military forces.

Representatives of the Government, the Communists and the Democratic League all advocated that the Army should be divorced completely from politics and belong to the State instead of to individual parties.

Later, Minister of Information K. C. Wu "deeply deplored" the Communist charges of Government violations of the military truce and charged that the Communists were placing propaganda above national interests.

CLASHES STILL OCCUR IN CHINA

U.S. Planes Dump Cease-Fire Leaflets Over Provinces

Chungking, Jan. 16 (AP)—Gen. Chang Chun, Government truce negotiator, told China's unity conference today that armed clashes still were reported in the north—the Communists said in seven strategic provinces.

[United States Marine planes dumped cease-fire leaflets over three strife-torn provinces today.]

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a special commission in Peiping strove to check the clashes, Olen Clements, Associated Press correspondent, reported.]

Three Specific Charges

The National Military Council charged the Communists with three specific violations of the truce, including attacks on Government troops on trains bound for Mukden in Manchuria.

The council asserted the Communists also were attacking near Miyun, 35 miles northeast of Peiping, and were massing six divisions near Kupenkow on the Great Wall 65 miles northeast of Peiping.

Army Reorganizing Studied

Chou En-lai, the Communist negotiator, said both he and General Chang were "worried by reports of continued fighting."

A Communist dispatch alleged the clashes occurred after Sunday's midnight deadline in Shansi, Jehol, Kiangsu, Honan, Hopeh, Suiyuan and Shantung provinces.

General Chang also announced that a three-man committee, set up under a Kuomintang-Communist agreement October 10, met yesterday to consider reorganization of China's army. Under the proposed plan Communist divisions would become a part of the national armies for the first time.

Representatives of the Government, the Communists and the Democratic League all agreed that the armies should be divorced from politics and belong to the state instead of individual parties as now.

Gen. Lin Wei, Vice Minister of War, said demobilization plans called for cutting the army from 4,830,000 to 1,800,000 within six months.

Mukden Ban On Writers

Chinsien, Manchuria, Jan. 11 [*Delayed*] (AP)—A spokesman for Gen. Tu Li-ming, commanding Government forces in Manchuria, told American correspondents tonight they wold not be permitted to enter Mukden while Soviet troops were there because the Russians regarded them as "enemies."

The spokesman said that was the substance of a message sent from Mukden by the leader of a Chinese advance party, Maj. Gen. Peng Sheng.

Because of this, the latest obstacle to eyewitness reporting of Manchurian operations for American readers, correspondents asked their home offices to protest to President Truman and his special envoy to China, General Marshall, now in Chungking.

Shanghai French Assailed

Shanghai, Jan. 16 (AP)—Seven hundred Annamite members of the French police today proclaimed termination of relations with "oppressive and irresponsible French authorities in Shanghai" and announced allegiance to the Viet Minh government at Hanoi.

Furloughs To Help Empty 'Dog House'

Peiping, Jan. 16 (AP)—Two men of Maj. Gen. Louis E. Wood's North China 1st Marine Air Wing have been given furloughs home to convince their wives they didn't really ask to remain in China.

The General made this disclosure after a "gripe session" at which men of his command were invited to air any complaints.

Woods said that at a similar session at Tsingtao two men showed him stateside newspaper clippings saying that all Marines remaining in North China had volunteered for the assignments. Both complained their wives were threatening to divorce them if they liked North China better than their homes. He did not identify the frantic husbands, but said both were granted emergency furloughs.

Ishiwata Ousted By M'Arthur Directive

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—General MacArthur's political purge directive today forced the resignation of Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister, who controlled the Emperor's purse.

Ishiwata, 53, formerly was Finance Minister under ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and was reported to have been active in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. He was appointed Household Minister in 1944.

He was the first member of the Emperor's staff forced to resign by MacArthur's January 4 order for the ouster of all ultranationalists from the Government.

Succeeded Ishiwata

Viscount Yoshitami Matsudaira, formerly grand master of ceremonies at the palace, succeeded Ishiwata.

Meantime, Nosei Abe, new Education Minister, said the Japanese Government should make clear to the nation its attitude on the controversial emperor system.

In the first interview since his investiture, Abe told the Japanese press he deplored the fact the Japanese leadership has failed to express positively its view on the future relationship that should exist between democracy and the framework of the Japanese Government.

Clarity Held Lacking

Abe, one of the five new Ministers in Premier Kijuro Shidehara's reshuffled Cabinet, said that while the Japanese are talking about democracy they do not understand its real meaning.

The Minister said "no clear answer has been made by the Government on how to interpret and understand the true relationship between the national policy and democracy. This is particularly true in regard to the question of the emperor system. It is urgent that the Government announce its definite view.

Rightists' "Common Front"

Kyodo News Agency said the rightist parties, reported to have formed a "common front," had adopted a platform for "revision of the emperor system and democratization of Japan's economic and financial world."

Imperial Household Minister Quits Under Japanese Purge

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—The man who held the Emperor's purse-strings quit his job today, resigning under the pressure of General MacArthur's political purge directive.

He was Sotaro Ishiwata, Imperial Household Minister and one of the last remaining top-flight Japanese linked with Hideki Tojo's wartime regime.

Matudaira As Successor

Ishiwata became Tojo's Finance Minister in 1943. He became Household Minister in 1945 with the task of supervising the Emperor's accounts and generally handling the affairs of the imperial family.

Appointed today to succeed him was Viscount Yoshitmai Matudaira, 63, Oxford-educated veteran court official recently president of the peerage bureau and before that grand master of ceremonies.

Ishiwata was the first court official to quit as a direct result of the January 4 purge directive. Several weeks ago Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, resigned his post when he learned that his arrest as a war criminal suspect was imminent.

Congressmen Astonished

Yoshishige Abe, the newly appointed Minister of Education, urged official clarification of the government's attitude toward the controversial emperor system. He said that while Japanese were currently talking a lot about democracy they did not understand the meaning of it.

Members of the House naval affairs subcommittee touring the Orient meanwhile declared themselves "astonished" by the co-operative attitude of the Japanese.

Representative G. J. Bates (R., Mass.), in a statement issued after the subcommittee conferred with General MacArthur, said the congressmen were "quite astonished to not the wholehearted co-operation of all the Japanese people" with the Supreme Commander's handling of occupation problems.

CHARTER O.K.'D FOR JAP TRIAL

MacArthur Decides American On Court Will Be Civilian

Tokyo, *Thursday*, Jan. 17 (AP)—General MacArthur has approved a charter under whic han international tribunal will try such top-flight Japanese as Hideki Tojo as war criminals and has decided the American on the tribunal will be a civilian, it was learned at Allied headquarters today.

MacArthur plans to select an outstanding lawyer, no necessarily with judicial experience but representing the higher levels of the bar.

Names of the Chinese and British Empire nominees will not be announced until final decision on the American choice.

Russian Silence Unbroken

It further was learned that Russia has not broken its silence on the approaching trials and has made no efforts to participate in formation of the tribunal.

The Charter under which the tribunal will conduct the trials will be issued within a few days, together with MacArthur's official promulgation creating the court.

The tribunal is expected to meet the first week in February. Indictments aainst the ranking Japanese held in Sugamo prison probably will be returned about February 15. Tojo, wartime Japanese Premier, and fifteen or twenty others will be named for the first joint trial.

Some of the more optimistic members of the prosecution believe the trials can get under way by March 1, but most informed persons at headquarters feel the date will be a week or so later.

Defendants Retain Lawyers

Formation of the tribunal is of global scope and has taken more time than expected. Even when the court is complete it must meet and appoint counsel for the defendants. It will require several weeks for these attorneys to consult with the prisoners and prepare their cases.

Some defendants already have retained Japanese lawyers. Others have asked to be represented by German attorneys living in Japan. Such requests will be granted if investigation shows the Germans are not personally objectionable to Allied governments.

The defendants cannot, however, be represented both by American counsel, probably military officers, and Japanese German lawyers.

GI's Reaction To New Discharge Bases Vary

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Soldier reaction to General Eisenhower's discharge plan ranged today from indorsement of the War Department demobilization policy by a 21-pointer to strong criticism of "army lethargy" by a man with 47 points.

The cut in points—Eisenhower said everyone with 40 will be released by June 30—was called slight in view of General MacArthur's action of a few days ago in cutting the current point minimum here to 48.

Baltimore Voice

On the whole, said Tech. 4/g Salvatore Cammarata, of Baltimore, occupation troops were disappointed. "We were hoping for some specific date for going home. This doesn't give it to those like myself with seventeen points."

Tech. Sergt. Thomas M. Dalton, of Carbon, Ind., with twelve points and thirteen months' service, figured he would have to remain overseas another year.

Tech. 5/g George D. Stewart, counting 21 points, said he would like to go home to San Jose, Costa Rica, "but I agree with the War Department that we are demobilizing too fast." He added, however, that there are twice as many troops in the Pacific as originally estimated for a postwar garrison.

"Pusillanimous Policy"

Calling himself "a very disgruntled soldier that is fed up with pusillanimous Army policy," a 5th Air Force sergeant, Robert Wolf, of Detroit, demanded: "Where are the nebulous replacements? The draft hasn't stopped. The re-enlistment campaign went over the top and there are many men in the States that never have seen overseas service."

Wolf has 47 points. He has been overseas 17 of his 28 months in the service.

Tech. 4/g Vernon Crouse, of Hagerstown, who also has 47 points, said: "I don't like the new plan. According to that schedule, it means delay in our getting home. I have been figuring all along to be back in the United States in February. Now it'll be some time in May."

Tech. 5/g Frank A. Blanchard, of Blanks, La., inquired simply, "What about ten points?"

Parents Feel Same Way

Parents of both Cammarata and Crouse echoed the dissatisfaction of their sons.

Mrs. John A. Cammarata, of 625 North Duncan street, Baltimore, said that her son was only 19 years old and that he needed only five months more at Loyola College before getting his B.S. degree when he was drafted in December of 1944. He went overseas last June.

"I think if only the boys knew how long they would have to stay away—if the Army would tell them two years or a year and a half or however long—then they would be happier. I don't want to complain because I know lots of boys have spent more time overseas than my son, but it would be nice if we only knew how much longer," she said.

Another Son In Service

Mr. and Mrs. Cammarata have another son, Pfc. Vincent Cammarata, 23, who is still in the Army after three years. He is back in the States now after serving for fifteen months in Italy, Africa and Sicily.

Mrs. Vernon A. Crouse, Sr., of Hagerstown, said her son, who is now 22, was in his second year at Virginia Polytechnic Institute when he was called into the Army. He went overseas last January and the family had been looking forward to his return next month.

"We're terribly disappointed, of course," she said. "It doesn't seem quite fair that some boys must give up so much of their lives while others are released after a year and a half or two years without ever going overseas."

Mr. and Mrs. Crouse have another son, who is 17 years old. They are hoping the Army "won't get him."

Jap Repatriation Edict

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Allied headquarters ordered the Japanese Government to keep repatriation reception centers filled with Koreans, Formosans and residents of the Ryukyus. Headquarters said some repatriation ships had been sailing half full because centers were not at capacity.

Japanese to Resume Dividends

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP).—Resumption of dividend payments by the larger Japanese corporations was approved by Allied headquarters today, provided payments are made from current earnings and not from reserves. Companies named in headquarters' list of restricted firms or those holding war indemnity claims against the government were limited to marimum payments of 5 per cent annually.

Jap Farm-Plan Lags

Tokyo, Jan. 16 (AP)—Kyodo news agency reported today that only about 30 per cent of the increased agricultural production planned for this year had been started by the Japanese Government in the past four months. More han 3,000,000 acres of reclaimed land is scheduled for cultivation under a five-year plan, and about 24 per cent, or some 700,000 acres, is due for planting this year.

Fish Meal Seen Aiding Japan's Food Problem

Toyko, Jan. 16 (AP)—Fish meal,

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similar to that fed poultry and live stock in the United States, may prove an important part of the solution to Japan's food shortage.

Fish meal is highly regarded as food in Japan and is valuable as a protein and mineral supplement in the Japanese diet," said Lieut. Col. R. H. Fielder, of Seattle, chief of the fisheries division of Allied headquarters.

Fish meal will be used to enrich a mixture of wheat flour and a special meal, which is a mixture of ground silk worms, locusts and thirteen varieties of roots, leaves and plants.

The supplemental fish meal will be made from sardines, cod, herring and mackerel.

Jap-Trial Witness Contradicts Himself

Yokohama, Jan. 16 (AP)—United States Military Commissioners took over questioning of a prosecution witness in a war-crimes case today after complaining that his answers were contradictory.

Mitsuo Michikawa, an interpreter at the Muroran prison camp commanded by the defendant, Kaichi Hirate, told the commission he saw Hirate strike a prisoner only once, and then with the palm of his hand.

The witness testified previously that Hirate struck a Dutch internee with his scabbard.

Four Deaths Charged

Hirate is charged with responsibility for the deaths of four Allied prisoners, including that of Pfc. Raymond Suttle, of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

A defense witness, Second Lieutenant Henry T. Omachi, of Minneapolis, identified the camp record card and death certificate issued for Suttle. Omachi, who was assigned to the Japanese prisoner-of-war information bureau as custodian of records, said the death certificate had not been altered or erased. Hirate was accused of erasing incriminating statements from the certificate.

"Spirit Of Affection"

An affidavit by Lieut. Morris Wynd, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a British intelligence corpsman who was a camp prisoner, said Guard Asadi Gunso told the victims of his beatings that he was "merely correcting them in a spirit of affection of a blood relation."

Wynd's affidavit said Gunso "savagely beat" a Dutch captain who refused to shave his mustache and cleaved the head of an RAF sergeant with a shovel for an unstated reason.

U.S.-Russian Unit Discussing Korea

RUYERS

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States-Russian commission launched discussions today to lead Korea up the road to independence, spurred by a Soviet general's assertion that co-operation born in war could endure in peace.

Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander in the United States occupation zone in southern Korea, shook hands with Col. Gen. Terentyi Shtikov, head of the Russian delegation, in the flag-draped conference room.

"It is my hope," Hodge said, "and that of my Government that these present conversations will result in an agreement which will, in the administrative and economic spheres, bring to an end the trials and difficulties of the Korean nation brought about by over 35 years of Japanese oppression and misrule."

In reply, Shtikov pledged the same Russian co-operation as during the war and added:

"This will be our first joint step for the establishment in the administrative-economic realm of lasting co-ordination between the American command in southern Korea and the Soviet command in northern Korea, so essential to the restoration of the normal economic life of Korea."

Only communiqués will be issued at unsettled intervals at the request of the Russian delegation, which arrived yesterday.

Japanese Convicted in Borneo

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Australian war crimes court at Labuan, Borneo, has passed death sentences on twenty-eight Japanese convicted as war criminals, sentenced twenty-nine others to long prison terms and acquitted eight, a dispatch from Labuan to The Sydney Sun reported today. The death sentences are yet to be passed upon by the Governor General.

Royal Navy To Dump 300 Obsolete Planes

Sydney, Australia, Jan. 16 (AP)—Some 300 surplus and obsolete Royal Navy planes will be dumped into the ocean off Sydney within two weeks by order of the British Admiralty. Their normal wartime value was $30,000,000. Others will be dumped later.

Useful parts will be stripped. Most of the condemned planes are single-seat fighters of no use for civilian purposes. Among them are American-type Avengers, Hellcats and Corsairs and Britsh-type Barracudas.

SIRENS GREET POWS

BRISBANE, Australia — (AP) Brisbane, the first capital port of call for prisoners of war from Singapore, and fighting men receiving preference in discharge, now sounds air-raid sirens—a warning that the men are home and it is time to welcome them.

RIOTING FLARES IN ARGENTINA

Industry's Three-day Tie-up Is Nearing End.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—Industry's three-day lockout, punctuated by rioting in the provincial city of Mercedes, entered its final hours today with no indication that the Government might change labor policies which led to the protest.

Several thousand persons looted a warehouse and seven small stores last night in Mercedes, a city of about 11,000 some sixty miles west of Buenos Aires—the first outbreak of violence reported in the lockout, scheduled to end tonight at midnight. The warehouse was burned before troops called from nearby stations could check the outburst.

Argentina's military government, whose decree ordering year-end bonuses of a month's pay to all employees in addition to salary increases is being protested by industrial, commercial and business firms, forced the opening yesterday of more than a third of Buenos Aires retail stores. The chief of the Federal police, Gen. Filomeno Velazco, said that 13,000 of the capital's 36,000 business houses had been reopened and declared that the distribution of food in the city was normal.

Mercante Nominated.

Meanwhile, the Labor Party's slate for the forthcoming national elections on February 24 was completed today with the nomination of Col. Domingo Mercante as the vice-presidential candidate, giving the ticket an all-military caste which political observers believed would provide the opposition with new ammunition.

Opponents of Col. Juan D. Peron, presidential nominee who founded the Labor Party on the nucleus of the General Workers Federation, already have been charging that his election would mean continuation of the present military regime.

Some observers expressed belief that Mercante's nomination as Peron's running mate might have sufficient weight to cause the Conservative Party—which opened its national convention yesterday—to join forces with the Democratic Union in an effort to insure the Labor ticket's defeat.

The Democratic Union, a coalition of the Radicals, Socialists, Communists and Progressive Democrats, is backing a slate headed by Jose Tamborini for President and Enrique Mosca for Vice-President.

Argentine Lockout Extended To Gambling

Mar. Del Plata, Argentina, Jan. 16 (AP)Vacationers in this resort made a demonstration protest against Argentina's present military Government last night by refusing to play roulette at tables operated by the Government.

In a prearranged demonstration, all players halted their betting at 6.30 P.M. and started to leave the Casino. They re-entered the place when police fired tear gas into the retiring crowd, but did not resume play. When the gas cleared, they left.

IRKED MANILA G. I.'S PLAN NEW MEETING

Manila, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—American soldiers, disappointed over terms of Gen. Eisenhower's demobilization plan, announced today a mass meeting and demonstration for tomorrow night.

T/Sgt. Harold Schiffrin, chairman of a nine-man protest committee, said that he would have a report for the mass meeting on results of a Thursday morning conference with Secretary of War Patterson, who arrived from Shanghai today. Patterson said he had no comment and would schedule a press conference later. He was invited to address the mass meeting, but has not given his answer.

Gen. Arnold Goes To Peru

Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 16 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of United States Army Air Forces, left by plane today for Lima, Peru, after a two-day visit in Bogota during which he received Colombia's highest decoration, the *Cruz de Boyaca*.

Army Now Bans Gambling At Oahu Center in Hawaii

By The Associated Press.

HONOLULU, Jan. 16—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., Mid-Pacific Army commander, issued an order today banning all gambling at the Oahu Army Personnel Center after the Army publication Stars and Stripes reported small groups of soldiers were "making a small fortune at dice, at the expense of State-side-bound GI's."

Col. William Saffarrans, commandant at the center, denied dice games were "organized," as Stars and Stripes had reported. The paper said about fifteen men took a share of all money passing across the dice tables.

"There were dice tables provided for the men at the center," Colonel Saffarrans said, "and gambling was authorized, but it is not true that the games were 'cut.' I have had some forty military police watching the tables to see that no percentage of money was taken."

Stars and Stripes said S/Sgt. Buck Buchwach of Portland, Ore., investigated complaints of service men and found that most of the money ends up in the hands of a few people who run the dice games for transient gamblers."

Buchwach, said *Stars and Stripes*, estimated the take amounted to "a net of approximately $100 per night per table." Ten tables were operating full blast, Buchwach said.

The newspaper quoted Buchwach as saying that the commanding officer of the camp had approved the gambling but forbidden anyone "cutting the pot" or taking a percentage of money changing hands.

FIVE JAPS SURRENDER, UNAWARE OF WAR'S END

HONOLULU, Jan. 16—(AP) The Navy News reported today that five more Japanese who said they didn't know the war was over came out of the jungles of Guam Monday and surrendered.

More than five months after Japan's surrender, American military personnel on Guam still is being warned to stay out of the jungles, the paper said.

Sugar For Navy Stocks Seen Helping Civilians

Pearl Harbor, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Navy said today more than 21,000,000 pounds of surplus sugar from Pacific Ocean areas are on their way to the United States to replenish naval stocks and "it is expected this will indirectly ease the civilian scarcity."

The S.S. Jonathan Peter and the S.S. Sword Knot are en route to Oakland, Cal., with cargoes of 15,630,860 and 5,587,702 pounds of sugar, respectively.

Chief Executive Hints He May Act if No Settlement Is Reached.

'STILL NEGOTIATING'

Fairless and Murray Called to White House in Plea to Avert Strike.

Truman Warns Steel Co., Union To Settle Wage Dispute Today; Meat Workers Cut Pay Demand

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PRESIDENT TELLS RIVAL SPOKESMEN AGREEMENT VITAL

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—(AP) President Truman tonight told C.I.O. President Philip Murray and President of the U. S. Steel corporation, Benjamin F. Fairless, to settle their wage dispute by tomorrow afternoon or he will make a proposal himself "in the public interest."

Press Secretary Charles G. Ross told newsmen, after the principals recessed their conversations until 2 p. m. tomorrow that the President asked for an agreement when they return then or within a "reasonable time thereafter" during the afternoon.

Ross said, in response to questions, that seizure of the vital steel industry "has not entered into the discussions" up to now.

Murray and Fairless, called to the White House by Mr. Truman in an effort to avoid a strike of 800,000 CIO steel workers set for Monday, had no comment on today's session when they left the White House.

Mr. Truman urged them, Ross said, to "sleep over it and pray over it and do their utmost to get together and come back again at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon."

Ross told a news conference that each principal was "very strongly of the opinion that he had the right side of the argument." But he added that "they're still negotiating."

Fairless, upon leaving the conference, similarly said that "the negotiations are still on." But neither he nor Murray would say what progress, if any, had been made.

Meet at 2 Today

Ross said he knew of no plans for Fairless and Murray to meet in the interim before reconvening at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

Ross said that except for brief personal appeals at the start of the afternoon and evening conferences, Mr. Truman had remained available in his own office but had not participated in the talks.

The President declared that a settlement was "vital to the interest of the country," Ross reported.

The secretary related that Murray and Fairless had opened today's discussions by referring to the wage proposals previously made.

Ross did not say what they were, explaining that "I am not in on the negotiations."

However, Fairless is known to have offered to increase the pay of the steel workers 15 cents an hour, while Murray has shaved his original demand of 25 cents an hour to 19 1-2 cents increase.

The President called Murray and Fairless in after tonights conversations, asked them if they had reached agreement and received a negative reply.

When he asked them to sleep and pray over a settlement and come back at 2 p.m. tomorrow they said they "would do that," Ross said.

"The President said if they did not reach agreement he would have a proposal to make to them, though he hoped very much they would do so entirely on their own," Ross continued.

"If they have not reached agreement by that time or after a reasonable time thereafter, then the President will himself make a proposal to them in the public interest."

Ross observed that of course the parties could accept or reject the President's proposal. It was then he said that seizure of the industry was not at the moment under consideration.

Both Murray and Fairless appeared to be in good spirits when they left the White House.

The afternoon meeting between Fairless and Murray broke up at 6:42 p.m. Charles G. Ross, presidential secretary, told waiting reporters: "There is no comment."

The President called the conferees into his office soon after they arrived and urged them anew to reach an agreement which would avert the paralyzing steel strike set for Monday.

At the start of their night session, Mr. Truman called the principals into his office and urged them, "in very vigorous terms," Ross reported, to reach an agreement which would avert the strikes set for Monday. He had made a similar plea to them at the start of their afternoon session.

Then he sent them back to the cabinet room, along with three government officials. These were in and out of the conference the rest of the afternoon, Ross said, and they reported to Mr. Truman at intervals.

The President also conferred with Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, presumably on the steel discussions, although Ross would not say as to this. Bowles has been represented as opposing any steel price increase exceeding $2.50 a ton, while other officials reportedly would sanction a $4 rise. The steel companies have linked their demands for higher prices directly with the union's request for a wage increase.

Mr. Truman took time off during the afternoon for his daily swim in the White House pool. But he cancelled plans to attend a symphony concert at Constitution hall tonight with his family to be on hand for the second session at 8 p.m.

The conference followed an initial White House meeting Saturday which left the situation, so far as reported, with the union demanding a general wage boost of 19 1-2 cents an hour and the company offering 15 cents increase.

Meeting with the company and union presidents were Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, Reconversion Director Snyder and Dr. John R. Steelman, presidential assistant.

A crippling strike of some 800,000 steelworkers, originally set for last Monday, had been postponed until next Monday pending the conference. Reports from Pittsburgh during the day showed production continuing to climb following the confusion of last weekend although 30,000 workers remained idle in six states.

U.S. MOVES TO END STRIKE AS SUPPLY OF MEAT DWINDLES

Government Officials Arrange Conference in Washington Today.

WALKOUT SPREADS

AFL Drops Wage Demand to 15 Cents an Hour, CIO Withholds Comment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16. — (AP) Government officials tonight arranged a hurried conference in Washington aimed at cutting short a nationwide packing house strike and one of the two striking unions modified its wage demands.

The nation faced a famine in fresh meat within two to ten days unless the Government peace efforts, centering in the Capitol tomorrow, succeed in halting the widespread walkout that started this morning.

Earl W. Jimerson, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, announced their organization dropped its demand for a wage increase, cause of the dispute, to 15 cents an hour and asked the C.I.O. union to go along with that demand.

Representatives of the A.F.L. union and the C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers, and of the four major packers, Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson, agreed to attend tomorrow's Washington conference with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

The C.I.O. withheld comment on the A.F.L. wage modification but earlier in the day said it was standing on its demand of a 17 1-2 cents boost immediately, with later negotiations on an additional 7 1-2 cents. The C.I.O. originally demanded a 25 cents an hour hike and the A.F.L. the equivalent of that amount. Both said the average hourly straight-time rate in the industry now was 81 1-2 cents.

A statement by Jimerson and Gorman said the packers offer of 10 cents an hour was "very inadequate" but that if the packers offered 15 cents "we shall accept it and normal operations in all plants where our membership is involved will begin on Monday, Jan. 21."

This statement said the 15-cent boost would be 17.2 per cent or "slightly less than the formula established by the several fact-finding boards appointed by the President in other labor disputes."

The C.I.O. claimed all its 193,000 members were on strike and the A.F.L. estimated about 70,000 of its men were out, a total of 263,000. Spokesman for the four big packers estimated the total out in their plants was about 70,000. Several smaller companies also were struck.

Secretary Schwellenbach's plea last night for postponement of the strike failed, the union said, because it came too late, too close to the midnight deadline previously set. The C.I.O. union president, Lewis J. Clark, said today he "regretted" inability to postpone but the secretary's telegram arrived after the strike was in effect.

May Appoint Board

In Washington Edgar L. Warren, chief federal conciliator, said appointment of a fact-finding board was under consideration.

Effects of the strike in sharply curtailed supplies of fresh meat became immediately apparent all across the nation. Hog receipts at 12 leading midwest markets today were 17,700, compared with 118,849 a week ago.

Picket lines formed, even before midnight in some cases, and as police departments assigned details in city after city violence appeared to be at a minimum. In Kansas City, Kan., however, Swift's general manager, E. W. Phelps, told reporters he was hauled out of his car by pickets, beaten and forced to get a union pass to enter his plant.

Two thousand pickets marched at Chicago's stockyards, world's largest, many of them being in jovial mood like they were on a holiday. Capt. George Barnes of the police labor detail, with 300 policemen stationed about the yards, said no arrests had been made and he expected no violence.

Generally, according to previously announced union plans, maintenance workers were permitted to pass through picket lines to operate refrigeration machinery, lest dressed, stored meat spoil. Handlers were permitted to care for live animals on hand when the strike began. Trucks designated for hospitals and similar institutions were permitted to proceed.

Across the nation many independent packing companies were not affected by the walkout. In some places, too, A.F.L. and C.I.O. workers decided not to leave the job. But reports of curtailment and short supplies on hand came from every side.

Virtually every major packing plant in Minnesota except George A. Hormel and Co., Austin, which reached agreement with the C.I.O., shut down. New York City calculated there was only a four days' meat supply on hand. Housewives rushed to buy retailers' stocks in many places. Livestock producers cut the supply of live animals going to market. Supplies of cold storage meat were abnormally low.

Washington merchants figured they would be out of fresh meat tomorrow or Friday, while packers representatives there calculated it would be two to 10 days. Pittsburgh meat supplies were cut 50 per cent. Philadelphia reported 60 to 75 per cent of its normal supply cut off. Cleveland packers guessed supplies would last a week. Detroit dealers reported a 5-day supply on hand.

Supplies in some Minneapolis-St. Paul markets were exhausted now and will be in most places by the weekend. Indianapolis dealers figured stocks wouldn't last a week. Kansas City, with a 3-day supply on hand, hoped small packers could provide one or two meat-days a week.

A Chicago retail dealer official estimated supplies would last less than a week. Boston hoped to stretch its stocks 10 days. Denver said workers processing 50 per cent of its beef and 85 per cent of its pork were off the job. San Francisco's fresh meat supply was cut 35 per cent and processed, smoked meats 80 per cent. Los Angeles and Southern California also was curtailed about 35 per cent.

Government and industry spokesman said the strike would not immediately affect meat exports but would if it continued any length of time, depending on the extent of cold storage stocks.

Threats Of Death Are Revealed By Kimmel

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander when the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, disclosed today he had received letters threatening his life after he returned to this country.

Telling his story of the disaster at the first public hearing he has been afforded, Kimmel gave a Senate-House investigating committee correspondence in which he related that such letters reached him daily early in 1942. He felt then, that his "crucifixion before the public has about reached the limit."

Stresses Co-Operation

He also told the committee:

1. The Army and Navy in Hawaii co-operated to a "higher degree" than in many other areas.

2. But, he didn't know that the Army had alerted only against sagotabe just before the December 7, 1941, attack.

3. He futilely opposed the pre-war transfer of a battleship division from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and carried to President Roosevelt a protest against the proposed shifting of a second division.

4. The Navy recommended throwing Japanese spies in Hawaii "in the jug," but the army objected.

Kimmel told the committee he thought that Lieut. Gen. Walter Short, army chief in Hawaii, had only "one kind of an alert."

"What kind did you think he had?" asked Seth Richardson, committee counsel.

"To put his people on the alert," Kimmel replied shortly.

Refers To War Warning

He explained that on November 27, 1941, after Short had received a war-warning message from Washington, he had been told the Army had gone on the alert. Prior to November 5, he said, the Army simply had an "alert or nonalert status."

"When they said they were on the alert, I thought they knew their business," he added. "I had every reason to believe so."

On November 28, he continued, he and Short discussed "the possibility of an air attack on Pearl Harbor." He said he understood then that Short had ordered an alert against sabotage "among other things," but could not recall details.

Copy Of Letter To Stark

He gave the committee a copy of a letter he wrote to Admiral Harold R. Stark on February 22, 1942, protesting that "in all justice the (Navy) department should do nothing further to inflame the public against me." Stark was chief of naval operations.

Kimmel wrote that he had just received notification from Secretary of the Navy Knox that he would be retired March 1, 1942, "without condonation of any offense or prejudice to future disciplinary action."

"Can't Understand Paragraph"

"I do not understand this paragraph unless it is to be published to the country as a promise that I will be disciplined at some future time," the letter added.

"I stand ready at any time to accept the consequences of my acts. I do not wish to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war.

"I do feel, however, that my crucifixion before the public has about reached the limit. I am in daily receipt of letters from irresponsible people over the country taking me to task and even threatening to kill me. I am not particularly concerned except as it shows the effect on the public of articles published about me."

Questioned On Retirement

Kimmel brought out the letter during questioning by Richardson about circumstances of his retirement from the Navy.

Prior to questioning Kimmel, the committee decided to call former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts as a witness at a future date.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) had

insisted that Roberts be questioned about the report made by a Pearl Harbor investigating commission which the jurist headed. Ferguson questioned the completeness of the published report, the only one the committee received.

Went To Frisco

When Richardson raised the question of Kimmel's retirement, the Admiral related that he went to San Francisco after he was relieved as fleet commander.

On March 25, 1942, he said, Rear Admiral John Greenslade, commandant of the naval district embracing San Francisco, advised him that the Navy Department had telephone that General Short was applying for retirement.

Until then, Kimmel said, "it never entered my head" to make similar application. After thinking it over, Kimmel went on, he decided that "if that was the way the Navy Department wanted to arrange this affair, I would not stand in its way."

So he, too, applied for retirement."

Requested Duty

After he was retired, Kimmel said, he made a formal request on April 21, 1942, "for any duty to which the Navy Department may see fit to assign me." He was never called to active duty.

Kimmel gave the committee a letter Stark wrote him, dated February 21, 1942, saying that "for the *time* being at least you will just be continued on leave."

"I know that from your standpoint this is terribly indefinite, but I believe that if you knew all the crosscurrents you would concur with this decision and that it is made with much thought regarding your own interest," Stark's letter added.

"Pending something definite, there is no reason why you should not settle yourself in a quiet nook somewhere and let old Father Time help this entire situation, which I feel he will if for no other reason than that he always has.

Quotes Knox Remark

"I would like you to know the remark the Secretary (Knox) made a day or two ago and that was:

"'As for Kimmel, he has conducted himself in an exemplary fashion since this thing happened.' And to which I believe the entire Navy would give a hearty aye, aye."

Richardson asked Kimmel about his relationship with Stark. Kimmel replied that he had known him since Ananpolis days, trusted him, and felt that he was one of his best friends. Then, hesitating a second, he said:

"But I can't forget the fact that —well, events that have occurred since then."

On Friendly Terms With Knox

He said he also was on friendly terms with Secretary Knox, and knew of no reason why there should be any liaison difficulties between his office, Star's and the Secretary's.

Under further questioning, Kimmel said that all war plans in the Pacific that he knew about were pointed toward a possible conflict with Japan, and that many naval officers felt that such a war was inevitable sooner or later.

There were some officers, he added, who felt that Japan and the United States had no real reason to fight—"principally because they believed that if Japan started anything she would be wiped off the map."

"Tried To Keep Strong Fleet"

Kimmel acknowledged that the probability of a Pacific war increased in 1941 when "a shooting war" already was on in the Atlantic. He told of his efforts to keep a relatively strong fleet in the Pacific as a deterrent to Japan. A weak one, he said, might furnish only a temptation.

He also told of opposing the transfer of a full battleship division from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It included, he said, three of the most powerful battleships, one carrier, eighteen destroyers and four of the most modern and effective light cruisers.

Richardson asked who recommended the transfer.

"I don't know," Kimmel answered. "I certainly didn't."

Conferred With Roosevelt

Kimmel said he was in Washington when he heard of a move to transfer a second division to the Atlantic, and was "very much concerned' about the development.

"I felt that we should make every effort to keep Japan out of the war, and that the way to do it was to keep a fleet out there to deter them from doing anything," he testified.

"Subsequently, when I had an interview with President Roosevelt I told him just that. He said "they told me in the Navy Department that it would be all right.' I told him that whoever told him that was just crazy—it was just ridiculous."

The second transfer was not made, he added.

Discusses Plane Shortage

Kimmel discussed the island's shortage of airplanes. He said the War Department had allocated 180 B-17 bombers and the Navy had allocated 160 patrol planes.

He commented that the allocation was all right, but what the island actually received "was wrong."

Kimmel told Richardson that the navy plan before Pearl Harbor was, in event of war, to draw away Japanese strength from Malaya by raiding the Marshalls, "to east the pressure on the British."

He also related that the Army and Navy in Hawaii got together in co-operation in early February, 1941, and that he found General Short "a very likable gentleman and subsequently a very able army officer."

Policy On Air Fields

He said "the co-ordination betwixt the two services was of a higher degree than in any other areas I had seen prior to that time."

For example, he said, Army air forces used naval fields, and vice versa, to acquaint the airmen with ammunition-loading practices and the like.

In response to questions about Japanese espionage activities in Hawaii, Kimmel recalled that in the summer of 1941 quite a few Japanese consular agents appeared in the islands. He said Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch, 14th Naval District commandant, "recommended in effect that they all be put in the jub."

"Opposed By Army"

"The Army," Kimmel said, "didn't think that was a very good idea and recommended against it."

He said he had been told since that the decision not to take the Japanes into custody was made by former Secretary of War Stimson.

Army to List Goods It Guards

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Royall Agrees to Do So After Saying Quick Discharges Force Abandonment.

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The reduction of the Army's strength to 1,500,000 men by July 1 as now planned may force the abandonment of billions of dollars worth of overseas supplies, Senators were told today.

Acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall gave this report to a special Senate military subcommittee studying the slowdown in Army demobilization. He said the slowdown was caused to some extent because the Army had the job of protecting the property.

This prompted the committee to request a complete listing of the goods. Royall agreed to furnish it.

Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.) remarked that he had been told that the Army had declared surplus "less than 5 per cent" of the property and "is holding onto it for dear life."

Royall said, however, much property has been declared surplus, but the Army did not handle sales. The Army, he said, must continue to guard it until "it is moved."

Sales Being Pressed.

Royall said attempts were under way now for "lump sales" of Army surpluses in France and Belgium. All property in "West China," he added, has been sold for $25,000,000.

Johnson asked about a cable received from Senator Connally (D.-Tex.), a United Nations delegate in London, that soldiers are being kept in England to service civilian aircraft. Royall said the complaint would be investigated, adding that in some instances soldiers had serviced such American aircraft with proper charges being made.

However, he said, a similar complaint that soldiers were detained in the Mediterranean theater to work on civilian aircraft only had been investigated and found untrue.

Royall assured the committee the War Department was "anxious" to get soldiers home as quickly as the Army's obligations permit. As he put it, this is the department's position:

"We have two general objectives in mind. First to perform such duties and jobs that are assigned to us, and second to get the boys out as quickly as we can, consistent with performance of our duties."

Only 500,000 Left.

Royall said that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, had completely outlined the demobilization program at an informal session of senators and representatives yesterday.

On July 1 when the Army drops to a strength of 1,500,000 Royall said, there will be in service only 500,000 men who were in the Army on VE day.

"We consider this remarkable in view of the fact that there were 8,300,000 on duty," Royall said.

The War Department reported that 5,123,000 soldiers were mustered out betwen V-E Day and last Friday. Of this number, 4,525,000 were released after V-J Day. During the week ended Friday, 261,000 were discharged.

Simultaneously, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of Army ground forces, reported he had telegraphed all AGF installations in the United States to report immediately the names of enlisted men with forty-five points or thirty months' service, who will be eligible for discharge under the latest demobilization orders.

Calls Reduction Necessary.

Royall emphasized that 1,600,000 soldiers already had been released ahead of schedule. This, he said, was the main reason for the so-called "slowdown" of demobilization.

"If we had continued that rate there would not have been a man left in the Army July 1, not a one," he said. "It was absolutely essential that the rate be reduced."

The plan to reduce the Army to 1,500,000 by July 1 is dependent on two factors, Royall said.

1. Continuation of voluntary enlistments and present rates of inductions under Selective Service.

2. Elimination of huge supplies of war surpluses in both the Pacific and Atlantic theatters.

Draft Law May Die.

The uncertain life of the present draft law posed a new complication today in the already difficult task of finding demobilization replacements for the Army.

Influential members of the House Military Committee disclosed that they are ready to let Selective Service die on May 15—the day the existing law is to expire unless Congress again extends it.

The Army has been relying largely upon the draft for recruits to replace the clamoring long-service G. I.'s overseas, but in recent months, it has been falling short of meeting the average monthly induction requirements of 50,000 men.

Hope to Salvage Youth Training.

The abrupt termination of the draft law on May 15 would eliminate the major source of replacements, leaving them dependent on the success of the regular Army's enlistment program.

The reason members of the House Military Committee are ready to let the draft law die is that they hope thereby to salvage the bogged-down universal training legislation requested by President Truman.

Although Mr. Truman's military training proposals preclude the use of trainees as overseas replacements, the House members told a reporter they believe the well-trained reserve created by the program would reduce necessity for the large standing Army now planned.

PHONE GROUPS' SESSION HINTS AT NEW TIEUP

Six Unions To Consider Sympathy Strike Against Western Electric

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Negotiations failed again today and a strike of the Capital's 3,000 telephone operators will enter its eighth day tomorrow.

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—Frank J. Fitzsimmons, president of the striking Western Electric Employés Association, an independent union, said today six unions would confer here tomorrow on possible action by their 58,000 members which he declared might tie up the nation's telephones again.

Henry Mayer, association attorney, said the unions, all independent affiliates of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, would decide whether to walk out in sympathy with the Western Electric Employés, now on strike for wage increases at 21 Western Electric plants in the metropolitan area.

Equipment Group Included

At the meeting, Mayer said, would be representatives of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers which disrupted long-distance and nondial telephone service last Friday when it struck in a dispute with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Western Electric is the company's chief manufacturing subsidiary.

A spokesman for A.T.&T. said the company had no comment on the development.

The communication equipment workers' 8,000 members returned to their jobs Monday at the request of the national federation which has called a nation-wide strike of telephone workers effective after a 30-day period of delay.

Mayer said if the six unions vote to strike "there is always the possibility that they will decide to mark time for 30 days" under provisions of the Smith-Connally Act.

Bradley Bars Pay to Veterans Idle in Strikes

Rules Bill of Rights Does Not Apply; V. F. W. Will Ask for Amendment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—General Omar N. Bradley, Veterans Administrator, ruled today that war veterans are not entitled to unemployment compensation under the G. I. bill of rights when deprived of work by a strike.

Omar B. Ketchum, national legislation representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, announced immediately that his organization will attempt to have the bill amended so that veterans who do not vote for strikes may draw compensation. He estimated about 13,000 veterans are involved in the General Motors strike alone.

General Bradley upheld a decision of the Michigan Unemployment Commission in the case of

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John Cody, a veteran employed by the A-C Spark Plug plant at Flint, Mich., subsidiary of General Motors. A strike occurred Oct. 15, 1945, and Mr. Cody was thrown out of work.

The G. I. bill provides $20 a week unemployment compensation for veterans for a maximum of fifty-two weeks. It says, however, that it shall not be paid if a veteran is out of work because of a strike in which he participates or in which he is "directly interested."

Mr. Cody said he was not a union member and had nothing to do with the strike.

General Bradley ruled that Mr. Cody was "directly interested" because if the strikers won a wage increase it would interest him. He also held that the union acted as bargaining agent for all employees, including Mr. Cody.

Mr. Ketchum said this interpretation could be applied to almost all veterans out of work because of strikes, regardless of whether they took any part or interest in the strike.

pluses, scattered over many Pacific islands and in Europe and Africa, arose as Acting Secretary of War Kenneth C. Royall testified. He said many soldiers are required to handle and guard these supplies.

By next July 1 when the Army plans to cut down from a present 4,200,000 to 1,500,000, Royall said, it may be necessary to abandon millions of dollars worth of surplus property to get men home.

Johnson and Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) asked for a complete inventory of this property. Royall agreed to supply it.

He estimated that some $14,000,000,000 of army property, excluding airplanes, is now scattered around the world. Of this, Royall said, some $1,800,000,000 has been declared surplus and about $166,000,000 sold. His figures were based on the cost of the material.

Royall declared the War department is just as anxious as Congress to "get boys out of the Army and back home as quickly as possible." He added that already 1,600,000 soldiers are home ahead of schedule.

"You have made a great record," Johnson told Royall. "It surprised everybody. We would like to have you continue it into the new year. We are not trying to convict anybody. We are trying to clarify the facts of demobilization."

Eisenhower to Testify

Johnson said General Eisenhower will testify tomorrow and Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, will be called later.

Army and service ground forces installations in this country were ordered today to get started at once on discharging all men with 45 points or two and a half years service.

They will be released "as fast as the separation centers can handle them," the announcement said.

The action was in line with the War department order yesterday that by April 30 all enlisted men with 45 points or two and a half years service be discharged or be aboard ship en route home.

The ground forces said that "many eligible men will be out weeks and months earlier than the deadline."

Calling of Older Men and 4-Fs Urged to End Draft in May

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — (AP) Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) proposed today that single men up to 45 and "lots" of 4-Fs be drafted to provide army replacements overseas.

The War department announced, meanwhile, that General Dwight D. Eisenhower will address the nation by radio on the demobilization problem. The chief of staff will make a 15-minute broadcast at 9 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) Friday over CBS and possibly other networks.

If the draft is greatly expanded until May 15 and voluntary enlistments are increased, Johnson said, "then there will be no need to continue selective service beyond May 15, when it will expire."

He also expressed belief that the Army's plan for a force of 1,500,000 by July 1 "can be cut down by at least 500,000 men."

Johnson, chairman of a Senate military sub-committee assigned to look into demobilization, outlined his views to reporters after its initial hearing.

The problem of huge army sur-

MORE NEW-CAR PRICES GIVEN

Ceilings Set On Plymouth, De Soto, Dodge, Chrysler

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Retail prices for new Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler autos will average about 1.8 per cent above prices for 1942 models, plus additions for engineering changes.

The OPA announced this today and also fixed retail price ceilings for four additional models of Fords. These average two per cent higher than 1942 prices, plus from $18.10 to $47.29 for engineering modifications.

Th increase for 1946 Plymouths is "around one per cent," OPA said, plus $70 to $121 for engineering improvements; for Dodge cars the increase is 3.5 per cent, with from $59 to $68 for engineering improvements.

Dealers' Discount Cut

For De Soto cars the increase is 1.8 per cent, plus $59 to $66, and for Chryslers the price is up "less than one-half of one per cent," plus $90 to $104.

Increases for Ford models priced today are about the same as those announced last November for other Ford models.

In line with pricing policy for all new cars, dealers' discount margins will be trimmed two and one half per cent. This is to prevent the full amount of increases granted to manufacturers from being passed on to the public.

New Retail Ceilings

Here are the new retail ceilings—exclusive of Federal tax, transportation and preparation and handling charges—as compared with 1942 prices:

Plymouth De Luxe—Four-door sedan, $999 as compared with $882; two-door sedan, $949 and $843; three-passenger coupé, $912 and $805; club coupé, $990 and $878. Plymouth Special De Luxe—Four-door sedan $1,013 and $928; two-door sedan, $973 and $888; three-passenger coupé, $939 and $848; club coupé, $1,015 and $921.

Dodge De Luxe—Four-door sedan, $1,086 and $991; two-door sedan, $1,043 and $951; three-passenger coupé, $910 and $838. Dodge Custom—four-door sedan, $1,145 and $1,041; club coupé, $1,136 and $1,038.

De Soto De Luxe—Four-door sedan, $1,168 and $1,093; two-door sedan, $1,138 and $1,065; three-passenger coupé, $1,060 and $1,000; club coupé, $1,160 and $1,082. De Soto Custom—Four-door sedan, $1,229 and $1,142; two-door sedan, $1,203 and $1,132; club coupé, $1,219 and $1,132.

Chrysler Royal — Four-door sedan, $1,264 and $1,167; two-door sedan, $1,236 and $1,144; three-passenger coupé, $1,142 and $1,065; club coupé, $1,261 and $1,158. Chrysler Windsor—Four-door sedan, $1,352 and $1,244; two-door sedan, $1,301 and $1,209; three-passenger coupé, $1,204 and $1,129; club coupé, $1,316 and $1,217.

Ford De Luxe Eight-Cylinder—Chassis with open or closed end, $676 and $633. Ford Super De Luxe Eight-Cylinder — Convertible coupé, $1,124 and $1,083; station wagon, $1,170 and $1,118; chassis with open or closed front end, $744 and $888.

Net Wholesale Ceilings

OPA announced these net wholesale ceiling prices for the Chrysler-built cars:

Plymouth De Luxe—Four-door sedan, $802.13, two-door sedan, $761.86; three-passenger coupé, $731.35; club coupé, $793.70. Plymouth Special De Luxe—Four door sedan, $813.47; two-door sedan, $781.79; three passenger coupé, $753.98; club coupé, $814.08.

Dodge De Luxe — Four-door sedan, $851.20; two-door sedan, $817.56; three-passenger coupé, $767.89. Dodge Custom—Four-door sedan, $897.50; clud coupé, $890.42.

De Soto De Luxe—Four-door sedan, $915.11; two-door sedan, $892.04; three-passenger coupé, $830.59; club coupé, $909.05; De Soto Custom—Four-door sedan, $962.92; two-door sedan, $942.36; club coupé, $955.23.

Chrysler Royal—Four-door sedan, $983.238; two-door sedan, $961.45; three-passenger coupé, $888.61; club coupe, $981.14. Chrysler Windsor—Four-door sedan, $1,052.34; two-door sedan, $1,012.55; three-passenger coupé, $936.51; club coupe, $1,024.44.

OPA also announced that the ceiling price for Ford cars sold on "knocked down" basis for export is the factory net wholesale price, f.o.b., Dearborn, Mich., less amounts ranging from $46.97 to $115.89, according to model.

OPA Prepares to Curb Black Market in Meat

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—(AP) OPA fearing "tremendous pressure" on meat price ceilings as a result of the packing house workers strike, today promised swift action against any black markets.

The agency strengthened its enforcement staff as a retail meat dealers' spokesman warned that if the stoppage is in effect a week or ten days it will make wartime black markets "look like a Sunday school picnic."

An OPA official said the agency's offices throughout the country had been alerted in advance of the strike, and that OPA meat price enforcement staff already has been enlarged to cope with any emergency.

Butter Wholesalers' Direct Selling Banned

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—OPA today banned the sale of butter by wholesalers at retail ceiling prices.

The agency said it had learned that during the current butter shortage "some wholesalers have been selling direct to consumers and charging retail prices."

OPA said this practice was never intended under the butter-price regulation.

Anti-Petrillo Bill Before Committee

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—A bill aimed at James C. Petrillo, head of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL) was set today for committee consideration in the House.

Chairman Lea (D., Cal.) of the Commerce Committee introduced it and scheduled a committee session on it tomorrow. Representative Brown (R., Ohio) of the committee predicted passage.

"The country is pretty well fed up with Petrillo," Brown said. "He has gone too far."

Lea said Petrillo has made demands upon broadcasters which "a self-respecting Government cannot afford to permit."

The bill would outlaw force or threats to compel a radio station:

1. To "pay tribute" for the privilege of producing or using records, transcriptions or mechanical, chemical or electrical reproductions.

2. To employ more persons than it wants.

3. To refrain from broadcasting a noncommercial educational or cultural program where the participants receive no pay.

4. To refrain from broadcasting programs originating abroad.

One of Petrillo's demands, Lea said, would "compel the broadcaster to pay a financial tribute to the American Federation of Musicians for broadcasting transcriptions where no service whatsoever is performed by members of that organization."

MESSAGE OF TRUMAN TO TOP 20,000 WORDS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The combined budget-state-of-the-Union message which President Truman plans to send to Congress on Mo...y will probably run 20,000 to 25,000 words.

Charles G. Ross, White House secretary, made this estimate today and said of the departure from tradition represented by the combination document:

"Two messages would mean a lot of overlapping. It's a wonder no one has thought of it before. As the President said, the budget is part of the state of the Union."

Later Representative Brown, Republican, of Ohio, said in the House that the President, by not delivering his state of the Union message to Congress until Monday, was responsible for delay in action on the Administration's legislative plans.

"By that time Congress will have been in session eight days," Mr. Brown said, "and we'll just have been marking time waiting for his message."

Representative Brown recalled that the President recently "criticized Congress and its committees" for delay in acting on White House recommendations, "particularly labor legislation."

Russia Gets Truman Books

President Contributes Writings of George Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP).—President Truman has contributed about forty volumes of George Washington's writings for distribution among the Russians.

Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, said today the volumes were contributed to the books-for-Russia campaign, through a local committee. He said the Russians were anxious to have historical and classical books from this country, written in English.

President Truman's set comprised state papers and other writings of the first President.

JAPS TO MAN U.S. LSTS EVACUATING NIPPONESE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — (AP) The navy disclosed today that Japanese crews will man about 100 tank landing ships, (LSTS) to help evacuate Nipponese troops and other nationals from China.

The navy said the step was taken to bring about the transfer of Japanese to their homeland with the minimum use of United States navy manpower.

The LSTS will be decommissioned and demilitarized for the task. They will be operated under supervision of Rear Admiral C. B. Momsen, shipping control administrator for Japan.

The vessels, which will be "loaned" to Momsen, are now located in the Japan-Marianas area.

They will fly a special flag.

U.S. Expects Siam To Give Up War Gains

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP) — The United States gave notice today that it expects Siam to return to French Indo-China certain territories acquired May 9, 1941, "in the course of Japanese aggression."

A State Department official said the United States had informed the French, Siamese and British governments that it does not recognize the validity of the transfer of a part of southern Cambodia province and a part of Laos west of the Mekong River.

The American view, the official said, is that the territories transferred "should be restored by Siam."

NAVY SEEKS FLYERS

Washington, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today reopening of its flight training program, giving qualified enlisted men a chance for commissions as naval aviators.

Candidates applying for admit-

tance to the pre-flight stage of the program, which had been closed since shortly after the war ended, must be under 23. They must be unmarried and agree to remain so until commissioned.

Requirements include completion of at least four academic semesters in an accredited college.

GI's Abroad Get Priority On Surplus

Washington, Jan. 16 (AP)—Service men and veterans abroad were granted priority today to buy army and navy surplus goods overseas.

Liquidation Commissioner Thomas B. McCabe announced that the veterans and service men would get preference over all purchases except Government agencies, on goods either for personal use or for establishment and operation of their own businesses abroad.

Members of the armed forces may bring their purchases back to this country for their personal use, but not for resale. Discharged veterans may not bring the goods back even for their personal use.

GI, Sentenced to Death Denies Slaying 2 Japs

WALLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—(AP) From a stockade in Japan, Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa penned a letter to a girl friend back home, telling in confused, almost boyish words the story of a street fight in which two Japanese civilians were stabbed to death.

He wrote that he had a fight "with a few of them," but, the 20-year-old Wallington youth insisted, he could not have murdered them because he did not have a knife.

Girl Releases Letter

The girl, 18-year-old Sonia Andreyk of the neighboring Clifton, released the letter today. She had kept the secret to herself—before the family knew that Joe had been court martialled and sentenced to die. She had not mentioned it for two days even while the parents were still receiving letters in which Joe was writing about having "a room to myself now and living like a king."

Finally, after the news of his sentence had attracted much attention and city, state and national officials had protested the death penalty, Sonia told the family. An uncle of the youth, Adam Hicswa, released the letter.

Humor and sadness were mingled in the story Joe told from his cell on Dec. 15.

In the letter, which he had signed, "Love, Joe," Hicswa had even found time to write about the weather and how cold it was and how the frost covered the Japanese mountainsides when the sun came up at the prisoner's dawn.

Hardships Told

The letter follows:

"I am in the stockade. They think I murdered a couple of Japs. I had a fight with a few of them the night of the murder, so they got the impression that I murdered them. They were stabbed to death. That leaves me out right there, for I didn't have a knife.

"When they told me I murdered the Jap. I got excited. I didn't think I hit him that hard. They were still moaning and moving when I left them. I guess they have to blame somebody, so I guess I am the loser. They say that if they don't find a rope strong enough to hang the person, they'll shoot him. I believe that is just a rumor.

"Today, they had me on the rockpile from 7:30 this morning until 5 this afternoon. They get me up at 4:45 in the morning and we're busy until we go to bed, usually about 7 or 8.

"Well, how are you. I hope you're fine. As for me, I'm a little sore. Boy, does it get cold here at night. We wake up in the morning and just hate to get out of sacks. Later, when the sun comes up, you can see the frost on the treetops on the mountainside. We had a little snow already. x x x

"I was planning on being home for Christmas and surprise you. But I guess I'll have to wait for about 20 or 30 years. Well, so long for a while, keep your chin up and fingers crossed. Love.

(signed) "Joe."

Liner All Set For Baby Run

New York, Jan. 16 (AP)—The 20,614-ton liner Argentina, its hold filled with thousands of diapers, dozens of cribs and bassinets and stacks of pink and blue blankets, is scheduled to leave for Southampton, England, today to bring back 550 brides of American service men and their babies.

Army officials said yesterday that 30 per cent of the vessel's return-trip passengers would be children, most of them infants. The ship's four diet kitchens will fix special baby food and formulas and the medical department is equipped with laundry facilities to handle the diaper problem.

UNO SITE SEEKERS ARRIVE IN BOSTON

Boston, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—The United Nations Organization site committee came to New England today to study the qualifications of communities in this region as possible locations for the permanent and interim UNO headquarters.

The party, after a flight from New York, landed at Boston's Logan International Airport and was met by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin and his committee as well as Henry Sullivan, a State department attache.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman, said just before the plane's departure that Mayor O'Dwyer's suggestion for the use of the Sperry Gyroscope Company's plant at Lake Success, L. I., near Great Neck as an interim headquarters was welcome.

"We intend to look it over as soon as we return from Boston," he said, adding that his group would recommend finally to the interim committee the names of six cities which would be submitted to the general assembly.

The inspection group had a six-hour conference yesterday sorting out information on various cities they have visited so far, Dr. Gavrilovic said.

"Our minds are still open," he said. "This is a thing on which a city of our own must be built. This is to be a world capital and not a city within a city. We have got to think in terms not of five years, but of fifty years.

Mayor O'Dwyer suggested the Sperry plant at Lake Success in a letter to Gavrilovic in reply to a communication from the committee listing requirements for the temporary headquarters. The Mayor's letter expressed regret that Flushing Meadow har been ruled out as a permanent site. The Mayor said the Sperry plant had all the facilities described as requirements for temporary office quarters, that it was in first class condition, was about to close and belonged to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

CHURCHILL SAYS LOAN NEEDED TO 'PUT US ON FEET'

By E. V. W. JONES

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 16.—(AP) Winston Churchill, here on a victory vacation but his mind full of world affairs, today defended the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain by declaring it was vital "to give us time to get on our feet again."

"We have suffered financially more than any other country," said the war leader who is now leader of his majesty's loyal opposition.

"Now we face the extraordinary situation of buying food and raw materials with a very heavy adverse balance of trade against us.

Loan Vital

"I think his majesty's government would never desire to raise the social and economic standards of the British people at the expense of other people, but unless we are given a chance to regain our stride we may not again be able to take our place as a producing nation."

His shirt collar open, his hat off most of the time, puffing his usual big cigar, Churchill was pink and apparently happy as a score of newspaper reporters and cameramen crowded around for his first press conference shortly after he arrived with Mrs. Churchill at the home of Col. Frank Clarke, Canadian shipping and pulp paper magnate.

He stepped down from the train that brought him from New York at a spot where the late President Roosevelt alighted while on his way to Casablanca for a fateful meeting of the Big Three. Churchill was cheery and several times flashed his V-for-Victory sign.

The former prime minister, seated with his wife and host in the trim sunlit patio outside Col. Clarke's home, smiled impishly as he answered questions at the news conference. At times his expression was stern.

Buying Time

"Really, we are buying time now," he commented. "We are the only great nation that came through the war from start to finish."

He saw a "definite and permanent move toward world collectivism" and added "we must be careful that it does not strangle and baffle free enterprise."

Churchill expressed the hope that United States troops "are not all going home because we are not numerous enough to handle post-war Europe alone."

"The armies have to be kept in the field in order that all the work we have done to achieve victory will not be destroyed."

Sees Move to Destroy Unions

Thomas Says 'Big Money' Considers All-out War Involving Whole Nation.

Detroit, Jan. 16 (A. P.).—R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, charged today that an important section of industrial management regards this as the time to make their greatest effort to destroy labor unions.

The automobile union's chief said administration fact-finding boards are following a pattern of wage increases of 17½ to 18 per cent but that "the big money" has not yet decided "whether to accept or declare all-out war that would involve the entire nation."

Thomas, whose union is locked in wage battles with the automobile industry, made his remarks in a statement prepared for publication in this week's issue of the Automobile Worker, the U. A. W.-C. I. O.'s publication.

"The recommendations of the various fact-finding boards in wage disputes seem to follow a pattern of wage increase at around 17½ to 18 per cent," Thomas asserted.

The steel industry and General Motors in the automobile industry, he said, "are making up their minds whether to accept the administration's policy before Monday, January 21, or refuse and force the steel workers to go on strike."

A strike in steel, originally set for last Monday, was postponed a week at the urging of President Truman. The General Motors strike, in which 175,000 production workers walked out in an original demand for a 30 per cent wage increase, passed its fifty-seventh day today.

General Motors has rejected a fact-finders' recommendation for a 19½-cents-an-hour increase, or 17½ per cent. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. has given G. M. until next Monday to accept or face a renewed demand for the 30 per cent. The company has offered 13½ cents, approximately 11 per cent of its wage rate.

At the same time the Ford Motor Company and the U. A. W.-C. I. O. have been drawing closer to an agreement in wage negotiations. Ford's offer now stands at 17½ cents, or about 14½ per cent of its average pay. The union demands 19½ cents as proposed by the fact-finders for General Motors.

'Baby Ships' Will Bring War Brides to America

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—(AP) Specially-equipped "baby ships" henceforth will transport war brides and babies of American servicemen from Australia and New Zealand to the United States, the War Shipping administration announced today.

The announcement followed protests from war brides arriving Jan. 14 from New Zealand. They complained of accommodations aboard the freighter Permanente.

The "baby ships" will provide the following facilities, the WSA announcement said: Diaper laundries, baby baths, playrooms, nurseries, sterilization kitchens, baby foods, talcum powder, absorbent cotton, soaps, and baby oils.

23,000 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Six transports, carrying 8,497 service men, are scheduled to arrive today at two East Coast ports, while 24 with more than 15,000 passengers are due at five West Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York — U.S. Victory, from Bremen: 1,513 troops, including 29th Quartermaster Company; 3,689th and 3,889th Quatermaster Trucking companies, 346th Ordnance Company.

John E. Schmeltzer, from Bremen: 637 troops, including 1st Battalion Headquarters Company of 175th Infantry Regiment; Battery A of 111th Field Artillery; Company L of 175th Infantry Regiment.

John Ericsson, from Bremen: 5,124 troops, including elements of 29th Infantry Division.

Thomas Bickett, from Antwerp: 606.

Henry Wilson, from Antwerp: 105.

Newport News, San Diego

H.M.S. Ruler: 518 troops, including 485th Quartermaster Refrigeration Company; 3,533d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company; 231 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Diego—Escort Carrier Nassau: 319 army, navy and Marine Corps.

Clearfield, from Seattle: No passenger information.

LST's 583, 584 and 691: 105 navy.

LST's 725, 562, 631, 712 and 812: 173 navy and 16 civilians.

At Portland — Calvert, from Yokohama: 1,398 miscellaneous personnel.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on:

Sloterdijk, from Manila: 1,802 army.

George Flavel, from Manila: 1,003 army.

Casablanca, from Yokohama: 999 army.

Rescue, from Pearl Harbor: 636, mostly navy.

Bon Homme Richard, from Leyte: 4,208 army, including 43d Scouts Dog Platoon.

Solace, from Pearl Harbor: 246 navy, 118 civilians.

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Los Angeles And Tacoma

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous troops on:

Henry Austin, from Leyte: 785.

American Press, from Sydney: 30.

A. J. Rotanin, Guam-Manila: 930.

San Isabel, from Leyte: 1,680.

LCI's 713 and 800, from Pearl Harbor: Number unknown.

AT TACOMA—Maui, from Okinawa: 1,680 miscellaneous troops.

SOVIET-INSPIRED; POSSIBLY SUGGESTING THE LINE OF RUSSIA'S REPLIES IF THE ISSUE SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WHICH HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION TOMORROW.

AP26

IMMEDIATELY AFTER NEWS OF THE IRANIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT REACHED LONDON, THE DAILY EXPRESS SAID, BRITISH CABINET MEMBERS MET TO CONSIDER THE NEW TURN OF EVENTS.

HAKIMI'S REFERENCE TO BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF IRAN

BY JACK SMITH

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-DELEGATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY VIEWED NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN AS A DEFINITE INDICATION THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT MIGHT PROVIDE THE PEACE AGENCY WITH ITS FIRST REAL TEST BY TOSSING INTO ITS LAP THE EXPLOSIVE AZERBAIJAN PROBLEM.

PREMIER IBRAHIM HAKIMI TOLD THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY THAT:

1. "DIRECT TALKS" WITH RUSSIA OVER THE AUTONOMY REVOLT IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE HAD FAILED.

2. GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, WHO STILL HAVE TROOPS IN IRAN, WERE "HESITATING" ABOUT EVACUATION BY THE SCHEDULED DEADLINE OF MARCH 2 AND WERE "INTERFERING IN THE AFFAIRS OF IRAN."

3. HE HAD INSTRUCTED IRAN'S DELEGATION IN LONDON TO APPROACH THE SECURITY COUNCIL WITH HIS COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS.

HIS STATEMENT CAUSED A STIR OF EXCITEMENT AMONG THE DELEGATES, WHO YESTERDAY HEARD IRAN'S CHIEF DELEGATE, SEYED HASSAN TAQUIZADEH, CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ASSEMBLY "THE DISTURBING SITUATION" IN IRAN.

TAQUIZADEH TOLD THE DELEGATES THE IRANIANS HAD "REFRAINED RATHER RELUCTANTLY" FROM ASKING THE ASSEMBLY TO INTERVENE AT THE MOMENT BECAUSE THEY HOPED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA OR "AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE THREE MAJOR POWERS" WOULD BRING A SOLUTION.

HE LEFT THE WAY OPEN, HOWEVER, FOR ASKING INTERVENTION AT A LATER DATE.

"IF THIS PROBLEM COMES BEFORE YOU," HE TOLD THE ASSEMBLY, "IT WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY CONSTITUTE A TEST CASE OF THE MOST EXPLICIT KIND FOR THE ORGANIZATION TO MANIFEST ITS FAIR SPIRIT IN DEALING WITH IT AND PROTECTING THE VITAL RIGHTS OF ITS MEMBERS."

TAQUIZADEH TOLD NEWSMEN LATER THAT HE WAS "AFRAID THAT IF WE WAIT UNTIL THE NEXT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY TO BRING OUR CASE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS IT MAY BE TOO LATE FOR THEM TO TAKE EFFECTIVE ACTION."

SOME SOURCES SPECULATED THAT THE IRANIAN DELEGATES MIGHT HAVE COME TO LONDON UNDER INSTRUCTIONS TO RAISE THE ISSUE AND THEN YIELDED TO ARGUMENTS FOR POSTPONING IT. AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE SAID PRIVATELY THAT THE MAJOR POWERS WERE ANXIOUS TO AVOID HAVING ANY CRITICAL PROBLEMS BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNO WHILE IT WAS IN THE FORMATIVE STAGE.

THE CRUX OF IRAN'S CHARGES HAS BEEN THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE ENCOURAGING THE REVOLT IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHICH BORDERS ON T.E SOVIET UNION, AND THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE REFUSED TO PERMIT IRANIAN FORCES TO MTVE INTO THE PROVINCE TO QUELL THE REVOLT.

SOVIET DELEGATES TOLD NEWSMEN THAT IRAN'S TROUBLES WERE NOT CAUSED SPECULATION HERE THAT IRAN, IF IT GOES BEFORE THE UNO, MIGHT ENTER A COMPLAINT AGAINST BRITAIN AS WELL AS RUSSIA.

THE IRANIAN PREMIER SAID HE HAD INFORMED THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN THAT IRAN WAS READY TO ACCEPT A BRITISH-AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR A "BIG-THREE" COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE AZERBAIMAN ELECTIONS AND SPEED THE EVACUATION OF OCCUPYING TROOPS.-BUT HAD RECEIVED NO REPLY.

THE IRANIAN PROBLEM OVERSHADOWED ALL OTHER SUBJECTS AS THE DELEGATES RECONVENED TO CONTINUE A GENERAL POLICY DEBATE IN WHICH ECUADOR, SALVADOR, ARGENTINA, NORWAY AND POLAND WERE SCHEDULED TO TAKE THE FLOOR.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AN IMPORTANT SPEECH TOMORROW. THE DRAFT OF HIS ADDRESS WAS APPROVED AT A CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID HE WOULD DECLARE BRITAIN'E INTENTION TO TURN OVER BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS UNDER A TRUSTEESHIP ARRANGEMENT, PROBABLY WITH BRITAIN ACTING AS THE UNO TRUSTEE.

PALESTINE, WHICH BRITAIN HOLDS UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE, WILL NOT BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNO IMMEDIATELY, IT WAS SAID, SINCE A BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION ALREADY HAS BEGUN WORK ON PALESTINE PROBLEMS.

COLONIAL OFFICE SOURCES SAID WORK ALREADY HAD BEEN BEGUN ON AGREEMENTS FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE OTHER BRITISH MANDATES, SUCH AS TANGANYIKA, TOGOLAND, THE CAMEROONS AND TRANS-JORDAN.

JP422AES

BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER WINCENTY RYZMOWSKI HAS PROTESTED TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE AGAINST THE MAINTENANCE OF THE POLISH ARMY RAISED HERE BY THE FORMER GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, AN OFFICIAL OF THE POLISH UNO DELEGATION SAID TODAY.

THE INFORMANT ADDED THAT IF THE PROBLEM COULD NOT BE SOLVED, POLAND MIGHT FIND IT NECESSARY TO BRING IT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL AS A SITUATION LIKELY TO MENACE PEACEFUL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

THE PROTEST NOTE, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, OBJECTED TO THE MAINTENANCE OF POLISH FORCES UNDER "FOREIGN CONTROL" AND UNDER POLISH OFFICERS NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESENT WARSAW GOVERNMENT. IT REFERRED PRIMARILY TO THE ARMY OF LT.GEN.WALDISLAW ANDERS IN ITALY, ESTIMATED

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PRIMARILY TO THE ARMY OF LT.&3,.

PRIMARILY TO THE ARMY OF LT.GEN.WALDISLAW ANDERS IN ITALY, ESTIMATED BY POLES AT ABOUT 100,000 MEN.

POLAND IS ASKING THAT COMMAND OF THESE FORCES, WHICH WERE SUPPLIED AND EQUIPPED BY GREAT BRITAIN, BE TURNED OVER TO WARSAW.

UNDER A POINT NOT INCLUDED IN THE NOTE, THE POLISH OFFICIAL

SAID. SOLDIERS WHO DO NOT WISH TO RETURN TO POLAND WOULD BE DEMOBILIZED AND LEFT WHERE THEY ARE.

THE SUBJECT WILL BE DISCUSSED INDIRECTLY DURING CONFERENCE CONSIDERATION OF A BRITISH RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH A UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE COMMISSION.

POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA AND RUSSIA HAVE OPPOSED BRITISH MOVES TO CONTINUE INTERNATIONAL CARE FOR REFUGEES BEYOND IMMEDIATE POSTWAR NEEDS ON THE GROUND THAT SUCH AID WOULD ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION ABROAD OF HOSTILE GROUPS OF CITIZENS OF THE THREE COUNTRIES.

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A21

LONDON, JAN.16-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION SAID TODAY UNQUALIFIED FRENCH ACCEPTANCE OF THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MOSCOW DECISIONS ON THE BALKANS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW FOLLOWING A CABINET SESSION IN PARIS.

APPROVAL BY THE FRENCH WILL ENABLE THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO BEGIN WORK ON DRAFTING THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, THE DELEGATE SAID.

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(150)

LONDON, JAN. 16-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES CITIZENS ARE AMONG THE 78 JURISTS OF 40 COUNTRIES NOMINATED FOR THE 15-MEMBER INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE TO BE ELECTED AT THE CURRENT SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY AND THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THEY ARE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE GREEN H. HACKWORTH OF CHEVY CHASE, MD., NOMINATED BY THE UNITED STATES, NICARAGUA AND TURKEY; JUDGE MANLEY O. HUDSON OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, PROPOSED BY ARGENTINA, CANADA, CHILE, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ETHIOPIA AND PANAMA, AND DR. CHARLES G. FENWICK OF BRYN MAWR, PA., SUGGESTED BY VENEZUELA.

A CANDIDATE MUST OBTAIN A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES IN THE 51-NATION ASSEMBLY AND ALSO IN THE 11-NATION SECURITY COUNCIL. IF MORE THAN ONE NATIONAL FROM THE SAME COUNTRY GETS SUCH A MAJORITY, HOWEVER ONLY THE ELDEST CAN BECOME A MEMBER OF THE COURT. DR. FENWICK IS 65, JUSTICE HACKWORTH IS 62 AND JUDGE HUDSON IS 59.

THE DATE FOR THE ELECTION HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

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ADDXX PARIS UNO--LEAGUE

IRANIAN DELEGATES RECEIVED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS DURING THE NIGHT FROM PREMIER IBRAHIM HAKIMI, WHO YESTERDAY OFFERED TO RESIGN.

THE INDONESIAN COMPLAINT, THE DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER SAID, COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED UNLESS IT WERE SPONSORED BY A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS--"AND THIS IS EXTREMELY IMPROBABLE," HE ADDED.

IN HOLLAND, THE OVERSEAS TERRITORIES MINISTER, PROF. J.H.A. LODGEMAN, TOLD PARLIAMENT THAT THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAD GONE "A LONG WAY TOWARD MEETING THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS," THE HOLVERSUM RADIO REPORTED.

THE IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS OVERSHADOWED TODAY'S FORMAL UNO ACTIVITIES WHICH INCLUDED SPEECHES BY DELEGATES FROM NORWAY, EL SALVADOR, ECUADOR, ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, POLAND AND MEXICO.

IN ADDITION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING, TOMORROW'S AGENDA INCLUDES A SPEECH BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERNEST BEVIN TO THE FULL ASSEMBLY. HE IS EXPECTED TO OFFER MOST OF BRITAIN'S MANDATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ON A TRUSTEESHIP BASIS.

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LONDON, JAN. 16-(AP)-A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH UNITED NATIONS DELEGATION SAID TODAY UNQUALIFIED FRENCH ACCEPTANCE OF THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS' MOSCOW DECISIONS ON THE BALKANS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED TOMORROW FOLLOWING A CABINET SESSION IN PARIS.

APPROVAL BY THE FRENCH WILL ENABLE THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO BEGIN WORK ON DRAFTING THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY ON FRIDAY OR SATURDAY, THE DELEGATE SAID.

JAN 17 1946

LONDON, JAN. 16--(AP)-JHN. LDGE MORENO QUINTANA, ARGENTINE DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ASSERTED TODAY THAT ARGENTINA IS "NOW AND ALWAYS PROFOUNDLY DEMOCRATIC".

PLEDGING ARGENTINA'S FULL SUPPORT OF THE UNO CHARTER, DR. QUINTANA TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HIS COUNTRY, AS A LEADING FOOD EXPORTING NATION, WOULD DO HER UTMOST TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS REGARDING FOOD SUPPLIES.

HE SAID ARGENTINA WOULD "CONTINUE TO SUPPORT" UNRRA WITH HER SUPPLIES OF MEAT AND GRAIN.

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PARIS, JAN. 16-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD HERRIOT, DECLARING FRANCE'S WHOLE FOREIGN POLICY WAS BASED ON ACHIEVING SECURITY AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION, CALLED UPON TODAY THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND TO REGULATE THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE RUHR VALLEY.

"BASICALLY, THE PROBLEM IS THAT OF COAL AND IF THE QUESTIONS OF THE RUHR AND THE SAAR ARE NOT RESOLVED, THAT WILL THREATEN THE PEACE," THE RADICAL-SOCIALIST DEPUTY TOLD THE CONSTI-UENT ASSEMBLY during a foreign affairs debate.

JAN 17 1946

"THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA MUST TAKE COGNIZANCE OF THAT SITUATION AND REGULATE IT ON AN INTERNATIONAL PLAN."

FRANCE HAS PROPOSED INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR AND DETACHMENT OF THE RHINELAND FROM GERMANY.

FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WAS SCHEDULED TO PARTI-CIPATE IN THE FOREIGN MINISTERS DEBATE TOMORROW BEFORE RETURNING TO LONDON FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE.

RADICAL SOCIALIST DEPUTY PIERRE COT, FORMER MINISTER OF AVIATION, ASKED A "MORE DARING AND REALISTIC" FOREIGN POLICY," ASSERTING THAT "THE FRANCO-SOVIET PACT IS THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR SECURITY." HE DECLARED HIS OPPOSITION ON ANY WESTERN BLOC OF NATIONS AND CONTENDED THAT THE "ENTENTE" OF AMERICAN, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA WAS THE KEYSTONE TO PEACE.

COT REMARKED THAT "AT PRESENT THERE IS ON FRENCH TERRITORY A MILITARY MISSION OF THE FORMER POLISH GOVERNMENT OF LONDON THAT WE DEMAND BE NO LONGER TOLERATED."

JAN 17 1946

DEPUTY ANDRE MUTTER OF THE UNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY TOLD THE ASSEMBLY FRANCE PERHAPS WOULD LOSE TONKIN, NORTHERN INDOCHINA PROVINCE, DECLARING ELECTIONS WERE TAKING PLACE THERE IN THE ABSENCE OF FRENCH OFFICIALS.

FROM HIS SEAT BIDAULT REPLIED, "NO."

MUTTER CALLED FOR A RAPID CONCLUSION OF A PACT WITH ENGLAND AND A CLARIFICATION OF AMERICAN-FRENCH RELATIONS.

PARIS, JAN. 16-(AP)-SS GEN. KARL OBERG, OF THE SS WARTIME GESTAPO CHIEF FOR THE WEST, WAS BACK TODAY IN THE CITY WHERE HE WON THE NICKNAME "THE BUTCHER OF PARIS," BUT THIS TIME AS A PRISONER AT SURETE POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

JAN 17 1946

ACCUSED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR WIPING OUT ENTIRE VILLAGES,

SUCH AS ORADOUR, IN BLOODY REPRISALS; SLAUGHTERING HOSTAGES AND DEPORTATIONS, OBERG WAS BROUGHT HERE FROM THE FRENCH ZONE OF GERMANY FOR QUESTIONING TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE WILL BE TRIED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

OBERG, 49, WAS ARRESTED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY LAST MAY 25 IN A TYROLEAN VILLAGE WHERE HE WAS DISGUISED AS A GERMAN SOLDIER.

GENEVA, JAN. 16 (AP)--THE UNION OEUVRES SECOURS AUX ENFANTS, AN INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S AID ORGANIZATION, SAID TODAY THAT ONLY 5,000 JEWISH CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE ARE LEFT IN POLAND AS COMPARED TO 1,200,000 BEFORE THE WAR.

THE ORGANIZATION QUOTED REPORTS FROM RECENT MEETINGS OF DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

JAN 17 1946

A69 (130)
BERLIN, JAN. 16-(AP)-TWENTY-ONE OF THE 42 MAJOR I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIE PLANTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF OCCUPATION HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR DESIGNATED FOR REPARATIONS, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY AT THE INITIAL MEETING OF THE QUADRIPARTITE COMMITTEE OF CONTROL OFFICERS FOR THE GIGANTIC GERMAN TRUST.
IN ADDITION, ALL OF FARBEN'S CARTEL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN TERMINATED, BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM DRAPER, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMICS DIVISIONS OF OMGUS, SAID IN HIS REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE.
"THE I.G.FARBENINDUSTRIE, AS SUCH, HAS CEASED TO EXIST IN THE AMERICAN ZONE," DRAPER DECLARED.
THE COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED BY AND ACTS FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, WHICH HAS CONFISCATED AND INVESTED IN ITSELF TITLE TO ALL FARBEN PROPERTIES IN GERMANY.
IN ADDITION TO "ELIMINATING" 21 OF THE 42 PLANTS, DRAPER SAID, AMERICANS CONTROL STRICTLY THE PRODUCTION OF THOSE RETAINED.
LATER AT A NEWS CONFERENCE DRAPER SAID THE AMERICANS WERE SEEKING INFORMATION FROM THE COMMITTEE AS TO WHAT PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE IN OTHER ZONES IN THE CONTROL COUNCIL'S DIRECTIVE ON FARBEN HOLDINGS--TO DESTROY PURELY WAR PLANTS, DISMANTLE CERTAIN OTHERS FOR REPARATIONS, TERMINATE CARTEL RELATIONSHIPS AND CONTROL PRODUCTION.
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A122
BERLIN, JAN. 16-(AP)-A SOVIET MILITARY COURT SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY A GERMAN RAILWAY SIGNALMAN CONVICTED OF DELIBERATELY CAUSING A WRECK ON A BERLIN SUBURBAN LINE WHICH KILLED 18 "IN ORDER TO TAKE REVENGE ON THE RUSSIANS." THE DOOMED MAN WAS FRITZ WALTHER, 53, DESCRIBED AS "A FANATICAL NAZI SINCE 1933."
TU111SAES

NUERNBERG, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES REPORTED TODAY THAT ARMY INVESTIGATORS HAD STRUCK A "HOT TRAIL" THAT MIGHT LEAD TO THE ARREST OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER IN THE CREMATION SLAYING OF THREE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT PASSAU TEN DAYS AGO.
THE PAPER SAID IT HAD LEARNED THAT ONE OF THE VICTIMS, FIRST LT.STANLEY ROSEWATER OF OMAHA, NEB., APPARENTLY WAS STILL ALIVE WHEN THE SLAYER SET FIRE TO HIS BODY, DESPITE THE FACT HIS HEAD HAD BEEN SMASHED REPEATEDLY WITH AN AXE.
THE OTHER VICTIMS--MAJOR EVERETT S.COFRAN OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND CAPTAIN ADRIAN I.WESSELER OF NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.--ALSO HAD BEEN ATTACKED WITH AN AXE BEFORE THE FIRE WAS IGNITED. THEIR SKULLS SHOWED MARKS OF ONE VICIOUS BLOW AND MANY LIGHTER CUTS INFLICTED IN SADISTIC SAVAGERY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID.
BJ525AES

NUERNBERG, JAN. 16-(AP)-BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WOUND UP THEIR CASES AGAINST THE 22 DEFENDANTS IN THE NUERNBERG TRIALS TODAY IN THE 68TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL. THE FRENCH AND RUSSIANS NOW TAKE OVER THE CASE.
(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN MAIN NUERNBERG STORY).
TU103PES

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A111 (110)
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID THAT FIRST ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 94TH DIVISION, SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TODAY, HAD BEEN DELAYED 24 HOURS.
STATUS OF OTHER UNITS IN REDEPLOYMENT:
42ND, 51ST AND 60TH FIELD HOSPITALS; THE 196TH AND 94TH GENERAL HOSPITALS; THE 244TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION; THE 602ND ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION AND THE 80TH DIVISION ARE AT SEA.
A MAJOR PORTION OF THE 100TH DIVISION IS AT SEA AND THE REMAINDER IS AWAITING SHIPMENT IN THE CALAIS STAGING AREA.
THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION IS IN THE CALAIS STAGING AREA.
THE 453RD ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION SAILED YESTERDAE FROM LE HAVRE.
LAST ELEMENTS OF THE 84TH DIVISION SAILED FROM LE HAVRE YESTERDAY ABOARD THE SS WILLIAMS VICTORY.
00-TA1036PES

30.24 — 3471

A197 ADD -- DEMONSTRATIONS xxx DISCIPLINE

MCNARNEY'S ORDER SAID:

"THE MASS MEETINGS OF SOLDIERS, PERMITTED WITHOUT INTERFERENCE BECAUSE OF THE CONFUSION AND APPARENT MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN THE MINDS OF MANY MEN REGARDING PROBLEMS OF REDEPLOYMENT, HAVE SERVED THEIR PURPOSE.

"A TENDENCY HAS BEEN NOTED ON SOME OCCASIONS TO USE THE MEETINGS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN URGING MORE RAPID DEPLOYMENT.

"A FULL EXPLANATION OF THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT REDEPLOYMENT PLANS HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED TO YOU IN A SEPARATE MESSAGE AND IS BEING GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY.

"FURTHER MEETINGS MAY PREJUDICE THE OCCUPATIONAL FORCES.

"HEREAFTER WE MUST GUARD AGAINST THE RELATIVELY HARMLESS PRACTICE OF MASS PROTESTS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES FROM DEGENERATING INTO AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MAY BE EXPLOITED BY SOME INDIVIDUALS OR ELEMENTS TO THE EXTENT OF BECOMING DEFINITELY INJURIOUS TO THE DISCIPLINE AND GOOD NAME OF THE ARMY.

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"YOU WILL, THEREFORE, TAKE SUCH ACTION AS YOU DEEM NECESSARY TO PREVENT FURTHER UNAUTHORIZED MASS MEETINGS. THE AUTHORITY FOR ANY DEMONSTRATION OR MASS MEETING WILL BE GIVEN ONLY IF YOU, OR SUCH COMMANDERS AS YOU MAY DESIGNATE, ARE PERSONALLY ASSURED THE PURPOSE IS LEGITIMATE AND WORTHY.

"IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY THAT PARTICULAR CARE BE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT INQUIRIES, PROTESTS AND ALL LEGITIMATE COMPLAINTS BE FREELY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY TRANSMITTED TO THE PROPER AUTHORITY THROUGH APPROPRIATE CHANNELS, AND THAT ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR COMMAND UNDERSTAND SUCH PROCEDURE."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE THEATER HAVE SUBSIDED SINCE THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. EISENHOWER OF A NEW REDEPLOYMENT PROGRAM WHICH ASSURES EVERY SOLDIER QUALIFIED FOR DISCHARGE BY JULY 1 THAT HE WILL BE OUT OF THE ARMY BY THAT DATE.

QQ3 9PES

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THEIR ORGANIZATIONS ~~HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT~~ BE INDICTED BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AS WAR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS.

GEN. CLAY DECLINED TO NAME THE GROUPS AFFECTED BY THE ORDER UNTIL HE HAS ASCERTAINED DEFINITELY WHICH WILL NOT BE INDICTED BUT SUGGESTED IT MIGHT AFFECT SUCH INTERNEES AS HIGH POLICE AND GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS OR POSSIBLY THE LOWER RANKS OF ~~THE~~ SA (STORM TROOPS) MEMBERS AGAINST WHOM NO INDIVIDUAL CHARGES HAVE BEEN MADE.

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HE ESTIMATED THE ORDER MIGHT FREE "AS MANY AS 20 PER CENT" OF THE 117,000 GERMANS NOW INTERNED IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 16--(AP)--MORE THAN 20,000 GERMANS NOW IN AN AUTOMATIC ARREST CATEGORY MAY BE RELEASED FROM JAIL IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE UNDER A NEW ORDER BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, LT. GEN. LUCIEN D. CLAY, U. S. DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE NEW ORDER--WHICH GEN. CLAY SAID WAS ISSUED ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE U. S. OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT--PRESCRIBES RELEASE OF INTERNEES ARRESTED ONLY BECAUSE OF THEIR MEMBERSHIP IN GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS, PROVIDING

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 16--(AP)--GERMANS' INTEREST IN THEIR LOCAL ELECTIONS JAN. 20 AND 27 "HAS EXCEEDED OUR HOPES", AND MOST OF THE AUTHORIZED VOTERS ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR FIRST FREE BALLOT SINCE 1933, LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, U. S. DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, SAID TODAY.

GEN. CLAY TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THE VOTING, WHICH WILL BE RESTRICTED TO 11,000 COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATIONS UNDER 20,000, PROBABLY WILL NOT GO FAR TOWARD REVEALING THE POLITICAL TREND IN OCCUPIED GERMANY BUT

HE EXPECTED THE ELECTIONS TO PROVE A VALUABLE START TOWARD REEDUCATING THE GERMANS IN THE PROCESSES OF DEMOCRATIC SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LOCAL COUNCILS RANGING IN SIZE FROM SIX TO 20 MEMBERS WILL BE CHOSEN IN ELECTIONS JAN. 27 IN ALL PARTS OF THE AMERICAN ZONE EXCEPT IN 17 SMALL AREAS OF GREATER HESSE, WHICH WILL VOTE JAN. 20.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES, IN ANNOUNCING [redacted] LAST SEPTEMBER FOR THIS MONTH'S VOTING, SAID THAT "DEPENDING SOMEWHAT ON THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE LOCAL ELECTIONS", [redacted] LARGER POLITICAL UNITS WOULD VOTE "A FEW MONTHS [redacted]".

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VIENNA, JAN. 16 -- (AP) - THE ALLIED KOMMANDATURA OF VIENNA TODAY CRITICIZED THE APPARENT RELUCTANCE OF AUSTRIANS TO GET DOWN TO WORK IN THEIR BATTERED CAPITAL.

A STATEMENT MADE AFTER A MEETING OF THE KOMMANDATURA, HELD UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF U.S. BRIG. GEN. THOMAS E. LEWIS, SAID THERE WERE "MANY PEOPLE ON THE STREETS WHO ARE CAPABLE OF DOING THE WORK, YET IT SEEMS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET LABORERS TO UNLOAD THEIR OWN FOOD, COAL, AND WOOD, TO CLEAR RUBBLE AND TO DO OTHER THINGS OF THAT TYPE."

THE STOCK VIENNESE ANSWER TO SUCH STATEMENTS HAS BEEN THAT THEY DO NOT RECEIVE ENOUGH FOOD TO DO A DAY'S WORK. MANY FAMILIES ARE LIVING LARGELY ON A DIET OF SOUP, PEAS, BREAD AND A FEW POTATOES.

THE KOMMANDATUR ALSO CRITICIZED THOSE WHO WERE DRIVING AUTOMOBILES UNNECESSARILY ON FUEL OBTAINED IN THE BLACK MARKET, WHILE MANY DOCTORS, PERSONS IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND EVEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WERE LARGELY WITHOUT TRANSPORTATION.

VIENNA, JAN. 16--(AP)--U. S. OCCUPATION FORCES HAVE ARRESTED [redacted] NAZIS AND NAZI SYMPATHIZERS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF AUSTRIA, IN A [redacted] "ISOLATED INSTANCES" OF NAZI ACTIVITY, AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS SAID TODAY.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ASSERTED THERE IS NOW NO COHESIVE, OVERALL ORGANIZATION AMONG NAZI SYMPATHIZERS IN THE ZONE.

SOME NAZIS HAVE ESCAPED ARREST BY MOVING FROM ONE ZONE OR LOCALITY TO ANOTHER. AND THE AUTHORITIES ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING LETTERS DE-

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NOUNCING PARTY MEMBERS OR DESCRIBING THEIR ACTIVITIES, THE OFFICERS SAID. HOWEVER, MOST OF THE LETTERS DO NOT ~~XXXXXXX~~ NAME THOSE ACCUSE AND FEW ARRESTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN CONSEQUENCE.

THE AMERICANS EXPECTED TO FIND MORE NAZIS THAN THEY FOUND IN THE AUSTRIAN MOUNTAINS BORDERING THE "FINAL REDOUBT" AREA INTO WHICH PARTY MEMBERS HAD HOPED TO RETREAT AT THE END OF THE WAR. THESE AREAS HAVE NOW BEEN PRETTY WELL CLEANED OUT, AND FEWER NAZIS WERE FLUSHED THERE THAN IN THE NORTHERN ITALIAN DISTRICT AROUND BOLZANO.

A97
ROME, JAN. 16-(AP)-COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCED THEY HAD JOINED FORCES FOR THE LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR MARCH. THE MOVE WAS INTERPRETED AS A STEP TOWARD FORMATION OF A POPULAR FRONT.
THE AGREEMENT APPLIES ONLY TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, BUT MAY BE CONTINUED FOR THE LATER ELECTION OF A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE BALLOTING TO DECIDE BETWEEN KEEPING THE MONARCHY OR ESTABLISHING A REPUBLIC.
BOTH PARTIES AGREED TO PUT UP SEPARATE LISTS OF CANDIDATES IN CITIES OF OVER 30,000, WHERE PLURALITIES WILL DECIDE THE ELECTIONS, AND TO FILE JOINT SLATES IN SMALLER LOCALITIES, WHERE MAJORITIES ARE REQ

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AND TO FILE JOINT SLATES IN SMALLER LOCALITIES, WHERE MAJORITIES ARE REQUIRED.
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VATICAN CITY, JAN. 16--(AP)--POPE PIUS SAID TODAY THAT "HEALTHY SOCIAL REFORMS FOR THE PEOPLE" MUST HAVE THE COLLABORATION OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

IN AN AUDIENCE GRANTED 100 MEMBERS OF ROMAN ARISTOCRACY, THE POPE APPEALED TO NATIONS TO AVOID UNDUE HASTE IN CHANGING CONSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS. HE SAID:

"IN THIS TASK X X X ALL MEMBERS OF HUMAN SOCIETY MUST COOPERATE: THE LEGISLATORS ON WHOM IT IS INCUMBENT TO DELIBERATE BEFORE REACHING THEIR CONCLUSIONS AND THE PEOPLE WHO MUST MAKE THEIR WILL KNOWN WITH A MANIFESTATION OF OPINION AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE."

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WARSAW, JAN. 10 (DELAYED)--AN OFFICIAL COMMISSION REPORTED TODAY THAT MORE THAN 80,000 ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR WERE KILLED OR DIED OF STARVATION IN A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP NOW UNDER INVESTIGATION AT LAMBINOWICE IN LOWER SILESIA.

POLISH AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES SAID THE CAMP WAS USED FOR POLISH, RUSSIAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, NEW ZEALAND, GREEK AND AMERICAN CAPTIVES. THEY DECLARED THE PRISONERS WERE SYSTEMATICALLY STARVED AND OVERWORKED AND LIVED UNDER INCREDIBLE CONDITIONS.

THESE AUTHORITIES ADDED THAT THEY FOUND A CEMETERY STRETCHING MANY MILES AND DEEP DITCHES WITH MANY LAYERS OF BODIES.

MOSCOW, JAN. 16-(AP)-A COMMENTATOR IN THE FORTNIGHTLY MOSCOW FOREIGN POLICY JOURNAL NEW TIMES, ~~XXXXXXX~~, SAID THAT THE PROBLEM OF SPAIN "IS A BIG-PRINCIPLED INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM FROM WHICH IT IS NOT

PERMISSIBLE TO BECOME DETACHED BY ENDLESS POSTPONEMENTS."

THE COMMENTATOR, K. VLADIMIROV, CHARGED THAT THE FORMATION OF A NEW CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SPAIN WAS A MANEUVER AIMED AT TIGHTER CONNECTIONS WITH THE ~~REPUBLICANS~~ VATICAN AND THAT "THE VATICAN IN THIS RESPECT IS GOING HALF WAY TO MEET THE CAUDILLO" ~~OF SPAIN~~ (GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO)/.

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30.24 — 345

THE PIPELINE, WHICH OPERATED UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR, WAS SOLD AS SCRAP TO A NEW DELHI CONCERN, THE INDIAN TRADERS' [redacted] CORPORATION.

A NEW SPEEDUP SIGN IN THE LIQUIDATION OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA WAS DISCLOSED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT CARGO SHIPMENTS OUT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA ARE SCHEDULED TO BE COMPLETED ON OR ABOUT FEB. 28.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD ORDERED ALL AVAILABLE FAST CARGO VESSELS IN THE PACIFIC AREA TO PROCEED TO CALCUTTA TO LOAD 89,000 TONS EARMARKED FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATE OR SHIPMENT TO CHINA AND TO HELP IN THE DEEP SEA JETTISONING OF 27,500 TONS OF OLD CHEMICALS AND AMMUNITIO

JAN 17 1946

HANOI, INDOCHINA, JAN. 16-(AP)-LT. GEN. HA YING, CHIEF OF STAFF OF CHINESE OCCUPATION FORCES IN NORTH INDOCHINA, SAID TODAY THAT SO LONG AS ANNAMESE AUTHORITIES WERE OBEDIENT AND MAINTAINED ORDER THE CHINESE WOULD KEEP HANDS OFF THE REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM.

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"THE ALLIES GAVE US THE MISSION OF DISARMING THE JAPANESE AND MAINTAINING PEACE AND ORDER IN NORTHERN INDOCHINA," GEN. HA SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "WHILE CHINA DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE VIET NAM GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY, AS LONG AS IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH OUR MISSION WE WILL LEAVE IT ALONE."

GEN. HA SAID THE DECISION ALSO TO DISARM ALL FRENCH IN THE ZONE WAS TAKEN LAST OCTOBER BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN FRENCH AND ANNAMESE. THE FRENCH PROTESTED.

GEN. HA SAID THE TASK OF DISARMING 35,000 JAPANESE WAS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE AND THAT TWO OF THE THREE CHINESE ARMIES IN INDOCHINA WOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO NORTH CHINA IN UNITED STATES SHIPS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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TU1023AES

BEYROUTH, JAN. 16--(AP)--A POWERFUL SECURITY COUNCIL WITH AUTHORITY TO ~~SEX~~ GATHER INFORMATION IN SECRET AND PUT ITS OWN DECISIONS INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT WITHOUT PUBLICITY HAS BEEN INSTITUTED IN LEBANON, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

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UNDER A DECREE OF PRESIDENT BECHARA KHALIK EL-KHOURY, THE NEW COUNCIL WILL BE DIRECTED BY THE HOME MINISTER, WHO CONTROLS THE NATIONAL POLICE. HE WILL BE ASSISTED BY PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

MEANWHILE, THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT AGREED TO SPLIT CUSTOMS AND OTHER COMMON REVENUE WITH ITS SISTER REPUBLIC OF SYRIA ON A 40-40 BASIS, WITH A NEUTRAL ARBITRATOR DECIDING WHO WILL GET THE REMAINING 20 PER CENT.

SINGAPORE, JAN.16-(AP)-CHINESE MINERS IN THE SELANGOR DISTRICT --SECOND LARGEST TIN MINING AREA IN MALAYA--EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT A MAJORITY OF THE DISTRICT'S 40 MOST PRODUCTIVE MINES COULD NOT GET INTO PRODUCTION UNTIL 1947.

THE MINES WERE TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED TO RESUME OPERATIONS NEXT MARCH, BUT A SHORTAGE OF HELP AND A LACK OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS TO REPLACE THOSE TAKEN BY THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE SET BACK THE SCHEDULE. SOME OF THE PITS STILL ARE FLOODED.

AQ1023AES

MOSKA

CHUNGKING, JAN.16-(AP)-A WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED REPORT CIRCULATED HERE TODAY THAT PREMIER T.V.SOONG MIGHT RELINQUISH HIS POST FOR A FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT, POSSIBLY TO WASHINGTON AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

THE RUMOR WAS TOUCHED OFF BY THE RETURN TO CHINA OF DR.WEI TAO-MING, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

IF THE POSITION AT WASHINGTON BECOMES VACANT, IT WAS ALSO CONSIDERED LIKELY IN SOME QUARTERS THAT IT MIGHT BE FILLED BY DR.V.K. WELLINGTON KOO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

A RESHUFFLE OF CHINESE DIPLOMATIC POSTS WAS BEING FREELY PREDICTED AS ONE POSSIBLE OUTCOME OF THE CURRENT POLITICAL CONSULTATION (UNITY) CONFERENCE.

JQ845PCS

JAN 17 1946

CHINESE (290)
BY SPENCER DAVIS

CHINHSIEN, MANCHURIA, JAN 11 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE ATTEMPTED TO COVER THE REOCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA WERE TOLD BY THE CHINESE TONIGHT THEY WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER MUKDEN SO LONG AS SOVIET TROOPS WERE THERE BECAUSE THE RUSSIANS REGARDED THEM AS "ENEMIES."

A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN.TU LI-MING, COMMANDING GOVERNMENT FORCES IN MANCHURIA, SAID THAT WAS THE SUBSTANCE OF A MESSAGE SENT FROM MUKDEN BY THE LEADER OF A CHINESE ADVANCE PARTY, MAJ.GEN. PEN SHENG.

BECAUSE OF THIS, THE LATEST OBSTACLE TO EYE-WITNESS REPORTING OF MANCHURIAN OPERATIONS FOR AMERICAN READERS, CORRESPONDENTS ASKED THEIR HOME OFFICES TO PROTEST TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA, GENERAL MARSHALL, NOW IN CHUNGKING.

THE CORRESPONDENTS ARE HENRY LIEBERMAN OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, WILLIAM MC GAFFIN OF THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, AP CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS AND FRANK FILAN, PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING AP PHOTOGRAPHER.

GG1227PCS

1. RIGHTS TO COMMERCIAL AIR FIELDS LINKING MANCHURIA'S MAJOR CITIES; SUCH AS HARBIN, CHANGCHUN, THE LARGEST CITY, WITH THE CAPITAL, AND MUKDEN, THE BASE AT PORT ARTHUR ON THE SOUTH COAST, AND DAIREN AND THE RUSSIAN NAVAL

2. JOINT MANAGEMENT OF 50 PER CENT OF MANCHURIA'S HEAVY INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING COAL AND IRON PRODUCTION.

3. THE RUSSIANS REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN BUYING PROPERTY FROM THE JAPANESE AND SEEK TO RETAIN THEIR RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP IN CHINESE TERRITORY.

4. A TELEPHONE LINE FROM MANCHOULI (LUPIN), ON MANCHURIA'S NORTHWEST FRONTIER, TO DAIREN.

GG1230PCS

SHANGHAI, JAN.16-(AP)-LAWRENCE KENTWELL, AGED LAWYER WHO TESTIFIED THAT HE RENOUNCED HIS BRITISH CITIZENSHIP "TO PLEASE MY CHINESE FRIENDS," TODAY TOLD THE SHANGHAI HIGH COURT TRYING HIM ON CHARGES OF HAVING COLLABORATED WITH THE JAPANESE THAT HE BECAME A MEMBER OF A PUPPET LEGISLATURE BECAUSE IT PAID HIM WELL.

HOWEVER, KENTWELL SAID HE MORALLY WAS AGAINST THE REGIME OF PUPPET WANG CHING-WEI AND CONTENDED HE ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN ANTI-JAPANESE PROPAGANDA WHILE ACCEPTING FAVORS FROM NIPPON.

KENTWELL, 72, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA AND OXFORD UNIVERSITIES. HE CHANGED HIS NAME TO KAN TEH-QUAN IN 1931 WHEN HE RENOUNCED HIS BRITISH NATIONALITY BUT NEVER BECAME A NATIONALIZED CHINESE.

HE SAID HIS MOTHER WAS A CHINESE, WHEREUPON THE JUDGE TOLD HIM HE WOULD BE CONSIDERED A CHINESE FOR TRIAL PURPOSES.

THE CASE WAS PUT OVER TO A DATE TO BE CHOSEN LATER.

DVB

A37PX

SEOUL, KOREA, JAN. 16-(AP)-A RUSSIAN DELEGATION, LED BY TALL, SMARTLY UNIFORMED GENERALS, OPENED A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE TODAY WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS ON THE FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY OF 30,000,000 AFTER CROSSING THE 38TH PARALLEL FOR THE FIRST TIME INTO THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE. KOREA IS UNDER ALLIED CONTROL AFTER ITS LIBERATION FROM JAPAN.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE RUSSIANS, WHO ARRIVED YESTERDAY, NEWS RELEASES WILL BE LIMITED TO JOINT COMMUNIQUES.

THE FIRST TASK, AS SET FORT AT THE RECENT MOSCOW CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, WILL BE TO AGREE UPON A SOUND ECONOMIC FOUNDATIO FOR KOREA, MESHING THE INDUSTRIALIZED NORTH ZONE HELD BY THE RUSSIANS AND THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH ZONE OF THE AMERICANS.

BETWEEN THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE, WHERE AN ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP OF FIVE Y KOREAL

BETWEEN THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE WHERE AN ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP OF FIVE YEARS FOR KOREA WAS DECIDED UPON, AND THE CURRENT MEETING, THERE HAVE BEEN SOME DEMONSTRATIONS BY RIGHTIST ELEMENTS DEMANDING IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ARRIVAL OF THE 73-MEMBER SOVIET DELEGATION JUNIOR OFFICERS CHARTED THE AGENDA FOR THE SESSIONS, THE INITIAL STEP IN AIDING KOREA TO REGAIN THE INDEPENDENCE IT LOST TO THE JAPANESE NEARLY FORTY YEARS AGO.

MAJ. GEN. A.V. ARNOLD, MILITARY GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ZONE, GREETED COL. GEN. SHTIKOV AND HIS PARTY AT THE RAILROAD STATION AND ESCORTED THEM TO HOTEL QUARTERS. LATER LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN SOUTHERN KOREA, CALLED UPON THE RUSSIANS.

THE SNOW-COVERED SPECIAL TRAIN WHICH TRANSPORTED THE SOVIET DELEGATION TO SEOUL BROUGHT ALONG THREE CARS OF COAL, A SCARCE COMMODITY IN SOUTHERN KOREA, AS WELL AS SEVERAL AMERICAN-BUILT SEDANS AND TRUCKS.

WW233APS

JAN 17 1946

(180)

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-TRANSACTIONS IN PEARLS WERE MADE SUBJECT TO ALLIED HEADQUARTERS APPROVAL TODAY, BUT OCCUPATION TROOPS MAY STILL BUY THEM AS SOUVENIRS. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS DIRECTED TO SUBMIT INVENTORIES OF ALL PEARL STOCKS BY FEBRUARY 5.

--DASH--

---DASH--

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS AUTHORIZED TODAY TO APPROVE APPLICATIONS FOR LIMITED TRANSACTIONS IN THE PROPERTY OF COMPANIES WITH HEAD OFFICES OUTSIDE JAPAN, INCLUDING AMERICAN FIRMS.

THE TRANSACTIONS WERE RESTRICTED BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO PAYMENT OF WAGES, TAXES AND OTHER NORMAL BUSINESS EXPENSES FOR OPERATIONS WITHIN JAPAN.

--DASH--

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-THE BANK OF JAPAN NOTE ISSUE JAN. 10 AGGREGATED 54,902,000,000 YEN ($3,628,000,000) AN INCREASE IN TEN DAYS OF 657,000,000 YEN, THE BANK ANNOUNCED TODAY. BANK LOANS DURING THE PERIOD TOTALLED 37,478,000,000 YEN. A DECREASE OF 359,000,000 YEN.

WW634APS NM

30.24 — 3

"ADDXX M'ARTHUR - WORLD

NEWSPAPERS SAID THE COMMUNISTS HAD RETREATED FROM THEIR PREVIOUS DEMAND FOR ELIMINATION OF THE EMPEROR SYSTEM. THEY QUOTED SANNI NOSAKA, COMMUNIST LEADER RECENTLY RETURNED FROM EXILE, AS SAYING "THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE" WHETHER THE IMPERIAL FAMILY SHOULD REMAIN. NOSAKA SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HIS PARTY STILL ADVOCATED ABOLITION OF THE SYSTEM IN WHICH THE EMPEROR OR A CLIQUE BEHIND HIM EXERCISED POWER.

WW242APS NM

B44KX

(APW L

TOKYO, JAN. 16-(AP)-A STAFF OF BRITISH PROSECUTORS HEADED BY C.S.CARR, VETERAN KING'S COUNSELOR, IS COMING TO JAPAN TO ASSIST IN THE TRIALS OF MAJOR WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS, LT.GEN.C.H.GAIRDNER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE STAFF PLANS TO LEAVE LONDON JAN.20. TRIALS OF MAJOR SUSPECTS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HELD SOON.

GAIRDNER IS CHIEF OF THE BRITISH LIAISON MISSION IN JAPAN.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JAN.17-(AP)-VICE ADM.J.H.TOWERS WILL BE RELIEVED AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIFTH FLEET FRIDAY AT A CEREMONY ABOARD THE BATTLESHIP NEW JERSEY IN TOKYO BAY. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY VICE ADM.F.C.SHERMAN.

TOWERS WILL PROCEED TO WASHINGTON TO CONFER WITH FLEET ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, BEFORE REPORTING AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET AT PEARL HARBOR FEB.2.

JQ1106PCS

JAN 17 1946

SYDNEY, JAN. 16-(AP)-A CHARGE THAT RAAF KITTYHAWKS, OSTENSIBLY ON SWEEPS FROM MOROTAI OVER TANIBAR ISLAND, FLEW TO DARWIN ON TWO OCCASIONS LATE IN 1944 AND RETURNED WITH LOADS OF LIQUOR WAS MADE HERE TODAY BY J.E. CASSIDY IN DEFENDING AN AUSTRALIAN FIGHTER ACE AT A COURT-MARTIAL.

THE PROSECUTION CHARGED THAT GROUP CAPT. OLIVER (KILLER) CALDWELL, THROUGH HIS BATMAN, HAD SOLD WHISKY TO AMERICANS OF THE BOLT SQUADRON AT MOROTAI IN DECEMBER, 1944 AT THE EQUIVALENT OF $40 A BOTTLE AND GIN FOR $30.

CALDWELL PLEADED INNOCENT TO A CHARGE OF ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.

HIS FORMER BATMAN, CPL. KENNETH PARKER, TESTIFIED HE HAD SOLD ABOUT 14 BOTTLES OF LIQUOR SUPPLIED TO HIM BY CALDWELL TO AMERICANS AND RECEIVED APPROXIMATELY 10 PER CENT.

CASSIDY, IN CALDWELL'S DEFENSE, SAID THAT THE HIGHEST RAAF

PLANT

OFFICERS OPENLY COUNTENANCED THE IMPORTATION OF LIQUOR INTO MOROTAI AGAINST REGULATIONS. HE ADDED IT WOULD BE SHOWN THAT "FOR A BOTTLE OR TWO OF GIN OR WHISKY, SERVICES HAD BEEN RENDERED BY AMERICANS WHICH OTHERWISE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN OBTAINED."

CALDWELL IN A STATEMENT READ IN COURT SAID LIQUOR WAS THE ONLY MEANS BY WHICH HE COULD GET EQUIPMENT FROM AMERICANS TO ESTABLISH HIS WING AT MOROTAI.

WW605APS

A149

NIGHT LEAD LOCKOUT

BUENOS AIRES, THURSDAY, JAN 17-(AP)-A BOMB EXPLODED IN THE BOLSA DE COMERCIO (COMMODITY EXCHANGE) IN THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT EARLY TODAY, A SHORT TIME AFTER A THREE-DAY BUSINESS LOCKOUT PROTESTING GOVERNMENT LABOR POLICIES ENDED.

WINDOWS WERE SHATTERED IN THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BUT THE FULL EXTENT OF DAMAGE AND THE ORIGIN OF THE BOMB WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY KNOWN.

THE PERMANENT ASSEMBLY OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION, NATION-WIDE EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION, VOTED TO END THE LOCKOUT ON SCHEDULE, ALTHOUGH EMPLOYERS SAID WHEN THE CLOSURE BEGAN AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY IT MIGHT BE EXTENDED IF NO SOLUTION WERE FOUND IN THEIR DISPUTE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LOCKOUT WAS CALLED AFTER THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO DEMANDS BY BUSINESS MEN THAT THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE BONUS AND WAGE INCREASE DECREES BE POSTPONED FOR 90 DAYS, WELL AFTER NEXT MONTH'S SCHEDULED NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

BUSINESS LEADERS SAID THEY WERE SATISFIED THE LOCKOUT HAD EMPHASIZED TO THE PUBLIC THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE CONTROVERSY.

DA113AES

JAN 17 1946

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 16 -- (AP) -- U. S. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCES, ARRIVED HERE FROM COLOMBIA LATE THIS AFTERNOON FOR A THREE-DAY VISIT IN PERU AS AN OFFICIAL GUEST.

AMBASSADOR WILLIAM D. PAWLEY, STAFF MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY AND MEMBERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, AVIATION AND NAVY MISSIONS TO PERU WELCOMED HIM AS WELL AS DID MINISTER OF AVIATION

JAN 17 1946

30.2E-349

GEN. CARLOS GILARDI, A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF PERU.

TWO COMPANIES OF AVIATION CADETS RENDERED HONORS TO GEN. ARNOLD AS AN ARTILLERY BATTERY FIRED A SALUTE OF 21 SHOTS. MRS. ARNOLD AND THEIR DAUGHTER ACCOMPANIED THE GENERAL.

JAN 17 1946

(120)

MANILA, JAN.16-(AP)-PHILIPPINE RAILWAY SERVICE WAS HALTED TODAY BY A STRIKE OF 4,600 WORKERS -- THE FIRST MASS WALKOUT IN THE 54-YEAR HISTORY OF THE LINE.

THE U.S. ARMY HAD PLANNED TO RETURN THE OPERATION OF THE RAILROAD TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH JANUARY 1, BUT RETAINED CONTROL AFTER THE GOVERNMENT SAID IT LACKED FUNDS TO TAKE OVER.

THE WORKERS, GETTING FROM TWO TO 5.96 PESOS ($1 TO $2.98) A DAY, ARE DEMANDING INCREASES OF 80 TO 100 PER CENT AND TERMINATION OF RECENT LAYOFFS.

LT. GEN. W.D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, SAID AN INVESTIGATION WAS BEING MADE AND "APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS WILL BE MADE."

STYER MADE IT PLAIN THAT NO MILITARY PERSONNEL WOULD BE USED TO OPERATE THE TRAINS.

WW615APS

JAN 17 1946

HONOLULUNJAN.16-(AP)-A SERVICE MEN'S COMMITTEE SAID TODAY IT WAS DISSATISFIED WITH GENERAL EISENHOWER'S EXPLANATION OF ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PLANS AND IT WOULD KEEP ON WORKING FOR FASTER DISCHARGE OF OVERSEAS VETERANS.

SGT.DAVID LIVINGSTON, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN OF THE "SERVICE MEN'S COMMITTEE FOR SPEEDIER DEMOBILIZATION," SAID A PETITION WAS BEING CIRCULATED TO BE SENT TO SENATOR JOHNSON (D-COLO) ASKING PERMISSION FOR A SOLDIER DELEGATION FROM OAHU TO APPEAR BEFORE HIS SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEMOBILIZATION.

STARS AND STRIPES, ARMY NEWSPAPER, SAID AN ON-THE-STREET SURVEY OF REACTION TO EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT DISCLOSED "GENERAL DISSATIS-

FACTION" AMONG SOLDIERS. IT ADDED THAT ONLY ONE MAN AMONG 40 INTERVIEWED EXPRESSED A FAVORABLE REACTION.

EXCERPTS OF OPINIONS: CPL HERBERT LICK, CHICAGO, WHO HAS SPENT 15 OF HIS 34 MONTHS OF SERVICE OVERSEAS: "HE DOESN'T TELL THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ON OAHU, SAIPAN, GUAM, THE PHILIPPINES AND IN FRIENDLY NATIONS WHY THEY'RE THERE. IT'S COMPLETELY KILLED MORALE."

LT.MARTIN VAN CLEAVE, MONTEZUMA, IOWA, 35 MONTHS SERVICE, 19 OF IT OVERSEAS: "I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE SEEN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT JUNIOR OFFICERS DISCHARGES AND OUR INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS WHICH NECESSITATES ALL THE REPLACEMENTS AND SLOWDOWN. I DON'T THINK EISENHOWER SAID ANYTHING NEW."

CPL ANDREW MOOHA, CHICAGO: "THE WAR DEPARTMENT CERTAINLY HASN'T LIVED UP TO ITS COMMITMENTS TO ITS SERVICEMEN."

EV70KPCS

HONOLULU, JAN.16-(AP)-HAWAII'S BID TO BECOME THE FORTY-NINTH STATE IN THE UNION WAS IN THE HANDS OF THE HOUSE TERRITORIES SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY.

THE GREAT BULK OF TESTIMONY BY MORE THAN 70 WITNESSES STRONGLY FAVORED GIVING THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF STATEHOOD TO THE ISLANDS, WHICH OCCUPY A STRATEGIC MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL POSITION IN THE PACIFIC.

THE SIX-MAN COMMITTEE WHICH HAS LISTENED TO ARGUMENTS FOR THE LAST NINE DAYS WILL CONCLUDE ITS HEARINGS TOMORROW, WHEN TERRITORIAL SENATOR ALICE KAMOKILA CAMPBELL, FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN AND OUTSPOKEN OPPONENT OF STATEHOOD WILL BE THE PRINCIPLE WITNESS AT A BRIEF SESSION.

JQ853PCS

A97KX

MEXICO CITY, JAN.16-(AP)-PARADOXICALLY, THE AFTERMATH OF WAR HAS BROUGHT ACUTE SHORTAGES--AS WELL AS TIGHT RATIONING--OF GASOLINE AND SUGAR TO MEXICO.

THE SITUATION, EXPLAINED GOVERNMENT AND TRADE EXPERTS, WAS CAUSED BY VARIOUS REASONS, INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION HITCHES, SPECULATION AND HOARDING.

TO ENCOURAGE TOURIST TRADE--ONE OF MEXICO'S BIG INDUSTRIES--THE GOVERNMENT PROMISED ADEQUATE FUEL TO TRAVELERS UNDER A SEPARATE RATION PROGRAM TO BE HANDLED AT RESORT AND TOURIST CENTERS.

JQ9PCS

NEW YORK, JAN. 16-(AP)-ADMIRAL THOMAS C.KINKAID, GENERAL MACARTHUR'S NAVAL PARTNER IN THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES,

TODAY ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE EASTERN AND GULF SEA FRONTIERS.

HE SUCCEEDED VICE ADMIRAL HERBERT P.LEARY, WHO LATER TODAY WILL BECOME SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE MARITIME ACADEMY AT FORT SCHUYLER.

STRIKES AT A GLANCE
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(CX) NEW AND CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES KEEP IDLE MORE THAN 600,000, NOT INCLUDING 268,000 INVOLVED IN MEAT INDUSTRY STRIKE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT PACKING--STRIKE STARTS IN COUNTRY'S MAJOR MEAT PACKING PLANTS; 100 PER CENT WALKOUT WILL IDLE 268,000 CIO AND AFL WORKERS; SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH, ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUEST, URGES UNION LEADERS TO WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS WAGE DISPUTE ASKED FOR POSTPONEMENT OF STRIKE; UNION OFFICIALS PROMISE REPLY.

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUMMONS CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY AND BENJAMIN FAIRLESS, U.S. STEEL CORPORATION PRESIDENT, TO CONFERENCE IN ATTEMPT TO AVERT NATION WIDE WALKOUT OF 800,000 STEELWORKERS SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY; PRESIDENT HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT OF WAGE DISPUTE.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES--STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS AT GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL MOTORS PLANTS IN 16 STATES CONTINUES, WITH MASS PICKETING IN 69 COMMUNITIES; WESTINGHOUSE TELLS UNION WAGE CONTRACT WILL BE ENDED AT EXPIRATION DATE, MARCH 31.

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, IN WAGE NEGOTIATIONS WITH FORD MOTOR CO., HOLD OUT FOR 19 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR WAGE INCREASE AS RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING BOARD IN THE GENERAL MOTORS DISPUTE; FORD'S OFFER OF 17 1/2 CENTS REJECTED; NO BREAK INDICATED IN DEADLOCK BETWEEN UNION AND GENERAL MOTORS.

WZ821ACS NM

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES MAKE 886,000 IDLE, HIGHEST SINCE BEFORE WAR.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT PACKING--MANAGEMENT AND LABOR AGREE TO ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE TODAY (THURSDAY) IN EFFORT TO END NATIONWIDE MEAT STRIKE. AFL UNION INVOLVED AGREES TO CUT DEMANDS TO 15 CENTS AN HOUR AND ASKS CIO TO REDUCE ITS REQUEST FROM 25 CENTS TO 15 CENTS. MEAT SUPPLY ON HAND GENERALLY LESS THAN NORMAL WEEK'S NEEDS ALTHOUGH SOME AREAS HAVE 10 DAY SUPPLY.

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPEALS TO PHILIP MURRAY, CIO PRESIDENT, AND BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT OF U.S.STEEL CORP. TO REACH AGREEMENT IN INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY TO AVERT THREATENED STEEL STRIKE MONDAY. MURRAY AND FAIRLESS RESUME DISCUSSIONS AT WHITE HOUSE.

COMMUNICATIONS--SPOKESMEN FOR SIX INDEPENDENT ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT WORKERS UNIONS PLAN CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK. SPOKESMAN SAYS WILL CONSIDER STRIKE ACTION WHICH "MIGHT RE-CREATE THE NATIONAL TIEUP OF TELEPHONE SERVICE."

AUTOMOTIVE--R.J.THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, CLAIMS UNION READY FOR "FINISH FIGHT" WITH GENERAL MOTORS. CHARGES "AN IMPORTANT SECTION" OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT SEEKING TO DESTROY LABOR UNIONS.

30.24-351

URGES CONTROL BY UNO OF ALL ARMS MAKING

Masaryk Calls on Assembly for Action on World Munition Industry.

REVEALS TRUSTEESHIP PLAN

Bevin Says Britain Has Already Taken Steps to Convert Three African Mandates.

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—United Nations control of the entire world armament industry, including atomic bomb factories, was proposed to the UNO Assembly today by Jan G. Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia.

Masaryk said in his address that, in order to safeguard humanity against the latest scientific inventions, the world arms industry, together with the latest devastating inventions, should be put under the control of the United Nations. Delegates applauded him loudly several times, especially when he said he hoped that not one particle of uranium produced in Czecho-Slovakia will ever be used for wholesale destruction and annihilation." Uranium is a source of material for atomic energy and the atomic bomb.

Tells Trusteeship Plan.

Jobs and problems piled up for the Assembly as it began the second week of its existence with a sobering speech by Foreign Secretary Bevin, who said that Great Britain is already negotiating to convert three of her five League of Nations mandates—Tanganyika, Togoland and the Cameroons—into United Nations trusteeships. Action on Palestine is being withheld, pending the outcome of an Anglo-American inquiry into the Jewish-Arab issue there, and the fifth mandate, Trans-Jordan, he said, is eventually to be made independent and therefore will not be turned over.

Belgian officials said they would announce similar intentions for their two mandates Ruanda and Urandi, in East Africa.

Bevin, launching into the controversial trusteeship question, was the first speaker at the Assembly meeting to disclose concrete steps by any nation to start placing mandated and conquered enemy territories under the sovereignty of the United Nations. The United States is primarily concerned in the trusteeship question because of the numerous American-conquered Japanese islands in the Pacific.

The only restriction which Bevin attached to the proposed conversion of the African mandates into trusteeships was that the terms of the trusteeships should be "in our view generally satisfactory." He cited the fact that the British had administered these areas for more than twenty-five years and would not now be willing to put them under an administration which Britain considers undesirable.

Security Council Meets.

Meanwhile today the UNO Security Council met for the first time and was declared duly constituted to begin the task of maintaining peace in the world, with force if necessary. The eleven members were grouped around a horseshoe table, J. N. O. Makin of Australia presiding.

Edward R. Stettinius, the American member, declared that whether the council succeeds or not depends upon the manner in which the members "discharge the special obligations which they have assumed," including the "obligation to agree" so that the Council may act and act effectively.

Bevin attended for Britain, Ambassador Andrei Gromyko for Russia, Ambassador Wellington Koo for China and Minister of State V. Auriol for France. The six smaller nations represented, in addition to Australia, were Poland, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico and the Netherlands.

Near by was Nasrullah Entezam, representing Iran, whose dispute with Russia may furnish the first test of the Council's effectiveness. Entezam said that Iran's appeal for help may be formally presented to the Council tomorrow.

Recalling the protracted controversy over veto powers at San Francisco, UNO delegates expressed the view it was unlikely that Russia could prevent an airing of the controversy. Many also expressed the opinion that under the UNO Charter Russia would have to refrain from voting on any recommendation the Council might make for a peaceful settlement. However, should the controversy reach a point where it came to deciding on the use of force or some kind of sanctions to compel a settlement, Russia would have a veto.

SECURITY COUNCIL ORGANIZED BY UNO

Group Formally Consituted to Preserve World Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—(AP) The United Nations Security Council — proposed as the custodian of atom bomb factories and all the other arms plants in the world—was formally organized today for its task of preserving the peace, using force if necessary.

The 11-nation council was constituted at 10:10 a. m., E.S.T., around a "good luck" horseshoe table in Church House, Westminster, and members declared at the historic opening session that upon the council primarily rested the world's hope of lasting peace.

Iran May Appeal

Near the table sat Iranian delegate Nasrulla Entezam, whose country may appeal to the council as early as tomorrow for aid in settling its dispute with Soviet Russia over political conditions in Northern Iran.

Earlier to cheering general assembly delegates in Central Hall, Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, one of Europe's great arms producing countries, called for United Nations global control of armament industries, including atomic bomb factories.

"War should be stopped by controlling all means to war," Masaryk said. To safeguard humanity, he added, international controls should be set up for "the latest devastating inventions."

Delegates applauded as Masaryk expressed the hope that "not one particle of uranium produced in Czechoslovakia will ever be used for wholesale destruction and annihilation."

The second week in the life of the new world peace organization opened with an announcement by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin that his country was negotiating to place three of her five league of nations mandates under the projected United Nations trusteeship system. They are Tanganyika, Cameroons and Togoland, all in Africa.

But Palestine, Bevin added, was being withheld pending results of a British-American inquiry into the Jewish-Arab issue. Trans-Jordan was excluded because it eventually will be made independent, he said.

First Move Made

Bevin's statement was the first concrete move by any nation to start UNO trusteeship working. At least three countries must agree to turn over their mandates before the UNO trusteeship council can be constituted.

Belgian officials said they soon would announce similar intentions for their two mandates in the Belgian Congo, Ruanda and Ufundi, formerly in German East Africa. South African delegate Heaton Nicholls, however, told the assembly his country was reserving its position on the future of its mandate over Southwest Africa.

South African delegates have said privately that the sparsely populated German colony wanted to be incorporated into the Union of South Africa.

The one-hour inaugural session of the security council included brief speeches by each of the 11 members. It was convened during a recess between plenary sessions.

The council was "duly constituted" by J. N. O. Makin, chief Australian delegate and provisional council president.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., represented the United States. Bevin attended for Great Britain, Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko for Russia, Ambassador V. K. Wellington Koo for China, and Minister of State V. Auriol for France.

The six smaller nations represented in addition to Australia were Poland, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, and the Netherlands.

Stettinius Speaks

Stettinius, replying to a speech by Makin, said that whether the council "succeeds or not depends upon the manner in which the members of the security council discharge the special obligations they have assumed. This is the obligation to agree so that the council may be able to act, and act effectively."

Stettinius said that while the assembly, the economic and social council, and the trusteeship council must build a world "in which lasting peace will be possible," the security council "must make this possibility a certainty."

The next item of business on the council's agenda is the recommendation of a candidate to the general assembly for the post of UNO secretary general. Most prominently mentioned for the job is Lester Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the United States.

A "public welcome" to UNO delegates was given tonight by the United Nations Associations of Britain and Northern Ireland. Field Marshal Lord Harold Alexander presided. The Archbishop of Canterbury was among the speakers.

In a reply Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said that Woodrow Wilson, "who believed so wholeheartedly that an association of nations could be successfully formed and could keep the peace of the world, is being vindicated today."

PEACE, IT SEEMS, IS MUCH CHEAPER

London, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Bevin told the UNO Assembly today that the yearly cost of the United Nations Organization to all fifty-one member countries would be less than half the amount of money spent by the United Kingdom in a single day during the war just ended. He did not give any specific figures.

65,000 SEE 7 GERMANS HANG

Russians Sentence Two Other Nazis To 20 Years Each

London, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Russian war crimes trial at Nikolayev ended today with the hanging of seven Germans before 65,000 Soviet citizens, the Moscow radio said tonight. Two other Nazi defendants were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The Germans, who included Lieut. Gen. Herman Winkler, former Nazi commandant of the Black Sea city of Nikolayev, were accused of killing 105,000 Russians. Simultaneously another trial opened at Kiev for fifteen German army men including three generals, who are accused of atrocities in the Ukraine. They will be defended by counsel assigned by the Russian military tribunal.

The Kiev defendants are charged with participating in the killing and torturing of more than 4,000,000 Soviet citizens and abducting 2,000,000 to Germany for slave labor, the broadcast said.

The radio added that the indictment against these lists the burning of 647,000 dwellings, destruction of thousands of universities, churches and theaters, and the looting of nearly 3,000,000 horses, more than 7,000,000 head of cattle and 9,000,000 hogs.

Burma Puppet Surrenders

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—A Reuters dispatch from Tokyo today reported that Dr. Ba Maw, puppet Premier of Burma during the Japanese occupation, had surrendered to Allied authorities in Tokyo.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 18 — (AP) The Constituent Assembly voted early today that France "prepare its own rupture" with the Franco government of Spain and enter in to contact with leaders of the exiled Spanish Republican government.

The vote, completing three days of debate on foreign affairs, was unanimous despite an earlier declaration by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault that France would not act alone against Spain.

France has proposed to the United States and Britain a re-examination of their diplomatic relations with Spain.

Peace Parley Agreed

Earlier, the government agreed to proposals of the United States, Russia and Great Britain for a European peace conference in Paris in May.

Bidault informed the cabinet that besides the big three the other 18 nations at the conference would have a definite say on the texts of treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. He said he had received assurances to that effect from U. S. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes on behalf of the Big Three foreign ministers who met at Moscow in December.

At Moscow, it had been decided that France would be signatory only of the Italian peace treaty. France then asked the three powers if countries like Greece and Yugoslavia, victims of Italians aggression, would not also be at least heard on such a treaty.

Bidault told the cabinet he had also been assured the council of five deputy foreign ministers—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—would continue to function. It was learned last week that this council would begin preliminary work on the Italian peace pact during the United Nations conference in London.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR BREAK IN SPANISH TIES

France Supports Big 3 Peace Conference Plan

Paris, Jan. 17 (AP)—France announced today her adherence to proposals of the United States, Russia and Britain for a European peace conference in Paris in May after receiving assurance that small nations would have a voice in the treaties.

The Cabinet decided to agree to the decisions of the recent confer-

ence of the Big Three foreign ministers in Moscow after Foreign Minister Georges Bidault presented the response of the United States, Russia and Britain to the French request for clarification.

Bidault told the ministers of state that the United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, had indicated on behalf of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain that the other eighteen nations at the conference would have a definite say on the texts of treaties with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

HYDE PARK CALLED PROBABLE UNO SITE

Paris, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told a French Cabinet meeting today it appeared likely the permanent home of the United Nations would be at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Gov. Dewey today offered all of the State's services to the inspection group of the Interim Committee on Headquarters of the United Nations and extended an invitation to the members to luncheon or dinner at the Executive Mansion in Albany at their convenience.

The Governor sent a letter to Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman of the group, at the Waldorf-Astoria, assuring the inspection committee of his interest and cooperation.

"As you know, I some time ago designated Hon. M. P. Catherwood, commissioner of commerce of the State of New York, to extend the facilities of the State to the Inspection Group of the Interim Committee on Headquarters of the United Nations, and he reports to me that he has conferred with the committee and has made available all the conveniences and services at the command of the State," Dewey wrote.

Further along in the letter, Dewey stated: "As you know, there are a large number of communities in the State of New York eager to be selected as the permanent site of the headquarters of the United Nations and I am sure that you will find each of them has great advantages. If I can be of any service personally I should consider it a pleasure if you would advise me and I should be more than happy to respond to any request."

Mayor O'Dwyer has been sent specifications of office and auditorium space needed for the interim headquarters while the permanent buildings are under construction.

Swiss Buy Plane Parts

Paris, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Swiss Government and Swiss Air Traffic Company, Inc., have purchased $68,333 worth of surplus plane parts and supplies salvaged from United States aircraft forced to land in Switzerland during the war, the United States Foreign Liquidation Commissioner announced today.

MoreGIBridesComingToU.S.

Leghorn, Jan. 17 (AP)—American military authorities said today that foreign-born wives of United States military personnel in Italy would be provided with transportation to the United States henceforth. The arrangements will not interfere with troop shipments.

21 FARBEN PLANTS DESTROYED BY U. S.

Berlin, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Liquidation of the I. G. Farben Industrie, Germany's greatest monopoly, is nearing completion in the American zone of occupation, the American military government has announced.

Brig.-Gen. William Draper, director of the AMG economic division, last night told a meeting of the committee of control officers for the Farben combine that the huge trust "has ceased to exist in the American zone and is now a name only." He said twenty-one of the forty-two major Farben plants in the American zone had been destroyed or designated for reparations, and that all of Farben's cartel arrangements had been terminated.

In addition, Draper said American authorities had arrested eleven Farben directors found in the United States zone and dismissed 1,100 employees who were found to have Nazi connections.

The Farben plants which are still operating, he declared, were permitted to produce only essential items such as medicines, camera equipment and articles for sale to occupation troops. The American zone contains only 10 per cent of the trust's plants. Fifty-eight and one-half per cent are in the Russian zone, 20 per cent in the French zone and 11.5 per cent in the British.

SOVIET TO REOPEN BERLIN UNIVERSITY

Berlin, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Soviet announcement that the Russians will reopen the University of Berlin in their sector on January 20 under their own control brought protests today from three other occupying powers that the University should be under four-power control, education officers in the American Military Government said.

The Russians went ahead on their own after a deadlock on the issue. American, British and French representatives had taken the stand that the university shoudl be controlled by the Kommandantur, as are other Berlin educational institutions, an American officer said, adding: "There's nothing we can do about it now if the Russians reopen the university in their sector of the city and finance it with funds from their zone instead of through the Kommandantunr's budget for the city. But Americans can and will refuse to let the university operate a dozen of its installations in our sector of the city. But frankly I think the Russians have stolen a march on us. They have got a policy, and they are carrying it out."

This officer, speaking of the Russian policy for the university, said that there was evidence of a political approach which conflicts with American views on liberal education.

DISPOSAL OF NAZI FLEET DECIDED BY BIG THREE

BERLIN, Jan. 17—(AP) A special three-power naval commission has reached an agreement on the disposal of ships and other equipment of the Germany navy and merchant fleet, a reliable source revealed tonight.

Announcement of the terms of the agreement was expected to be made in Washington, Moscow and London shortly.

It was understood that except for a few ships to be used in experiments by the United States, there was little demand for the German war vessels. Differences in construction, difficulty in obtaining spare parts and special caliber ammunition for the guns would make the ships economic liabilities to the United States and Great Britain.

Ex-Storm Trooper Loses Job

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Herman Meistegel Meister, director of the Berliner Stadt Kontor (Central Bank), was ordered dismissed from his post today in the Allied Kommandatura's intensified de-Nazification drive. Examination of Meister's record disclosed he was a four-year member of the S. A. (Storm Troops), an active supporters of the Nazi Flying Corps and Reichsbank director from 1939 to 1945.

Nominal Nazis Banned From Training Courses

Berlin, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Allied Control Council's co-ordinating committee today banned from teacher training courses even nominal Nazis and any person who had applied for membership in the National Socialist party. Former officers in the German Army also were barred.

Refusing to compromise its long-range search for "persons capable of training German youth in the democratic spirit," the committee also banned "active members" of associated Nazi organizations such as the Hitler Youth.

France Asks Death For 22 Top Nazis At Nuernberg

Nuernberg, Jan. 17 (AP)—France asked death today for the 22 ringleaders of the Nazi regime and for punishment of hundfeds of thousands of members of German terror organizations.

Francois de Menthon, wounded war veteran who is the French prosecutor, denounced Hitlerism and all it stands for with a fervor that brought fear to the faces of Hermann Goering and other prisoners before the International Military Tribunal.

"Civilization requires from you after this unleashing of barbarism a verdict which will be a sort of supreme warning," de Menthon said.

"Rein Of Justice"

"Justice must strike those guilty of the enterprise of barbarism from which we have just escaped. The rein of justice is the most exact expression of great human hope. Your decision can mark a decisive state in its difficult pursuit."

The chief French prosecutor said that perhaps the punishment of hundreds of thousands of men who belonged to such terror organizations as the SS, the SD, the SA and Gestapo "awakens some objections," but warned:

"Without the existence of these organizations, without the spirit that animated them, one would not succeed in understanding how so many atrocities could have been perpetrated. The systematic war of criminality could not have been carried out by Nazi Germany without these organizations and without the men who composed them.

Carried Out Orders

"The major Nazi culprits had their orders carried out in divers Nazi organizations which we ask you to declare criminal in order that each of their members may be apprehended and punished."

De Menthon told the court that death sentences for the leaders and verdicts of guilty for the Nazi organizations "can serve as a foundation for the moral uplift of the German people and the first stage in their integration into a community of free countries."

His accusation ran the gamut of German crimes. He said that of 250,000 persons deported from France only 35,000 returned.

"At Osciewin concentration camp, the most beautiful women were set apart, artificially fertilized and then gassed," he declared.

One of the biggest crowds since the trials opened packed the courtroom as the chief prosecutor for the French declared that diplomatic maneuvering alone could not assure peace—that firm justice must be meted out by the tribunal.

For Martyred Peoples

De Menthon said his country was acting as spokesman for the martyred peace-loving peoples of western Europe—Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.

"A tortured people's craving for justice is the basic foundation of France's call to your hig. tribunal," he said. "This work of justice is equally indispensable for the future of the German people.

"These people have been for many years intoxicated by Nazism; certain of their eternal and deep-seated aspirations under the Hitler regime have found monstrous expressions; their entire responsibility is involved not only by their general acceptance but by the effective participation of a great number of them.

Necessary Re-Education

"Their re-education is indispensible," de Menthon continued. "The efforts that free peoples will have made to reintegrate Germany into the international community cannot succeed in the end if this re-education is not carried out.

"The initial condemnation of Nazi Germany by your high tribunal will be the first lesson for these peoples and will constitute the best starting point for the work by revision of values and of re-education which must be its great concern during the coming years."

The Americans and British completed their cases yesterday, except for those against some individual defendants—including Rudolf Hess and Franz von Papen—which will probably be sandwiched in later. The French case is expected to take about three weeks, after which the Russian prosecutors will take over.

Economic-Ruin Data

In his opening statement to the court, de Menthon detailed German pillaging of occupied countries in the economic field as follows:

DENMARK—Nearly nine billion crowns. (The crown was last quoted at about 21 cents.)

THE NETHERLANDS—German pillage was effected to such an extent that although Holland was one of the richest countries in the world in relation to its population, it is today almost completely ruined and financial charges imposed by the occupant exceed 20,000,000,000 guilders. (Last quoted at about 38 cents.)

BELGIUM—More than 6,000,000,000 belgas. (Last quoted at about 11 cents.)

FRANCE—Seizures on means of payments reached a total of 745,000,000,000 francs (now pegged at 119 to the dollar).

FRENCH LEADER DEMANDS DEATH FOR NAZI CHIEFS

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 17—(AP)—A wartime French resistance chieftain today charged 22 top Nazis with torture, lootings and persecution and demanded the "supreme penalty" for them as an essential first step in re-educating Germany.

It was the first time that the prosecution had called directly for death sentences for the Nazis on trial before the International Military Tribunal. The demand was voiced by a former Minister of Justice of France, Francois De Menthon, 46-year-old philosophy professor at Nancy, who began France's case against the Nazis.

Courtroom Tense

The courtroom was packed and tense. The defendants plainly felt the full impact of the death penalty demand. With long, sad faces, they sat limply, listening in silence and looking straight at the prosecutor. Reichsmarshal Goering, suffering a head cold, appeared in court bundled up in a polka-dot scarf.

De Menthon asserted that the Germans must be shown that organized brutality as embodied in National Socialism and its doc-

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trines is the "crime of crimes" leading only to "material and moral perdition."

The wounded war veteran said that the German people for many years have been "intoxicated by Nazism" and that their re-education is indispensable.

Lesson Needed

He declared the "initial condemnation of Nazi Germany by your high tribunal" would be the first lesson for the Germans.

He said that "some objection" might arise at the punishment of hundreds of thousands of men who belonged to such terror organizations as the SS, the SD, the SA and the Gestapo, but declared that "the systematic war of criminality could not have been carried out by Nazi Germany without these organizations and without the men who composed them."

"The major Nazi culprits had their orders carried out in divers Nazi organizations which we ask you to declare criminal in order that each of their members may be apprehended and punished," the prosecutor said.

The French chief prosecutor concluded his opening statement in time for Edgar Faure, of his staff, to begin presentation of details on charges of economic pillage and drafts of forced labor.

Accusing the Nazi hierarchy of the deliberate breach of the peace in violation of international treaties, De Menthon declared that this sprang from a "crime against the spirit" which unless punished would reappear another day under another group of like-minded leaders.

The prosecutor said that National Socialism was not a phenomenon of the current era but had its roots deep in German history and philosophy. He warned that new Pan-Germanists might soon say to the Germans:

"Hitler and his companions were wrong because they finally failed but we must begin again some day on other foundations the extraordinary adventure of Germanism."

Agreement Cited

De Menthon cited the international agreement of 1919 incorporated into the treaty of Versailles and enumerated 32 war acts specifically forbidden as war crimes. He said many of these were knowingly violated by the Nazis in the course of this war.

He listed specific charges which would be pressed against each defendant, repeatedly citing Fritz Sauckel, in charge of foreign labor during the Nazi regime, as chiefly responsible for drafting forced labor; Wilhelm Frick, former minister of the interior, as director of the policy in the occupied territories; Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl as responsible military chiefs.

De Menthon declared that the occupation atrocities as exemplified in the wholesale massacre of the inhabitants of the Southern French village of Oradour-Sur-Glane, concentration camp tortures, and the premeditated and drawn-out murders of French, Dutch, Danish and Belgian patriots must be punished.

SECOND ARMORED READY TO SAIL FROM FRANCE

FRANKFURT, Jan. 17—(AP) The Second Armored "Hell On Wheels," Division will begin embarking at Marseille tomorrow for the voyage home, army headquarters announced today.

The division is expected to clear the port by Jan. 22. Some of its veterans have reenlisted and after a 45-day home furlough will go to Camp Hood, Texas, as the padre for the division which will be retained as a regular army unit.

The 493th Field Artillery and Second and Third Battalions of the 94th Infantry division went aboard the S. S. Thomas Barry, preparing to sail tomorrow from Le Havre. Most of the 94th division is still awaiting shipment at Camp Philip Morris.

Most of the 100th Infantry Division was on the high seas with the rest of the division awaiting shipment in the Calais staging area.

Also enroute home were the 42nd 51st and 60th Field Hospitals, 80th and 84th Infantry Divisions, 94th and 196th General Hospitals, 602nd Anti-Aircraft Battalion and 244th Engineers combat battalion.

YANKS CLEAR IN 3 MURDERS

Hungarian Girl Questioned On

Slayings In Germany

Bad Toelz, Germany, Jan. 17 (AP). Third Army intelligence headquarters announced tonight that no American officers were implicated in the mysterious murder of three United States Government officers whose burned and battered bodies were found at Passau eleven days ago.

Intelligence officers at theater headquarters at Frankfurt said no evidence of German resistance activity had been uncovered. The official statement still left a possibity that the slayings might ultimately be laid to individual Germans who might have had a grudge against military government officials.

Col. E. M. Fickett, chief of military intelligence for the 3d Army, said no murder weapon had been found following the discovery of the bodies in the fire-swept billet on the Danube near the Austrian-German border.

Fourth Officer Escapes

Unofficial sources said a Hungarian girl employed in the military government office of one of the victims had been questioned in an effort to uncover a possible motive.

Fickett said the investigation was continuing, but that the case remained a "top secret."

The victims were identified officially as Major Everett C. Cofran, Washington, D.C.; Capt. Adrian I. Wessler, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Lieut. Stanley Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. Cofran, an officer of the Passau military administration, had Wesseler and Rosewater as week-end guests from Regensburg.

A fourth officer in the cottage escaped. He was sleeping on the first floor and was reported to have said he was unable to reach the upper floors, where the victims were sleeping, because of the flames.

80,000 War Prisoners Dead In Lower Silesia

Warsaw, Jan. 10 [*AP—Delayed*]. More than 80,000 American, Greek, British, Russian, Polish, French and New Zealand prisoners of war were killed or died of starvation in a Nazi concentration camp at Lambinowice, near Niemodlin in Lower Silesia, an official commission reported today.

Authorities said they had found a cemetery stretching many miles and deep ditches with many layers of bodies.

[The Polish Press Agency said the bodies of 40,000 had been unearthed in one mass grave.]

FERDINAND RICHTER QUITS CZECH COURT

PRAGUE, Jan. 17—(AP) Ferdinand Richter has resigned as president of the National Court, Czechoslovakia's highest judicial post, for a reason now world-wide in its application-he couldn't find a place to live.

Richter said he had resigned in the midst of the treason trial of three high Czech army officers and returned to his home in another part of the country "so I could have a bed."

SICILIANS WALK OUT AND STAY OUT

Rome, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The General Confederation of Labor called out Government workers throughout Italy in a token strike today, protesting the Government's refusal to pay a 1945 bonus equal to one month's salary.

The strike lasted an hour except in Sicily, where the workers decided to stay out three days.

Bishop Of Pinsk Ousted, Report Says

Vatican City, Jan. 17 (AP)—Msgr. Pucci's news service said today the Vatican had received information that Msgr. Casimir Bukraba, bishop of Pinsk, had been ousted from his diocese.

Pinsk, formerly in Poland, now is part of Soviet White Russia. Bukraba was the last of seventeen bishops in the eastern Polish belt occupied by the Russians, the news service said, as the other sixteen already had been removed.

Black Marketeers Meeting All Ships

By FRANK BRUTTO

NAPLES—(AP) Where a foreign ship drops anchor in this once beautiful port—whether half a mile or a mile from shore—that's where Italy's black market begins.

With cries of "Johnee, bizniz," the ragged, swearing, smiling and imprecating "fishermen" of Naples paddle out from the war-littered shore, shaking fistfuls of lire towards crews and passengers of any ships that drop anchor while waiting for one of the few berths that is not encumbered with a rusting, shattered hulk of a once-Axis ship.

First cries are always for "cigarets," then for "shooz, cloze . . . something . . . Johnee you speak."

Only minutes after the Liberty ship that was carrying 8,000 tons of wheat for the hungry people of Italy let down its anchors the black marketeers paddled out of an early morning fog and to the side o fthe ship. Soon a score of them—some barefoot—had clambered aboard.

Fire Hose for Defense

They darted through the ship, bickering, offering ten to fifteen dollars in lire for sixty-cent cartons of tax-free cigarets. Haggling became so intense that they were finally driven off ship with fire hoses. They took it stoically, paddling to just out of reach of the nozzles and scurrying away momentarily when a police boat churned onto the scene. Then, slowly, they edged back.

The business is well organized and has a code of its own. When two "non buono" boys tried to get away without paying for three cartons of cigarets, paddling madly in the direction of Vesuvius, two stalwart "buono" boys took after them and almost dumped them into the sea.

Dodging the Cops

Boats are deployed in deep formation. Only part of them do the buying. When one boat has a load it quickly pushes out to a second line boat that relays it to shore. Second and third line boats do this part of the job and also watch for the police launch so that by the time it arrives none of the "fish"—they carry a few minor items for alibi—are in the immediate vicinity of the ship. If they carry it is because they have got rid of the goods to another boat.

After the police departure the boats swarm back and business begins in earnest. Cigarets, shoes, clothes, food, soap and other items are sold.

Officers, as well as crewmen, who were looking forward to shore leave after an 18-day crossing ransacked their quarters for stuff. Ropes were tossed aboard, pails hauled up with lire and returned with goods. One of the best deals was made by a seaman who sold two cartons of cigarets for 3,500 lire then turned around and bought a suit from another seaman that would bring 40,000 lire or $400 ashore.

An hour's work exhausted the lire but not the energy of the black marketeers. As they paddled

2 GREEK LEADERS ATTACKED BY MOB

ATHENS, Jan. 17—(AP) Two members of the leftist EAM's central committee, one of them a former cabinet minister, were attacked and slightly injured in Corinth today, and dispatches to the Ministry of Public Order told of seven deaths in political disorders in other parts of Greece.

John Zevgos, minister of agriculture under former Premier George Papandreou, and George Proimakis were assaulted with sticks and stones before Corinth police dispersed the assailants by firing in the air.

Minister of Public Order Stamatis Mercouris announced that 11 of the attackers were arrested. He ordered the city's police chief suspended pending an investigation.

Earlier, the ministry was informed that a monarchist leader, his young son and two other persons had been killed by an armed band which dragged them from a bus near Sparta in southern Peloponnesus. At Astako in northwestern Greece, dispatches said, kinesmen of victims of the December revolution killed three brothers of a Communist executioner.

Meanwhile, the KKE, Greek Communist party, criticized a recent statement by Hector McNeil, British undersecretary for foreign affairs, and charged the Briton wanted to make Greece a "colonial dependent."

The KKE's political bureau said McNeil's statement that the "KKE has not yet abandoned its political mentality" was "open intervention in Greek domestic affairs and an attempt to exclude the party from the political movement in Greece."

The country's labor unrest spread to domestic telegraph workers, who joined the strike of government employes seeking more pay to meet living costs, and to linotype operators, who struck for 100 per cent wage increases. The printers' walkout prevented publication of all newspapers except those of the KKE-EAM left wing coalition.

SWEDEN TO DEPORT BALTS

167 Who Resisted Transfer to Russia to Be Turned Over

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 17 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson told Parliament today that the Swedish Government would turn over to Russia the 167 Baltic military internees who resisted deportation to Russia last November by staging a two-week hunger strike.

Russia had requested that the Balts, all Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians who were accused by Russia of being deserters from the German Army, be returned to Russia. The internees now are recovering from the effects of the hunger strike and are expected to be extradited soon.

There has been widespread sentiment among the Swedes against releasing the Balts to the Russians. The newspaper Aftonbladet said Dr. Elmars Eichfuss-Atvars, leader of the internees, had smuggled an appeal to King Gustav from a hospital, asking that the cases be referred to the United Nations Assembly.

SHIP HELD OFF HAIFA

British Halt Vessel Bearing Illegal Immigrants

JERUSALEM, Jan. 17 (AP)—Reliable sources said tonight that the British had quarantined a ship that had attempted to land illegally about 1,000 Jewish immigrants from Europe on the Palestine coast near Haifa today.

It was learned that the vessel had been trailed from the open sea to Palestine territorial waters by

British planes and a destroyer and was being held in custody offshore pending a decision of Palestine officials on the disposition of the immigrants.

King Would Extend Saudi Arabian Pipeline

Cairo, Jan. 17 (AP)—An Arab source said today that King Ibn Saudi of Saudi Arabia now desires that the Saudi Arabian oil pipeline, originally intended to terminate in Palestine near Haifa, be continued to Alexandria.

This informant said that a huge refinery was planned at Alexandria.

3 Britons Killed In Java Battle

Batavia, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British announced today that clashes between Indonesian nationalists and British forces in the Soerabaja sector on the East Java coast yesterday had cost the British three killed and 21 wounded.

The British said they used artillery and mortars in the fighting. Seven Indians were reported wounded when two vehicles struck mines.

Mrs. Berge "Arrested"

Meanwhile, Tetarii Dupont Berge, whose Swedish husband says she is an American citizen, was reported under arrest by the Indonesians in East Java today for suspected collaboration with the Dutch.

Her pearl-diving, author husband, Victor Berge, said he had been told by the Indonesian department of information that his Tahiti-born, Hollywood-reared wife was being held in the Malang sector.

Agent Investigating

Security Minister Amir Sjarifuddin of the unrecognized Indonesian Government reported that he had sent an agent to Malang to investigate the case and assured Berge of the safety of his wife and 6-year-old daughter, who had been missing since October.

Mrs. Berge is the daughter of Frank Dupont, noted for his Hollywood color film inventions.

SHIP'S CA[illegible] LOOTED

Batavia, Jan. [illegible] P.).—Louis Guillemette of W[illegible]socket, R. I., captain of the A[illegible]rican Liberty ship Frank R. Ke[illegible]g, said today that looting was [illegible] bad in Tandjong Priok that one-third of his ship's 4,200-ton cargo will have been stolen from the docks by the time the vessel is unloaded.

Aaron Gutwirth, chairman of the Batavia Red Cross, said "almost 30 per cent" of the supplies ordered by the Red Cross are disappearing at the dockside.

Baboons Turn Burglars Invading African Towns

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—(AP) Wandering tribes of baboons, driven from their usual haunts by drought, have been roaming through Simonstown and other Cape communities, breaking into homes and parked automobiles, and endangering children.

Parents have been warned not to allow young children to run about alone and local authorities have been asked to organize shooting parties.

The baboons breaking into dwellings have torn upholstery and clothing to shreds, smashed windows, dishes and crockery, and have left home interiors masses of wreckage.

The beasts also have taken delight in ripping windshield wipers from parked cars and in tearing up seat cushions and floor coverings.

More Truce Violations Are Charged In China

Shanghai, Jan. 17 (AP)—Several key Japanese accused of complicity in a mock court-martial and execution of three of Gen. James A. Doolittle's Tokyo raiders have been rounded up and will face war-crimes trials here, the Army reported today. The trials may begin before the end of January.

Chungking, Jan. 17 (AP)—The National Military Council today charged the Communists with several new violations of the Sunday midnight truce which theoretically ended China's civil war. It detailed each.

[In Yenan, Communist 8th Route Army headquarters charged that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally and secretly had ordered the commander of the 11th War Zone on Saturday to seize strategic Communist strongpoints before the cease-fire order became effective.]

Correspondents Protest

Foreign correspondents here protested to the Government, through Minister of Information K. C. Wu, against refusal of Chinese authorities to allow American newsmen to accompany Chinese troops into any Manchurian cities until all Soviet forces are withdrawn.

Meantime, the first contingent of about 1,100 Chinese troops of the new 6th Army left Shanghai for Manchuria aboard six American LST's diverted from the Japanese repatriation program. The Chinese are to be landed at Hulutao and presumably are to be used in the Mukden area, Associated Press Correspondent Richard Cushing reported. They are fully equipped for the vigorous Manchurian weather.

Claim Order Was Seized

[From Henan, Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick radioed in a delayed dispatch dated yesterday that Communist headquarters claimed to have come into possession of an order issued in January directing Government forces to occupy a favorable position before the armistice was effective.

[Party headquarters instructed Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Chungking, to protest strongly to the Government, contending that fighting which continued between the signing of the armistice and its effective date was due to a direct order of Chiang rather than to faulty communications.]

Port Seizure Charged

The National Military Council here asserted that 5,000 Communists on Monday seized control of the Manchurian port of Yingkow after a seven-hour fight in which it overwhelmed a small Government garrison.

It said further that on Tuesday 40,000 Communists attacked Taian and Shangtung on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad and other points on the railroad in Hopeh and Kiangsu provinces.

The council also charged that 15,000 Communists attacked points north of Yangchow on the Grand Canal, northeast of Nanking; that in eastern Suiyuan, 5,000 attacked Tsining on the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad, and that in southeastern Honan, Communists attacked a Government village near Loshan after formally notifying it of their intention.

The Communist party and the Democratic League demanded an open general election for the Chinese National Assembly at today's session of the Political Consultation Conference.

The assembly is scheduled to meet May 5 in Nanking.

Arguments against the assembly as now constituted included:

1. Delegates were elected or appointed before the Sino-Japanese war at a time when there was one-party rule.

2. All members of the Kuomintang (Nationalist) party's Central Executive Committee, which numbered 460 before the war, are exofficio members.

3. The assembly includes representatives of Outer Mongolia, no longer part of the republic, and none from Formosa, now part of China.

A Government delegate said the work of the Assembly was solely to draft a constitution and promised that an open general election would be held within six months after that was done.

The conference adjourned without a decision after a four-hour discussion.

Purported Chiang Order

[At Yenan, Communist headquarters released this purported text of the order they said Chiang sent to Sun Lein-sung, commander of the 11th War zone:

["Marshall (Gen. George Marshall, President Truman's envoy to China), Chang Chun (Government representative) and Chou En-lai (Communist representative), a three-man committee, have come to agreement for complete cessation of hostilities before holding of the Political Consultative Council. The cease-fire order will reach units the night of January 10. All units should as swiftly as possible seize strategic points, especially in Jehol province. It would be best to occupy Chengteh before issuing of the cease-fire order, failing which Kupeikow, Chienping and Lingyuan should be swiftly seized."

Other Alleged Order

[The Communists said the text of the January 7 order was:

["The Political Consultative Council will be convened within a few days. Our forces should occupy favorable positions before issuing of cease-fire orders. Forces that have not reached designated positions should hasten forward by night marches. Orders should be issued swiftly to troops garrisoning areas where disarming has not yet been carried out to hasten disarming so that traitor armies may not take advantage of the situation. Movements should be swift and secret, giving no grounds which might be used as pretext by Communists."

[The Communists said that Government troops, obeying orders, had taken 12 towns from the 8th Route and new 4th Army troops. They said the towns were in Jehol, East Suiyuan, East Hopeh, North Shansi, South Shansi, North Honan and North Kiangsu provinces.

[Headquarters said both purported Government orders were captured by Communist soldiers and their texts radioed to Yenan.]

REDS REPORTED URGED TO RETAIN MANCHURIA FORCE

CHUNGKING, Jan. 17—(AP) The Chinese government, its troops finally in Mukden and more en route by sea, was understood today to be urging the Russians to delay their withdrawal from Manchuria.

The Russians are slated to clear out of Manchuria by Feb. 3 but the Chinese have been unable to move fast enough to take effective control and apparently fear the Communists will reach strategic points first.

Clash Reported

The National Military Council today charged that 5,000 Communist troops overwhelmed a small government garrison Monday at the Southern Manchurian port of Yingkow in violation of China's truce.

Under terms of the truce, the Communists agreed to halt all troop movements and operations in Manchuria at midnight Sunday.

The first contingent of the crack Chinese Sixth Army, largely American - equipped and trained, left Shanghai aboard six U. S. LST's (landing ship tank) for the Manchurian port of Hulutao west of Yingkow.

Warmly dressed against rigorous weather, the Sixth expected to land 26,000 men in Manchuria by Jan. 22 to assist in the occupation of the vast and rich territory.

A Central News Agency dispatch from Mukden said the temperature stood at five degrees below zero when National troops marched into that largest city of Manchuria yesterday.

The agency asserted that the Mukden arsenal, one of the world's largest, had been stripped of heavy machinery and "not even a single rifle can be found."

Newsmen Protest

American newsmen still have not been permitted to enter Mukden and correspondents here have protested to Chinese authorities.

Meanwhile, the Communist party and the Democratic League carried their demands for an open general election for the National Assembly to the Political Consultation (Unity) Conference.

They argued that the assembly, now scheduled to convene May 5 under government call, would be packed with Kuomintang (National Party) delegates.

A government delegate replied that the assembly's sole job was to prepare a draft of a proposed constitution—not write one—and promised an open general election within six months after that was done.

The conference recessed without making a decision after four hours of discussion.

Charges Continue.

Chungking, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The National Military Council today charged the Communists with several new violations of the Sunday midnight truce which theoretically ended China's civil strife. It detailed each.

The council said that 5,000 Communists on Monday seized control of the Manchurian port of Yingkow. It said further that on Tuesday 40,000 Communists attacked Taian and Shantung on the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad and other points on the railroad in Hopeh and Kiangsu provinces.

[Meanwhile, Communist Eighth Route Army Headquarters in Yenan charged that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek personally and secretly had ordered the commander of the Eleventh War Zone on Saturday to seize strategic Communist strong points before the cease fire order became effective. Party headquarters instructed Chou En-lai, Communist representative in Chungking, to protest strongly to the Government, contending that fighting which continued between the signing of the armistice and its effective date was due to a direct order of Chiang rather than to faulty communications.]

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Meantime, the first contingent of some 1,100 Chinese troops of the new Sixth Army left Shanghai for Manchuria aboard six American LSTs diverted from the Japanese repatriation program. The Chinese are to be landed at Hulutao and presumably are to be used in the Mukden area. They are fully equipped for the vigorous Manchurian weather.

China Getting Warships From U.S. and Britain

Nanking Officials Say 21 Are on the Way, With 8 Coming From America

CHUNGKING, Jan. 17 (AP).—Chinese authorities in Nanking announced today that twenty-one warships were being turned over to China by the United States and Great Britain—eight by the former. The announcement said the warships included a 7,000-ton cruiser and two submarines.

[The Navy said in Washington that it had turned over no ships to China recently, although eight small craft, including patrol craft, submarine chasers and motor mine sweepers, were transferred to China under lend-lease about two years ago. On Dec. 17, at the suggestion of James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, Congress was asked to authorize the transfer of enough surplus American warships to China to assist that nation in maintaining a navy "at a strength which will make possible a substantial contribution toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific."]

With the assistance of the American Navy, the announcement said, the Chinese will train 500 officers and 3,000 men in the next fifteen months.

The Chinese government, its troops finally in Mukden and more en route by sea, was understood today to be urging the Russians to delay their withdrawal from Manchuria. The Russians are scheduled to clear out by Feb. 3,

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but the Nationalists have been unable to move fast enough to take effective control and apparently fear that the Communists will reach strategic points first.

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CHINESE MOVE INTO MUKDEN

Find Vast Arsenal Has Been Stripped.

Shanghai, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—A Chinese Central News Agency correspondent reported today that advance elements of Government forces had moved into the Manchurian city of Mukden and found the arsenal there, once one of the largest in the world, only "an empty shell."

All of the vast plant's heavy equipment had been hauled away, the correspondent reported, and not even a single rifle could be found. Under management of the Japanese, who occupied Mukden for fourteen years, the big plant expanded to produce all the latest type weapons.

American correspondents have not yet been permitted to enter the city.

Argentina Has Envoy to China

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17 (AP).—Argentina has opened diplomatic relations with China for the first time, its Ambasador a genial sixty-four-year-old surgeon, who envisions expanding cultural and commercial intercourse between the two countries. He is Dr. Jose Arce, smartly dressed former professor of medicine at the University of Buenos Aires and four times member of the Argentine Lower House.

3 Flying Teams To Assist Peace

Peiping, Jan. 17 (AP) — Three cease-fire teams were flown to vital points in North China and Manchuria today in an effort to forestall further violence.

After two conferences of the truce commissioners—Walter Robertson, of the United States; Communist Yen Chien-ying, and Cheng Chieh-min, National Government representative — teams were dispatched to Chihfeng, railroad junction in northern Jehol province; to Changteh, capitol of Jehol, and to Tsinan, in Shantung province.

The situation at Chihfeng was not clear. In Manchuria there were reports that the Soviet garrison at Chihfeng had been increased from 2,000 to 4,000 men, although earlier it was announced all Russians had been withdrawn from Jehol province.

The teams will meet commanders of opposing Chinese Communist and Government forces, investigate conditions in the areas, and report back to the three representatives in Peiping. Five other teams are being assembled. Among points to be visited soon are Kalgan, Communist stronghold on the borders of Hopeh and Chahar provinces, and Chining in the inner Mongolian province of Suiyuan.

Violation Reports Persist

Armistice headquarters in Peiping were in an organizational flurry, setting up officers in the Union Medical College buildings of the Rockefeller-endowed Medical Institute, which is due to reopen this spring.

There still were unconfirmed reports of violations of the cease-fire order which United States Marine planes have been scattering over affected areas.

The local newspaper *Social Welfare* said that Gen. Fu Tso-yih, governor of Suiyuan, radioed National headquarters that Communists still were making violent attacks there. Fu asked the Executive (truce) Commission to call a halt. He also asserted that two railroads in Suiyuan still were being sabotaged.

7th Division CG Gets First Leave In 4 Years

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 17 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Joseph Ready, commander of the 7th Division, this week takes his first leave in four years—a 45-day vacation with his wife and family at Oakland, Maine.

Brig. Gen. Leroy Stewart, the division's artillery commander and provost marshal here, will command the outfit in Ready's absence.

U.S.-Red Korea Group Holds Second Parley

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American-Russian Joint Commission on Restoration of Independence for Korea held its second meeting behind closed doors in the Governor General's building today but a hoped-for communique on results failed to materialize.

Col. Gen. Terentyi Shtikov and Maj. Gen. A. V. Arnold presided as cochairmen. There was no indication when the press would be given news of developments.

Tonight the Russian delegates were guests of Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander, at a colorful formal banquet.

JAP WAR GUILT TRIALS TO GET STRICT RULES

MacArthur Insists Positive Act Be Pinned on Each Man Separately.

GROUP RESPONSIBILITY OUT

Negligence Also Barred as Crime Under Charter to Be Laid Down by Commander.

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's charter for the war crime trials of Hideki Tojo, Japan's Pearl Harbor Premier, and other top suspects will require the prosecution to prove each defendant guilty of a criminal act, a spokesman at headquarters said today. It will not be sufficient to prove that a defendant was a member of some malevolent organization or warmaking cabinet, and neither will the defendants, he added, be tried on charges of negligence—that as officers they failed to take certain steps that would have helped prevent the Pacific conflict.

Instead, the spokesman said, the trials will seek to bring home to the Japanese people the personal guilt of each man facing the tribunal—personal affirmation of acts that constitute a crime against humanity committed by him as an individual.

To Protect Society.

Legal spokesmen pointed out that MacArthur must set up in the charter a simple international procedure which will enable the law to "catch up with momentous events of our times and all of their consequences." They said that civilized law is nothing but the requirement of organized society to continue to exist and that the charter must allow society to get a fair deal. The trials are expected to begin early in March.

Tojo and his compatriots will appear before an international tribunal, now in the process of formation. Announcement of the Chinese and British Empire nominees to the tribunal will be delayed pending selection of the American member. Russia has remained silent on the approaching trials and has not aided in formation of the tribunal, headquarters said.

Japanese lawyers have been retained by some defendants. Others, at their own request, will be represented by German attorneys living in Japan—provided the Germans are not personally objectionable to Allied governments. American counsel, probably military men, will be assigned to those defendants who do not have Japanese or German lawyers.

Big School Job.

Meanwhile today the Kyodo News Agency said that Akiyoshi Tajiri, appointed Vice-Chief Secretary of the Japanese Cabinet in the recent purge, resigned and that Naokai Murase declined the position of Chief Secretary of the Privy Council. No explanation was offered, but it was recalled that Tajiri was formerly Ambassador to the puppet Philippines government and probably failed to receive MacArthur's approval. Murase was director of the Legislation Board under the Konoye and Suzuki cabinets.

Japanese school children will be told for the first time of the reasons for their nation's defeat when they return to classes within the next few days, after the holiday recess. Instead of the temporarily banned courses in history, geography and morals, the pupils will receive lessons based upon an American-prepared expose of the war and its foreshadowing events. This was announced today by the Ministry of Education after consultation with American education officers.

The task of winnowing ultranationalistic teachings from the heavily propagandized textbooks is encountering many problems. The latest such problem was supplied by the Emperor Hirohito when he acknowledged that he is not divine. The textbooks refer to him by many terms, the most common being "Tenno"—which means "Heavenly One." Others include "the Great One" and "the Only One in the World." The job of fully rewriting history texts, being done entirely by Japanese, may take years. All of Japan's complicated mythology, including the story of the founding of the nation by the Sun Goddess, will be dropped.

Capt. John D. Barnard, formerly of Colorado State College, is supervising the preparation of a new guidebook for an estimated 300,000 Japanese teachers. It will contain suggestions for substituting current events and other subjects for the three courses banned.

ARREST OF 100 JAPS ORDERED

Seven Generals Included In War Criminal Suspects

Tokyo, *Friday*, Jan. 18 (AP)—General MacArthur's headquarters today ordered the arrest of 100 more suspected war criminals, including seven generals, as well as prison-camp officers and attendants from camps throughout Asia.

Gen. Takeji Wachi, former chief of staff of Japanese general headquarters, tops the latest list.

Others include: Gen. Kyotake Kawaguchi, who served in the Philippines in 1942; Lieut. Gen. Takashi Sakai, one-time commander of the 23d Army; Lieut. Gen. Rensuke Isogava, former commander of the 10th Division; Lieut. Gen. Shizao Tani, once commander of the 6th Division; Lieut. Gen. Sadaki Kagesa, former commander of the 38th Division, and Maj. Gen Saburo Watanabe, who served at Singapore in 1945.

Japs' Trials To Be Apart

Kishiro Yasuda, civilian captain of the "Tachibana Maru," which some released American prisoners named as one of the "hell ships" carrying them to Japan, also was ordered arrested.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's headquarters disclosed yesterday that proof of individual guilt rather than group responsibility will be the requirements for conviction in the war crimes trials of top Japanese. The trials are expected to get under way early in March.

MacArthur, it was learned, will issue a charter for the trials within the next few days, holding that acts of omission or membership in a warmaking cabinet or a malevolent organization are in themselves insufficient evidence of guilt.

Russia Remains Aloof

The rules thus will not follow the broad pattern established at the Nuernberg trials of top German war leaders. They will rather seek to impress upon the Japanese public the personal guilt of each dependent by his specific acts.

The international tribunal to try warmaking Premier Hideki Tojo and a group of fifteen or twenty other leading Japanese militarists is now in the process of formation, with American, Chinese and British Empire members. Russia has remained aloof.

Capt. Manuel A. Newman, of the United States Navy, who has returned to Japan to testify against former administrators now being tried by American military courts, in an interview declared that Japanese guards were under orders to kill all war prisoners in case of an Allied invasion of Japan.

U.S. Mission Ready To Leave

Newman may be the first liberated prisoner to testify in person. In trials thus far, such evidence has been deposition. Newman said he was the last American officer to surrender on Guam in 1941.

Col. John J. O'Brien, of Seattle, law member of the commission which tried the first two atrocity cases, was named today as judge advocate general of the United States 8th Army.

Meanwhile, the American reparations mission here was due to leave by plane tomorrow for Washington to prepare a report for President Truman. Mission members, who came here November 7, applauded MacArthur and his staff for cooperation in assembling data on Japanese industry.

Issuance Of Bonds Approved

On the Japanese civilian front, Akiyoshi Tajiri, Vice Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, resigned as a result of MacArthur's directive purging ultranationalists from official life. He had been appointed in the recent Cabinet shakeup, but apparently Allied headquarters refused to approve him. He was formerly Ambassador to the Japanese puppet government of the Philippines.

Headquarters approved issuances of bonds totaling 815,660,000 yen (about $55,000,000) to cover payments already made or contracted by Japan's city and town governments, but rejected others totaling 684,340,000 yen (about $45,000,000) with orders to reduce and resubmit them.

Expected to Die in Jap Camp

U. S. Navy Captain Says Guards Had Orders to Kill All Prisoners if Allies Invaded.

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—A United States Navy captain said today that Japanese guards had orders to kill all Allied prisoners of war in event of Allied amphibious or skyborne landings in Japan.

Capt. Manuel L. Newman, who said he was the last American officer to surrender on Guam December 11, 1941, told of the extermination plans as he arrived to testify against former prison administrators.

"When I read of the war trials," said the 47-year-old Texas-born captain, "I didn't think convicted Japanese were getting heavy enough penalties. I thought I'd come back and do what I could to see some of them punished."

Expected to Die.

Of three Japanese tried to date in Japan, one was sentenced to death and two were given life prison sentences. Evidence submitted by former prisoners was through affidavits. Newman may be the first Allied witness to testify in atrocity cases in Japan.

Newman, tall and erect, said in an interview that a fellow prisoner in a Tokyo area camp overheard the execution orders read in Japanese to a group of guards. Later, Newman related, his guard confirmed the fate in store for the prisoners when Allied troops invaded Japan.

"We all expected to be knocked off, but by golly if it was necessary to win the war, we would have been willing to give our lives," he said.

Newman told of being beaten and of seeing others knocked insensible for petty violations, of two men forced to stand shoeless and coatless in snow all night, of a 6-foot, 200-pound American whoseweight dropped to 57 pounds before he died.

Before going into active service in February, 1941, Newman was an executive of the Gulf Oil Company in Pittsburgh. His wife lives at 2440 Sixth street, Washington, D. C. He was shipped to a Shikoku prison camp a month after his capture. Later, he was senior Allied officer at two Tokyo area camps. He was liberated by occupation forces.

Frequently Beaten.

Newman said prisoners worked ten hours daily, seven days a week, in factories near the prisons. They had little food and Japanese subjected them to more and more slappings as the war progressed "but it was a grand sight" when Superforts began firing Tokyo.

Twice his camp was threatened by fires B-29s started, but each time the wind shifted and it was saved. Of one night, he said:

"Not a prisoner was hurt but thousands of Japanese were burned to death. The next day prison officials complimented us on our coolness and issued each of us a package of cigarettes."

Newman said he was beaten with bamboo swords and slapped by the camp commandant. After that, he was considered fair game by guards who had respected his rank and "once was worked over with a bamboo sword for not blowing the whistle for exercise." He described numerous deaths due to neglect or mistreatment. One victim was a Pvt. Trotter of Ames, Ia., "who literally starved to death while Japanese guards ate Red Cross supplies."

Americans Take BaMaw, Puppet Chief of Burma

His Arrest Is Announced in Tokyo; Served British

Before Aiding Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 18. (Friday) (AP).—American counter-intelligence agents today arrested Ba Maw, Premier of Burma under two regimes, whose whereabouts had been a mystery since the end of the war.

Brigadier General E. R. Thorpe, head of counter-intelligence, confirmed that Maw is in custody but declined to say where or whether he had given himself up.

"He will be placed incommunicado as to other prisoners." Thorpe added. Presumably Maw will be subject to trial as a war criminal suspect.

Maw once was premier of Burma under the Brtish. He subsequently was imprisoned for alleged anti-war statements at the outbreak of Pacific hostilities. When the Japanese overran Burma, he became premier of their puppet "independent" government. By the time Burma was reoccupied, Maw had disappeared. Until today, his whereabouts were unknown.

He becomes the second pup ruler of Japan's overseas em to be arrested by Americans. other was Jose P. Laurel, pu president of the Philippines.

Japanese Scho To Explain Defea

U. S. Prepared Lessons on War To Be Given in Schools

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP).—Japanese school children will be told for the first time of the reasons for their nation's defeat when they return to classes within the next few days, after the holiday recess.

Instead of the temporarily banned courses in history, geography and morals, the pupils will be given lessons based upon an American-prepared expose of the war and its foreshadowing events. This was announced today by the Ministry of Education after consultation with American education officers.

The task of winnowing ultranationalist teachings from heavily propagandized textboo is encountering many problems. Latest such problem was supplied by Emperor Hirohito when he acknowledged that he isn't divine. The textbooks refer to him by many terms, the most common being "Tenno"—which means "Heavenly One." Others include "The Great One" and "The Only One in the World."

Commander H. J. Wunderlich, of Moscow, Idaho, who is supervising Japanese revision of history textbooks, said the elimination of the divinity concept probably will mean rephrasing all current terms for the emperor.

Smallpox Outbreak In Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 17 (AP)—Increasing prevalence of smallpox among Japanese civilians has resulted in a general headquarters order to the Government to vaccinate all civilians employed by the occupation forces in any capacity and to vaccinate all civilians in smallpox areas.

Army Depot Gets Plaque

Yokohama, Jan. 17 (AP)—A meritorious service plaque was presented the 8th Army's 4th Replacement Depot today as Staff Sergeant John E. Hartman, of Lebanon, Pa., became the one hundred thousandth man to be processed en route home.

Huge Trade Profit With Yanks Told

Sydney, Jan. 17 (AP)—An RAAF group captain testified today at the court-martial of another group captain, accused of having illegally sold liquor to American troops, that RAAF men made $6,500 a week trading with Americans at Morotai late in 1944.

Group Captain Clive R. Caldwell, officially credited with the destruction of 27½ enemy airplanes, nine probables and thirteen damaged, is being tried on the first of four charges involving sale of whisky to Yanks.

"Impossible To Check It"

Group Captain Gerald Packer, who was senior administrative staff officer at Morotai, said he and his officers were aware of the trading but it was impossible to check it.

Packer told the court that transactions with Americans included gambling, the manufacture and trade of trinkets and sale of liquor. Later, he said, there was trading in stolen cigarettes.

He testified that at one time troops in the area had £100,000 ($325,000) or more in their possession. An order that caps must be removed from the two bottles of beer issued weekly to each airman at Morotai greatly reduced trading in beer.

Praised Discipline

Packer said he had inspected Caldwell's wing and had a high opinion of his discipline, good order and extraordinary ability as and administrator.

Group Captain W. N. Gibson, senior air staff officer at Morotai, said two flights of Kittyhawks to Darwin brought back loads of liquor. He denied, however, that the flights were organized to get liquor—as the court was told yesterday—stating that the planes had to go to Darwin and carried liquors for canteen stores rather than return empty.

Duke's Aide Blacklisted By Aussie Union

Canberra, Australia, Jan. 17 (AP). The Canberra Trades and Labor Council blacklisted Brig. Gen. Derek Schreiber, chief of staff to the Duke of Gloucester, and demanded tonight that a hotel reinstate Schreiber's former valet as a barkeep under penalty of strike.

The hotel was given until noon Friday to act. The union council asserted that the valet, Ernest Cyril Field, was discharged from the hotel job at the insistence of Schreiber.

"All union labor in three hotels will be called out, no service will be given Schreiber or his wife, and tradespeople will boycott the residence," the labor council said in a statement.

Recall Urged

The council also requested that Prime Minister J. B. Chifley, a Labor party member, expedite the brigadier's return to England because of his "anti-Australian attitude."

The Duke is a brother of King George VI and is Governor General of Australia. Mrs. Schreiber was formerly Viscountess Clive.

A union spokesman said Schreiber influenced the brewery controlling the hotel license to discharge Field and also applied pressure to keep Mrs. Field, formerly the Duke's chef, from obtaining a job. The union said that when Schreiber married Lady Clive, Field asked for more pay or additional help and "there were words" and Field left.

Bomb Blast After Lockout

Buenos Aires, Jan. 17 (AP) — A bomb exploded at the entrance of the Stock Exchange today two hours after the end of the 72-hour nation-wide lockout by which business leaders protested a military government decree raising wages and granting year-end bonuses.

The exchange, meeting place of the Permanent Assembly of Commerce, Industry and Production, which called the lockout, opened the regular time. A heavy police detail that guarded the building after the 2 A.M. explosion was withdrawn.

The blast shattered glass windows within a radius of a block. A policeman was slightly injured by flying glass, but he was the only casualty. The explosion was the only reported violence in the capital.

The lockout started at midnight Sunday and ended last midnight.

Cab Driver Questioned

A taxi driver who said he discharged two men from his cab near the Stock Exchange shortly before the explosion was being questioned. At the time of the blast the building was guarded by two policemen.

At Mar del Plata, a resort, vacationers refused to play roulette at Government-operated tables. Police fired tear gas into the crowd as it left the casino.

Representatives of the Department Stores Association asked Interior Minister Felipe Urdapilleta last night to order extra precautions in order to prevent violence. Urdapilleta promised that all necessary steps would be taken to [illegible] order.

ARGENTINE PARTY FAILS TO NAME CANDIDATE

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 17—(AP) The convention of the National Democrat (Conservative) Party adjourned today without naming a presidential candidate in the Feb 24 election.

Some observers predicted the action would strengthen the chances of Jose P. Tamborini, Democratic Union candidate, who is running against Col. Juan D. Peron, "strong man" of the Argentine military regime.

The Conservatives' failure to name a candidate left their provincial leaders free to support the Democratic Union, representing a coalition of Radicals, Socialists and Progressive Democrats.

Gaspar Dutra Pledges Brazilian Free Press

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 17. (AP)—President-Elect Enrico Gaspar Dutra said in an interview today that the Brazilian press would be completely free under his administration, with a full right to criticize the Government.

"A free press will be a welcome factor to help orientate the administration," General Gaspar Dutra said.

Former President Getulio Vargas during his long administration removed some shackles before his overthrow last October 29. President Jose Linhares, who succeeded Vargas, approved various measures strengthening and extending the freedom of the press. He issued a decree January 11 removing customs duties on newsprint and newspaper machinery.

Patterson Gives Release Views

30.24-357

GROUER

Manila, Jan. 17 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson said today it was necessary to slow down the October-December rate of discharge or the United States would have no army at all by June 1.

Patterson at a press conference stated that nearly 3,500,000 men had been demobilzed the last three months of 1945 and, had the rate been maintained, the American Army would have been only a memory.

The Secretary said the United States has definite, world-wide commitments and it is necessary to maintain an army establishment and agreed entirely with General Eisenhower's demobilization policy.

Confers With GI Committee

He reported that the question of giving overseas veterans extra points in addition to those they had gained before the September 2 freeze "is under consideration." There are no present plans for further consideration of married men or those with less than three children, so far as he knows.

The Secretary conferred two hours in a closed meeting with a nine-man GI committee which bombarded him with questions on why they were in the Philippines. Patterson replied that they were supporting occupation armies in Japan and Korea and that their work was necessary. The United States has vast stores of supplies in the islands which must be serviced pending disposition by surplus property agencies, he added.

May Keep Manila Garrison

Patterson said a final decision on maintaining an American garrison here had not been reached, but "it is pretty well established that there will be a garrison here after (the Philippines are granted) independence."

Asked if United States Army troops here would be used in event of internal disturbances in the tense agrarian area of Central Luzon, the Secretary replied: "I never heard of such a problem" and declined to elaborate.

He also was noncommittal on the question of troop morale in the Pacific except that "it is better in some places than others."

Mass Meeting Postponed

A mass meeting called by Luzon soldiers to protest Eisenhower's demobilization policy was postponed, meantime, on request of Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of army forces in the Western Pacific.

The GI committee said Styer requested the postponement on the grounds a meeting would be premature as the full import of Eisenhower's policy was not understood. The committee agreed to wait until all units receive official copies of Eisenhower's directive.

HAWAII G. I.'S ORDERED TO END ALL AGITATION

Richardson Warns Troops Protesters Face Court-martial.

THREE SOLDIERS CONFINED

Their Actions Since Eisenhower's Explanation Are Under Army Investigations.

Honolulu, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. today ordered court-martial for any soldier or officer in his mid-Pacific command who continues agitation on the demobilization program.

Three enlisted men were confined to quarters pending investigation. Col. Wilson Gaddis, public relations officer, said that no charges have been placed against the trio but their actions since Gen. Eisenhower explained demobilization policy Tuesday are under investigation.

Gaddis named the three as Sgt. Joseph Nahem of Brooklyn, Sgt. David Livingston of New York and Cpl. Herbert Freeman, whose home address was not immediately available. He said Nahem and Livingston had been the principal leaders in rallies protesting the demobilization slowdown.

A directive which Richardson sent to commanders in the mid-Pacific theater stated:

"It has come to my attention that there are certain leaders of enlisted men in this command that are continuing agitation on the demobilization program despite the announcement by Gen. Eisenhower, chief of staff of the Army.

"It is directed that you take full and complete measures to instruct these leaders, both officers and enlisted men, and all under your command that further agitation will not be tolerated.

Enlisted men have had an opportunity to present their grievances which have been met by Eisenhower's announcement and no further mass meetings, agitations or like actions will be permitted. Commanding officers will be held responsible for enforce-court - martial offenders for disobedience of orders."

Copies were sent to Eisenhower and MacArthur.

Met At Labor Canteen.

A headquarters spokesman said the three confined to quarters were restricted "pending investigation of remarks and actions" at a Tuesday night meeting of demobilization protest committee members at the Honolulu labor canteen. He said Eisenhower's speech to Congress was assailed bitterly and plans tentatively were made for a mass meeting to signify dissatisfaction.

Eighty members of the Oahu service men's committee for speedier demobilization met Wednesday night at the labor canteen and unanimously went on record in support of "the forthright and democratic leadership" given by two restricted leaders. They also expressed concern at Richardson's action in restricting the pair.

A cablegram signed by 6,000 soldiers was cabled by the committee to Chairman Johnson of the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee studying demobilization. It expressed dissatisfaction with demobilization policies.

G. I. Gambling Room Closed

Oahu Personnel Commander Denies Games Were 'Cut' as Army Paper Reported.

Honolulu, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—A story in the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes that a small group of soldiers was "making a small fortune" at dice from homeward-bound G. I.'s at the Oahu Army Personnel Center has brought an official Army ban on all forms of gambling there.

Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., mid-Pacific Army commander, issued the ban late yesterday after Stars and Stripes reported "organized gambling goes on nightly with thousands of dollars changing hands."

"Now the men can't even play pinochle," said Col. William Saffarrans, commandant of the center. "I authorized controlled gambling in order to give the men a decent place where they could meet," he told interviewers.

He asserted they formerly gambled in latrines, in barracks and in other places, and: "They are going to gamble regardless of what any one says, and I provided a place where they never had the slightest trouble. Everything was open and aboveboard."

He denied that any one was taking a "cut" from the dice tables.

"It is not true that the games were 'cut.' I had some forty military police watching the tables to see that no percentage was taken."

S/Sgt. Buck Buckwach of Portland, Ore., Stars aand Stripes reporter, said in his published story that each of ten tables had a G. I. taking a cut of the money when he watched games Monday night. He said he figured that about $1,000 was taken from the dice games during the night.

Saffarrans said he would ask the paper to prove its statements that the games were organized.

"Once we caught four airmen who were taking a cut from the game," he added. "They were arrested and reported to their units. That's the last I heard of any one taking a percentage, and I've taken precautions to see that no one did."

The personnel center handles thousands of troops on their way home for discharge, and currently is housing approximately 7,000.

SO HE PASSED UP TEN BIG POINTS

Honolulu, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—The Navy News tells of a certain unnamed sailor who asked George Giokas, yeoman 2/c, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., to help him figure out discharge points.

Giokas obliged and together they listed his qualifications for discharge. The sailor had a dependent, but not knowing a dependent counted ten big points, failed to mention it. He should have been home months ago.

Truman Asks for Decision by Noon On Proposal to End Steel Pay Row; U-E President Offers to Arbitrate

REPORT TRUMAN PROPOSED BOOST OF 18 1-2 CENTS

Steel Union President Expected to Accept Proposal Today.

CONFER EIGHT HOURS

Fairless, Murray Fail to Reach Agreement at Parley in White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—(AP) President Truman wants labor and management's decision by noon Friday on his proposal for settling the steel wage dispute.

It was indicated by one source close to the negotiations, who could not be identified, that the President had suggested a pay boost of 18 1[illegible] cents an hour for the 800,000 CI[illegible] steelworkers poised to strike Mon[illegible]y.

That figure would be a compromise between the 15 cents the United States Steel Corporation has offered, and the 19 1-2 cents the union has been asking.

Acceptance Believed

Those close to the situation tonight expressed belief the union, through its president, Philip Murray, would accept.

The corporation's decision was still a matter for conjecture.

Murray and Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the corporation sought in an eight hour conference at the White House today to achieve agreement.

They were unable to bring their viewpoints into line, whereupon Mr. Truman submitted his proposal.

There was a possibility that the President's proposal included some provision for a steel price increase. Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, who sat in on the conferences, has been represented as ready to approve an increase of $4 a ton, but Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, who conferred with the President yesterday, reportedly was unwilling to sanction a rise of more than $2.50.

The Murray-Fairless negotiations ended after more than eight hours of discussions at the White House yesterday afternoon, last night and this afternoon. These followed an initial White House session last Saturday.

President's Proposal

Charles G. Ross, the President's secretary, gave the following statement to waiting newsmen:

"Mr. Murray and Mr. Fairless came back at 2 p.m. to resume negotiations. At 4 p.m. they were asked to come into the President's office and did.

"They reported they were still in disagreement, whereupon the President, as he said he would do last night in that event, made a proposal.

"They promised to take it under advisement and discuss it with their respective organizations. Mr. Fairless with his board of directors and Mr. Murray with his associates, and report their answer to the President by noon tomorrow."

Ross said that he could not divulge a "word about the proposal" which the President had made.

Fairless and Murray left the White House by different exits. Murray told a reporter he was "not coming back."

The C.I.O. chief, who appeared to be in all ill humor, did not explain whether he meant that he was not coming back today or that the White House discussions were definitely finished.

He had postponed the threatened strike of 800,000 steelworkers, which could cripple reconversion, until 12:01 a.m. on Monday at the President's request pending the negotations. It was originally set for last Monday, and last weekend saw some stoppage of steel production as a consequence.

As Murray and Fairless entered their final discussions today in the cabinet room with Snyder, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach and Dr. John R. Steelman, presidential assistant, Mr. Truman called his steel-fact-finding board into his own office.

Data Asked

Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger of the three-man panel told reporters after a half-hour conference with the President that Mr. Truman had asked for whatever information the board had collected to date.

Feinsinger said he had informed the President that the only data at the board's disposal now is the public records of the industry, records of the old 1944 steel wage case before the War Labor board, and Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on earnings and hours.

The board is scheduled to report its findings and recommendations by Feb. 10, but had delayed hearings during the negotiations.

Fairless left for New York City to report to the board of the steel corporation on the President's proposal. It was indicated that the corporation's reply would be made by letter.

Murray meanwhile called leaders of the General Motors strike and the electrical workers strike at General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse, as well as the top men in his own steelworkers union to a strategy meeting tomorrow morning.

Murray has held several such conferences in preparation for concerted action by the C.I.O.'s three biggest unions.

The strategy session was in addition to his scheduled conferences with members of the steelworkers' executive board.

Electrical Strikers Offer To Arbitrate Pay Dispute

Union Chief's Proposal May Open Way to Settlement as Strike Paralysis Grips Entire Industry.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Albert J. Fitzgerald, head of the C. I. O. Electrical Workers, offered today to submit to arbitration the wage issue in the three-day-old strike of 200,000 workers against three electrical manufacturing firms.

Fitzgerald made the offer before the Senate Labor Committee, where he was appearing as a witness on President Truman's proposal to establish fact-finding boards in labor disputes. Replying to a question by Senator Morse (R.-Ore.), Fitzgerald said that his union never had refused arbitration on its demand for a $2-a-day wage increase. He added that he was willing to have arbitration start from scratch, without regard for prevailing wage increase offers in other industries and the amount requested by the union.

The union offer may possibly open the way for settlement of the strike which has shut down seventy-nine plants of the General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Company and the Electrical Division of General Motors Corporation.

Accuses Companies.

Fitzgerald said that his union had attempted for four months to engage in "bona fide collective bargaining" on its wage demand, but the three companies refused to negotiate. Every conference, he said, was held at the union's request.

Fitzgerald contended that the union was driven to strike "because these companies have combined their forces to prevent a substantial wage increase for their employees and to undermine and destroy their freely chosen collective bargaining agent."

One of the prospective witnesses before the committee is C. E. Wilson, president of General Electric Company. He will be called when the group resumes hearings on the fact-finding bill January 24.

Strike Paralysis Continued.

Meanwhile, the paralysis of a major part of the nation's electrical appliance production continued today.

A spokesman for the striking union — the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, C. I. O.—said today that the strike "remained 100 per cent effective and was gathering community support throughout the nation." The walkout, called in support of the union's demands for a $2 a day wage increase, has shut down operations in seventy-nine plants of General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors in sixteen States.

There was nothing to indicate that negotiations between the three firms and the union might be resumed, a spokesman for the General Electric Company said today. He stated that he knew of no plans for Federal conciliation of the dispute.

In Pittsburgh, T. I. Phillips, vice-president in charge of the giant East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse Corporation, said that at least two months might be required to restore normal production there after the strike ended unless adequate maintenance and supervisory personnel is permitted to pass through picket lines. He charged that the union was "out to wreck both plants of the company and the future jobs of its own members by preventing adequate maintenance and protection for the tools of production."

AUTO UNION HEADS CALLED TO CAPITAL

Murray to Confer with Strategy Committee in Washington.

DETROIT, Jan. 17—(AP) The C.I.O. United Auto Workers' six-man strategy committee, which is directing the union's strike against General Motors corporation, was summoned to Washington tonight by C.I.O. President Philip Murray in a surprise move.

U.A.W. spokesmen said the summons arrived here late today shortly after announcement at Washington that negotiations between the C.I.O. and United States Steel corporation had failed to produce a settlement of the wage dispute.

President Truman immediately submitted to the C.I.O. and steel company a plan for averting a nation-wide steel strike and both sides promised to report their answers to him by tomorrow noon.

The Detroit unionists professed ignorance of the nature of the unexpected parley as their offices hurriedly attempted to make plane reservations for the delegation.

Thomas Heads Group

U.A.W. President R. J. Thomas headed the group, but Walter P. Reuther, U.A.W. vice-president and director of the union's GM division was unable to make the trip because of an eye infection.

T. A. Johnston, assistant director of the union's GM section, replaced him.

A union spokesman pointed out that Murray called a similar meeting of many C.I.O. leaders at Washington on Jan. 3 and that this session preceded the Jan. 10 announcement of a presidential fact-finding board's recommendations in the GM strike.

U.A.W. officials said they did not know if any other C.I.O. leader had been summoned to the Washington meeting.

Richard T. Leonard, director of the U.A.W.'s Ford division, said he hoped to be back here tomorrow in time for a scheduled 2 p.m. (EST) resumption of wage negotiations with that company.

George F. Addes, U.A.W. vice-president, said he would be unable to join his colleagues of the strike strategy committee in the Washington trip because of other union engagements here.

In addition to Thomas, Johnston and Leonard, those making the trip are Richard T. Frankensteen, U.A.W. vice-president and Norman Matthews, director of the union's Chrysler division.

Rumors Spread

The unexpected summons came after a day of rumors of impending development in wage negotiations between the Ford company and the union, whose representatives held another brief meeting today.

The rumors stemmed from the remark of a union participant in the bargaining session that the U.A.W.-C.I.O. group had held a caucus over a "top drawer secret pertaining to wages."

What the secret was, however, was carefully guarded both by the union and management representatives.

The union, which originally demanded a 30 per cent wage rate increase from Ford, General Motors and Chrysler Corp. has asserted a willingness to settle the entire industry dispute on the basis of the 19 1-2 cents an hour increase recommended by the presidential fact-finding board. This would be an average of 17 per cent for workers of the three companies.

Ford Makes Offer

Ford, however, has countered with an offer of a 17 1-2 cents an hour, or about 14 1-2 per cent above its present hourly rate; GM has rejected the fact-finding board proposal and renewed an offer of 13 1-2 cents or about 11 per cent. There have been no negotiations between the union and Chrysler for several weeks. So far as could be determined today there have been no further contacts between GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. since the corporation rejected the fact-finding panel's recommendations last week. The union has announced it will revert to its 30 per cent increase demand if C[illegible] does not reconsider its rejection by next Monday.

Speculation regarding the "secret" injected into the Ford wage negotiations ranged all the way from the possibility of wage recessions on both sides to conjecture that company demands for "security" may have been satisfied.

Fact Finding Board to Study Pay Fight in Meat Industry

Labor Secretary to Meet Again Today with Union Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — (AP) Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, seeking to settle the meat strike, conferred jointly and separately with the disputants today and asked them to return for further meetings tomorrow morning.

The conferences, which Federal officials had hoped earlier might produce an agreement in the two-day-old strike, developed instead into "exploratory sessions."

Both A. F. L. and C. I. O. representatives reported afterward that nothing new had developed and that Schwellenbach appeared to be seeking information. They said the secretary had not asked a return to work while government fact-finding proceeds.

Names Committee of Three

Schwellenbach appointed a three-man fact-finding board this afternoon to investigate the wage dispute and report in 30 days.

The big five meat packing companies — Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Morrell — apparently joined in informing Schwellenbach that they would be unable to grant the union's wage demands without a price increase. All agreed, however, to cooperate with the fact-finders.

The fact-finders are Edwin E.

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Witte, chairman, former public member of the War Labor board and head of its Detroit regional board; Clark Kerr, chairman of the WLB meat-packing commission, and Chief Justice Raymond W. Starr of the Michigan Supreme court.

The conferences got off to a quarrelsome start when the C. I. O. and A. F. L. representatives objected to the presence of an unaffiliated union.

Patrick E. Gorman, general secretary of the A. F. L. Meatcutters and Butchers Workmen, told Schwellenbach that officials of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers had no right to attend.

Gorman said members of the brotherhood are not on strike. His position was supported by representatives of the C. I. O. United Packinghouse Workers.

Will File Strike Notice

Don Mahon, president of the brotherhood, said his organization represents 50,000 packinghouse workers and plans to file a 30-day strike notice if Schwellenbach fails to reconcile the wage dispute.

Meanwhile Rep. Jenkins of Ohio, chairman of the Republican Congressional Food Study committee, blamed the OPA for the strike.

"Both management and labor know that the single point at issue is an adjustment of meat prices so that the industry can afford to pay its employes higher wages," Jenkins told the House.

"The price of all meat products is rigidly controlled by OPA and is held down virtually to the 1936 level. The responsibility for this situation and the responsibility for correcting it is squarely up to the government."

Complicating the situation were the differing demands of the unions.

The C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers, claiming 193,000 members on strike, held out for a general wage increase of 17 1-2 cents an hour immediately to be followed by negotiations on demands for an additional 7 1-2 cents.

A.F.L. Ready to Settle

The A.F.L. Amalgamated Meat cutters and Butchers Workmen, representing 70,000 strikers, has agreed to settle for a 15-cent hike. It urged the C.I.O. union to do likewise but received no reply.

Both of these stands represented a scaling-down of the unions' original demands for a 25-cent rise.

The packinghouses, however, offered no more than a 10-cent increase. Earl W. Jimedson, president of the A.F.L. union, said this was "very inadequate."

The unions also failed to get together on the strike itself in Los Angeles. There the C.I.O. struck the four major packers who handle 35 to 40 per cent of the meat supply. But the A.F.L. union announced that its members in 26 independent packinghouses will work longer hours to increase production in what it called an "emergency."

There were empty pens, however, in most of the country's stockyards, and reports indicated meat supplies probably will be exhausted within two to 10 days. Production slumped as much as 75 per cent in the big Chicago yards. Livestock arrivals at 12 leading midwest markets yesterday totalled 17,700 head compared to 118,849 a week ago.

CONGRESS SPURS ACTION ON LABOR

House Committee to Have Scheduled Bill Ready on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) Spurred on by mounting industrial strife, Congress took the first steps today toward speedy action on strike control laws.

Amid cries that "the heat is on" from President Truman and the voters, the legislators made these moves:

1. The House Labor Committee decided to complete action before next Tuesday on some type of labor legislation.

2. Senator Eastland (D-Miss) subsubmitted a motion that the Senate discharge its labor committee from further consideration of Mr. Truman's proposal for fact-finding boards to settle major industrial disputes. The motion is to be voted on at the next Senate session.

Surprise Move

But a surprise move that brought a bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee before the Senate threatened to delay action on fact-finding.

Eastland told a reporter he would make his motion tomorrow. But even if the Senate votes to take the fact-finding measure from the labor committee, he said it must wait until FEPC is disposed of. Southern opponents have said they will filibuster FEPC to death.

Acting Chairman Randolph (D-WVa) of the House group declared that it will vote either Monday or Tuesday on Mr. Truman's propo-

committee hopes to send some type sal, or on substitutes or enlargements of it.

Randolph told the House that the of labor dispute measure to the floor next week, so "Congress can make a decision."

Before agreeing by a voice vote to complete action by Tuesday, the committee defeated by a 7 to 7 tie vote a substitute for the President's plan.

Under Mr. Truman's proposal the fact-finding boards would be given legal authority to make recommendations for settlement of disputes. The boards would have power of subpoena and during 30 days of their deliberations strikes would be declared illegal.

Under the substitute, which was offered by Rep. Landis (R-Ind), the subpoena authority and the "no-strike" ban would be removed from the bill.

Rep. Hoffman (R-Mich), speaking in support of the Landis motion, said it would be acceptable to labor leaders and management alike with the two most controversial sections stricken out.

Hoffman declared "the heat is on for action and I'm getting tired of being kicked around."

Landis Wants Speed

Landis added that "they're writing my office to do something" and said "The President has called on us to act."

The committee vote came by surprise during a hearing on legislation dealing with the U. S. Employment Service. Several members protested that Landis' motion was "highly irregular" and attempted to have it ruled out of order. Randolph asserted, however, that it was the committee's duty to vote.

The agreement to speed up action was a reversal of a committee decision in December to continue fact-finding legislation hearings on "a broader and more extensive basis."

The Senate Labor committee made a similar decision and it went ahead today with its hearings with no reference to the Eastland motion.

Randolph told the House that members of his group "feel very deeply it is our individual and collective responsibility to act courageously on these problems."

Previously he has announced his support of the fact-finding policy, but has suggested that the President's plan be employed only as an emergency device during the reconversion crisis.

Flood of Debate

Meanwhile, a flood of debate on the strike question continued to rage.

Rep. Church (R-Ill.) told the House "I regard these fact-finding suggestions as socialistic."

Rep. Savage (D-Wash.) warned that new legislation should "not crush labor or it will lead to Communism."

Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) asserted "It is time the House quit stalling and acted."

Smith added:

"We have reached a crisis that will determine whether the government is to be run by and for all of the people, or by and for a handful of ambitious, power-drunk labor leaders.

"Will Congress act courageously to correct the abuses which have grown up under the labor laws it has created? Or will it cringe and crouch under the tongue-lashings and intemperate abuses of such blustering, blundering bullies as Philip Murray, Walter Reuther, James Caesar Petrillo and the like?"

Ford Contract Still Pending

Detroit, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company and the CIO United Auto Workers, 2 cents an hour apart in their wage dispute, failed to break their deadlock in another bargaining session today, but will meet again tomorrow.

Today's session, second of the three previously scheduled for this week, was described as "friendly" by participants. They agreed to meet tomorrow at 2 P.M.

After about an hour's discussions with Ford representatives today, the union group held a caucus over what a spokesman called "a top-drawer secret pertaining to wages." He declined to give any details.

Shortly thereafter the bargaining session was adjourned.

The company, whose offer of a 17½-cent-an-hour raise was rejected by the union, was believed to have no intention of increasing the amount to 19½ cents as suggested by President Truman's fact-finding board in the General Motors Corporation wage dispute. A similar amount was demanded by the union's Ford negotiators.

Company Security Issue

Instead, informed sources agreed, the company would try to get some definite pledges from the union on company security. Its latest wage offer last Friday linked the proposed raise to "workable agreements with the union" on company security and worker productivity.

Meanwhile, in Washington, National Labor Relations Board officials termed "unfounded" UAW-CIO objections to the appointment of Gerald D. Reilly as trial examiner in the union's charges against G.M. under the National Labor Relations Act. NLRB Chairman Paul M. Herzog said, "The hearing will proceed with Mr. Reilly presiding."

Ford-G.M. Dispute

G.M. President C. E. Wilson denied a statement by John S. Bugas, Ford industrial relations director, that Ford's average pay was 9 cents an hour higher than G.M.'s.

Wilson said General Motors paid an average hourly rate of $1.20 in September, 1945, to its automotive production worker in the Detroit area. He said Bugas estimated the G.M. rate at $1.12 compared to $1.21 which he said Ford paid.

Wilson said the $1.12 figure included plants engaged in non-automotive work.

Bugas, in a statement explaining Ford's 17½-cent raise offer, had estimated that raise would put Ford workers' pay seven cents an hour over that of G.M. workers even if G.M. gave the raise recommended by the fact-finding board.

MACARTHUR WARNS AGAINST SLASHES IN PACIFIC FORCES

Says Contemplated Cuts Would Weaken Controls in Japan and Korea.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Congress received from Gen. Douglas MacArthur today a warning that any attempt to cut Pacific forces below the 400,000 strength contemplated by July 1 would "weaken to a dangerous degree" military controls over Japan and Korea.

A cable from the Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, containing this warning, was laid before a Senate committee by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff.

Eisenhower appeared before the special Senate Military subcommittee to explain further the Army's demobilization policies, which he had outlined to an informal session of Representatives and Senators on Tuesday.

Eisenhower told the committee the telegram from MacArthur had come in code and for this reason his exact words were rearranged.

MacArthur reported there were 1,168,000 soldiers under his command in December, that this will be reduced to 660,000 by January 20 and then gradually cut to 400,000 on July 1. This would include the 200,000 in Japan and Korea.

Johnson Notes Difference.

Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) interjected that Eisenhower had told the meeting Tuesday that Army forces in the Pacific Theater would be cut to 375,000 by July 1, or 25,000 less than MacArthur's estimate.

Eisenhower said this represented an adjustment in air force totals, adding that MacArthur's command covered all troops for Japan, Korea, the Philippines, the Marianas, and Hawaii.

The MacArthur message gave assurance that his command would follow Eisenhower's new order for return of men with 45 points or thirty months service by April 30, and of those with 40 points and twenty-four months by June 30.

Loss of key men, MacArthur added, already has hindered such operations as signal communications.

In outlining additional demobilization steps, Eisenhower told the committee he had:

Directed all theater commanders to "get down to rock bottom" by releasing every possible surplus man and officer.

Ordered a halt to all mass demonstrations by soldiers against demobilization delays.

Directed Army inspector generals to visit all Army installations and listen to individual complaints of all "junior officers and men" who believe they are not essential and being retained."

Eisenhower's return to Capitol Hill coincided with a demand for slashing the Army close to its 1919 size.

A Tip to Eisenhower.

Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) noted that 285,000 men would be released under the MacArthur schedule between January 20 and July 1 and asked if these men are needed now.

Eisenhower said they are busy handling billions of dollars' worth of surplus goods and closing out bases. Then, Eisenhower reminded Senators that if the flow of volunteers and drafted men into service is reduced the Army may simply have to "walk away from this" surplus property at some points.

Johnson asked about the possible effect of expanding the present draft to older men and lowering physical qualifications for both volunteers and selective service men.

Eisenhower said he had nothing to do with fixing the top draft age at 25 years or any other "change in standards under selective service."

"It is your responsibility, General, if I may say so," Johnson told Eisenhower and then read

extracts of the selective service act.

Johnson said that Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, was in "Army uniform" and thus under Eisenhower's orders.

Eisenhower commented that he recently had taken over the post as Chief of Staff and remarked "You may be advising me of some authority I didn't know I had."

Johnson, urging the irreducible minimum in Army strength, said he thought it could get along July 1 with a million men. This compares with 931,422 in the ranks on the same date in 1919.

The Army has been planning for 1,500,000 men by July, but Johnson told reporters he considers that figure about 500,000 too high. Eisenhower informed Congress Tuesday that the Army's strength on January 1 was 4,200,000, compared with the V-E Day peak of 8,300,000.

Eisenhower is scheduled to deliver a radio address on the subject of demobilization at 9 P. M. (Eastern standard time) tomorrow.

Eisenhower Wants 1,500,000.

Johnson's proposal for a postwar Army close to the 1919 size ran counter to Eisenhower's statement Tuesday. The general said then that the War Department was taking a big chance in lowering Army strength to 1,500,000.

However, the subcommittee of which Johnson is chairman entertained hopes of selling the chief of staff some different idea both on the Army's size and demobilization.

He suggested that both selective service and the Army liberalize physical standards and accept thousands of men previously rejected because of minor physical disabilities, such as flat feet. "Men with flat feet make good policemen," he commented jokingly.

INSPECTORS SENT TO SPUR ARMY

RELEASE PROGRAM

WASHIIGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower disclosed today he has banned any further GI demonstrations but ordered inspectors to "every camp and post" to see that his latest demobilization order is followed.

The chief of staff, appearing before a Senate Military Subcommittee investigating demobilization, said there was no use in further demonstrations by soldiers demanding immediate release.

"I have advised all commanders that the time for that is past," he declared.

Inspectors Sent

Eisenhower told the committee he had ordered representatives of the inspector generals department to visit each installation to observe the progress of demobilization. These men also have been told to make themselves available for questioning or complaints.

Commanders have been advised to be certain that the way is open for all complaints or requests from soldiers to go up through channels to their commanders, he added.

Eisenhower read to the committee a message from General Douglas MacArthur in answer to a request by Eisenhower in December that troop requirements be pared to the bone.

MacArthur expressed complete agreement and gave this summary of his situation: troop strength in the Pacific Ocean area, including occupation forces, was 1,168,000 on December 1; it will be about 660,000 on January 20; a steady reduction is planned to bring it down to about 400,000 on July 1.

This 400,000 figure was higher than the recently announced total of 375,000 planned strength for July 1 in the Pacific. It was explained later at the War department that MacArthur had prepared his figures before the departments announcement of the 375,000 troop strength for July 1 and that the latter figure will prevail.

Any speed-up beyond that rate of demobiliaztion said MacArthur would retard the roll up of bases and "weaken to a dangerous degree our control over Japan and Korea" during the critical spring months.

Eisenhower's second appearance on Capitol Hill in three days evoked a discussion as to who is responsible for fixing draft policies. It was touched off by an assertion of Chairman Johnson (D.-Colo.) of the sub-committee that "it wasn't necessary for General McNarney to criticize Congress." The commander of the American zone of occupation in Germany mentioned Congress last week in connection with the failure of draft boards to provide sufficient replacements.

"Congress has nothing to do with it," Johnson told Eisenhower.

The general contended he had nothing to do with determining changes in draft standards, including age limits.

"It is your responsibility, general, if I may say so," Johnson replied.

Aide Questioned

The committee questioned Eisenhower and his personnel chief, Maj. Gen. Willard Paul, regarding the recruiting campaign and why more civilians could not be used in closing out army installations.

Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) asked why the Army did not use civilians instead of combat troops in some of its demobilization activities. For the only time during the day, the former Allied supreme commander bristled.

"If there's anyone in this world who has got the undying interest of the combat soldier at heart, I'm that man," Eisenhower said, leaning forward as he spoke. "I've commanded more American soldiers than any other man. I'm working for them now."

Then he sat back, grinned, and asked the committee to "forgive me for making a speech."

ARMY COURT INQUIRY URGED

Hawaii Martial Law Study Also Proposed In Senate

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—A Senate investigation of the Army and Navy courts-martial systems and the administartion of wartime martial law in Hawaii was proposed today.

Chairman McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for the inquiry by his committee. The resolution was referred to the Judicial Committee for consideration and will be taken up Monday, McCarran said.

The resolution directs "a full and complete study and investigation of the operation of the courst-martial systems of the Army and Navy both within the United States and abroad, and of the prisons, jails and other places of incarcerationor confinement of Army and Navy prisoners."

Emphasis On Six Points

Particular emphasis, McCarran said, would be placed on:

1. Alleged miscarirages of justice.

2. Whether vairations in courts-martial systems in different theaters of operations constitute "denial of due process or of equal protection of law in violation or derogation o fthe Constitution of the United States."

3. Whether punishments "are unduly excessive."

4. Alleged lack of uniformity in punishments.

5. Whether present court-martial pr[illegible]ures are desirable and proper.

6. Any desirable improvements in the systems.

The Hawaiian investigation would include inquiry into "suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, peonage, involuntary servitude and other infringement of constitutional rights of civilians."

Sentence Called Severe

McCarran said in an interview he and other committee members have received many complaints about courts-martial and conditions in Hawaii under martial law.

He said he was particularly disturbed by reports that young officers with no legal experience had bee nassigned as defense, counsel for soldiers accused of crimes punishable by death.

"Sentences for minor offenses have been exceedingly severe," he continued. "The sentence to 30 years imprisonment recurrs over and over again. Those who impose sentences seem wedded to the expression '30 years.'"

"Cigar Clerk" Defense Lawyer

One complaint, he said, is that "a soldier accused of murder is defended by a lieutenant whose only vocation prior to entering the service was cigar clerk."

"That same cigar clerk was counsel for several soldiers convicted and executed," McCarran asserted.

The chairman said the committee probably will not review individual cases, but will "review processes and procedure in courts-martial by which these conditions were brought about."

Approval by the Senate is needed before the inquiry can begin.

FERGUSON ASKS CHURCHILL FACE HAWAII INQUIRY

Republican Member Wants More Information on British Agreement.

KIMMEL ON STAND THIRD DAY

Says He Felt Pacific Fleet's Duty Was to Lead Attack, Not Defend Islands.

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) proposed today that former Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain, who arrived in Florida this week on vacation, be asked to appear as a witness before the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

Ferguson, a member of the committee, told his colleagues he was not satisfied with the information that had been received concerning the Atlantic Charter conference. This was a meeting of President Roosevelt and Church at sea in August, 1941, after which they issued the so-called Atlantic Charter.

Ferguson said there had been testimony that an agreement was reached at the conference that the United States and Britain would take parallel action and warn Japan against further aggression.

Kimmel States Views.

Meanwhile Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel said today that he had never felt that the Pacific Fleet was based at Pearl Harbor to defend Hawaii, but was there to conduct offensive operations in the event of war with Japan.

The 1941 fleet commander made the statement in telling investigators about the "war warning" he received from the Navy Department on November 27, 1941, ten days before the Japanese struck the base. The warning, he said, added little, if anything, to previous messages.

This was no warning of a surprise attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor, he contended, adding: "This cure-all for every deficiency that might have accrued to Washington in this matter did not have that effect on me."

When Kimmel said that he had never seen the term "war warning" used in a naval message before, Committee Counsel Seth Richardson asked why Kimmel didn't ask Admiral Harold R. Stark, then chief of naval operations, what was meant by the "extraordinary term."

"That is the trouble," Kimmel replied, "I did not consider it an extraordinary term."

Lacked Submarines.

Because of this, he said he was not influenced to order the fleet to drop all training and to go on an all-out security basis.

Why didn't he ask Stark to help him make the decision as to when to drop training and put security measures into effect, Richardson asked.

Kimmel replied that Stark had testified that he had not intended for the fleet commander to halt his training program. It was a serious decision to make, Kimmel said, adding: "I never conceived that the Pacific fleet was placed in Hawaii to defend Hawaii. I thought it was placed there to conduct offensive operations if there was war with Japan."

Kimmel told the committee that he had insufficient submarines to conduct a patrol in all directions from the Hawaiian island of Oahu and felt that he could not afford to place surface units on patrol in an arc to the north and west of Pearl Harbor. The Japanese struck from the north.

"We had no unimportant surface units that we could afford to sacrifice," he said. "If they had been put out, they would have been destroyed by the attacking force."

Japs Used Wooden Fins.

Earlier Kimmel revealed how the Japanese succeeded in launching aerial torpedoes in the shallow waters of Pearl Harbor, a feat which Navy experts in 1941 considered impossible.

Detailing his own account of the disastrous Japanese raid against the naval base, he said that the Nipponese simply attached wooden fins to old-style torpedoes to do the job.

"That was the device the Japanese used," Kimmel said, "a device that all the brains of our Navy Department who had been working on the problem had been unable to discover."

He added dryly: "The solution to any problem seems easy after you have the answer."

Previous testimony had disclosed that the officials intrusted with the defense of the naval base had felt relatively secure against aerial torpedo attacks since they knew of none that would operate successfully in the shallow water there. The average depth of that anchorage is 30 feet, with 40-foot channels.

Third Day on Stand.

Kimmel has testified that damage against ships at the base probably would have been slight if the Japanese hadn't been able to use the torpedoes.

In Kimmel's third day on the stand, Richardson asked whether he had ever complained about "the plethora of warnings and forebodings" which came out of Washington relative to the possibility of an attack in the Pacific.

Kimmel said he was glad to have them, but did not understand them to mean he was to go on an all-out alert basis and jettison his fleet training program. He said he tried to visualize all possibilities, not just probabilities.

He said that while he did not make any formal protest against retaining the fleet at Pearl Harbor, he did point out the vulnerability of the base. He said he once told President Roosevelt that the only defense against an air attack there was not to have the fleet in port when enemy

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planes came over.

Richardson cited a dispatch from Naval Operations to all district Naval commanders pointing out that the Axis powers frequently began attacks on Saturdays and Sundays. Kimmel said he never saw the communication until some time after the attack.

Call Signals Changed.

Richardson turned to the fact that the Japanese changed the radio call signals for their warships on November 1 and again on December 1, 1941. Navy witnesses have testified that because of these changes, American naval intelligence, which monitored Japanese calls, was uncertain prior to December 7, 1941, of the whereabouts of many major Japanese ships.

Richardson said he had received from the Navy an intelligence report submitted to Kimmel on December 1 and had found this sentence underlined with red: "The fact that service calls lasted only one month indicates an additional progressive step in preparing for active operations on a large scale."

The Admiral said he did not recall whether he had underlined the sentence, but that he certainly had seen the report.

'Fleet Offensive, Not Defensive,' Kimmel View

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"Didn't Warn Against Surprise"

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"This cure-all for every deficiency that might have accrued to Washington in this matter did not have that effect on me."

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"Not Extraordinary," He Says

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Reports He Lacked Subs

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Wooden Fins On Torpedoes

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An Afterthought

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Questioned About Warnings

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Refers To Dispatch

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Sentence Underlined

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The Admiral said he did not recall whether he had underlined the sentence, but that he certainly had seen the report.

When Richardson referred to the unlocated Japanese ships as a "lost fleet," Kimmel protested.

"So far as I was concerned there was no lost fleet," he said. "There were ships we were unable to identify."

FILIBUSTER HALTS SENATE WORK ON IMPORTANT BILLS

Breaks Out After Surprise Motion to Take Up FEPC Measure.

ASSAILED BY GEORGE

Southerners Stand Ready for Long Debate Against Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — (AP) A full-fledged filibuster of unforeseeable duration broke out in the Senate today following the adoption of a surprise motion to take up the controversy-packed FEPC bill.

These were some of the results:

1. All other legislation was hobbled.

2. Senator Walter George of Georgia asserted that "free men" on the Democratic side of the aisle would refuse to follow the administration in the matter.

3. Senator Eastland (D-Miss) — starting to talk for "two years if necessary," — questioned whether President Truman is "competent" to handle his job if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

The measure which has been endorsed repeatedly by Mr. Truman, would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to police industry, labor unions and the government against discriminations on account of race, color or creed.

Bilbo to Speak

Senator Bilbo (D-Miss), an old hand at filibustering, told a reporter:

"This bill is so vitally against the interests of the people of the United States and so manifestly unconstitutional and unAmerican that I propose to exercise my right to speak twice on the bill"—he paused —"30 days at a time."

Senator Overton (D-La) predicted without elaboration that the FEPC bill itself would not be discussed "tomorrow—or tomorrow—or tomorrow." He forecast that some "entirely new subject matter" would be on tap when the Senate meets again.

The bill cannot be displaced by a minority, but the discussions of the speakers do not have to have any particular connection with the matter at hand.

Under the parliamentary situation, the FEPC bill is due to come up again tomorrow after the expiration of the "morning hour"—no later than 2 p. m. Meanwhile Eastland is expected to take advantage of the general business period just after the Senate reconvenes to call for a vote on his motion to discharge the labor committee from further consideration of the fact-finding bill for labor disputes. But the labor bill itself will have to wait on the FEPC matter.

Senator Chavez (D-NM) had served notice before Christmas that he intended to call up the measure. A similar bill now is tied up in the House Rules committee.

When Chavez actually made the motion, less than a third of the senators were present. Senator Hill of Alabama, the Democratic whip, jumped to his feet to observe that it was his understanding that the New Mexico senator intended to discuss the bill today, but that he would delay his motion until later.

Flareup Occurs

"The senator is mistaken," Chavez replied coldly, "the motion stands."

Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) then was on his feet calling attention of the presiding officer to the fact that when a motion is made under the conditions which prevailed, it is not debatable.

LaFollette said that because the motion was made before 2 p. m. in what is called the Senate's "morning hour" for the consideration of new business, it could not be debated. This interpretation was sustained and the roll was called.

Two Republicans, Senators Bushfield of South Dakota and Millikin of Colorado, voted with 15 Southern Democrats against the motion. Twenty-two Democrats, 26 Republicans and LaFollette favored it.

Then the Southerners exploded.

George protested that there had been an understanding that no controversial matters would be brought up until Congress receives President Truman's State of the Union message, now delayed until next Monday. Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky), headed off the introduction of bills last Monday with that plea.

"I criticize the Democratic party for bringing this up under explicit conditions that no controversial matter was to be brought up at this time," George declared.

"My party can take any course it will," the Georgian continued, "but there are men on my (Democratic) side who are free men. They will not follow the party on this."

George said he thought the "very life of the nation" now is at stake because of industrial strife brought about by strikes. Congress ought to be doing something about that, he said, adding:

"This is notice to the American people that the Senate has no concept of the responsibility resting on it."

Chavez replied, "God help the Democratic party unless some of its members support this measure."

Senator Olin Johnston (D-S.C.) then arose to express the belief that the Senate action "will cause trouble and probably will cause riots here in Washington and other cities."

Crowd Hisses

Eastland called attention to the crowd in the galleries, asserting that "a bunch of fanatics and Communists are down here from New York city trying to stampede the Senate into an unconstitutional measure."

Spectators hissed as Eastland referred to "Communists."

That led Eastland into discussion of the effect of the FEPC move on strike control legislation.

"At least half of the organizations supporting this," Eastland said, "are Communist Front organizations. The American people should know they are strong enough to sidetrack anti-strike legislation in Senate and bring up FEPC."

Eastland did not get a full test of his staying powers today.

The Senate quit for the night on motion of Senator McKellar (D-Tenn.) while he was in full swing, but he said the adjournment resolution automatically gave him the floor when the issue comes up again tomorrow.

While the uproar sounded in the Senate a group of FEPC supporters visited Federal officials and congressmen in an attempt to force action on the measure.

A group paraded up and down in front of the Capitol Towers apartment building where Senator Bilbo lives.

Bilbo was not at home.

Reached at his Senate office, the Mississippian commented, "I'm used to it. I've been picketed every afternoon since the 14th of October."

Martin Criticized

A delegation from organization claiming to represent 709,000 members sought unsuccessfully to confer with Rep. Martin (R-Mass.) in an effort to promote permanent Fair Employment Practices legislation.

Muriel Hall, New York, a member of the 32-member delegation, said Martin, minority leader of the House, refused to grant the group a five-minute audience.

After waiting in a corridor adjoining Martin's office for two and one-half hours, the group, through Miss Hall, issued a statement.

In it, the Republicans were accused of blocking a discharge petition which, if signed by a majority of the House, would force consideration of FEPC legislation.

"By failing to act on this petition Rep. Martin and the Republican party stand exposed as supporting discriminating practices in employment," the statement said.

The delegation was part of a group of 500, who appeared at the Capitol in a demonstration for FEPC action. Leaders said they represented organizations from Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massa-

chusetts, Connecticut and Puert Rico.

One group representing the National Negro congress called o Acting Secretary of State Dea Acheson in the interest of an anti discrimination clause in the chai ter of the United Nations.

100% MARGIN FOR SECURITY DEALS RULED

Act Aimed At 'Primary Source Of Inflation Danger,' Says Eccles

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board today raised th margin requirements for stock exchange trading to 100 per cent, effective Monday.

The drastic step, designed to check speculation and curb inflation, will have the effect of halting any more dealings by the public "on margin" on the stock exchanges.

Persons who want to buy or sell listed securities will now have to post 100 per cent of their market value with the brokers. The requirement has been 75 per cent since last July 5, when it was raised from 50 per cent.

50% For "Specialists"

The order also means that where dealers heretofore could lend customers 25 per cent of the value of the securities in their accounts for further trading, after Monday there can be no more such loans.

The order likewise affects any loans made by banks where securities are collateral and the proceeds are to be used for trading. But loans for other purposes are not affected.

The margin requirement for "specialists"—the men on the exchange floors who do the actual buying and selling of certain securities in executing brokers' orders—was set at 50 per cent.

In the case of persons who have existing margin accounts with brokers, the new ruling requires tha whenever securities held as collateral are sold the proceeds must be applied on the indebtedness. Otherwise existing accounts and loans are not affected.

Expressions Of Concern

The measure follows several expressions of concern by Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, and other officials over widespread market activities by small traders which the officials termed speculative.

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, called at the White House recently to discuss the market with President Truman. The President told reporters that Schram had said there was no inflationary danger on the exchange.

Comment By Brokers Here

Representatives of local stock-brokerage houses last night predicted that putting security dealings on a cash basis would not "break" stock market prices, but would instead drive much "venture" money to other fields, notably for the purchase of real estate and merchandise.

C. T. Williams, Jr., of C. T. Williams & Co., Inc., said:

"There is no mistaking the purpose of the move—it is an anti-inflation step. Likely it will have a temporary psychological effect. The best that can be said for it is that it represents affirmative action.

Move 'To Talk Market Down'

"At the same time the mere taking of the step indicates high authorities believe the market will go higher. It is a move to 'talk the market down.'

"The intelligent speculator may hereafter act more carefully, and in the long run the run-of-mine buyer may be frozen out, but buying by the latter class has been in negligible volume."

George Mackubin, of Mackubin, Legg & Co., said:

"This action was not unexpected. Those who have striven to control inflation by regulation have raised the margin successively from 2 to 50 to 75 per cent and now to 100 per cent. With each control measure the stock market swept to higher levels.

"A Big Mistake"

"What we now will have is that money will be driven into other forms of speculation. Therefore, I feel the move to be a big mistake.

"What has happened is that so many regulations have been drafted that the natural laws of supply and demand are no longer permitted to function.

"What must be done is to stimulate production at a profit. Profits have been knocked out by regulations which have not pegged rising labor costs; therefore, producers have stopped producing. The scarcity of material proves that, and the mad scramble for materials in short supply simply adds to the vicious circle of inflation."

Tax Matter, Cahn Says

Frank B. Cahn, of Frank B. Cahn & Co., agreed with observers in the financial world here that "so far as local houses are concerned the results fo eliminating margin buying altogether will be negligible."

In the case of the house he heads, Mr. Cahn declared "margin accounts are one and a half per cent of what they were in 1933."

Mr. Cahn declared: "The market has climbed largely because of the workings of the capital gains tax and the cut in excess profits taxes.

"Speculation in real estate is already rife. This action will increase it, and in many localities it is on a scale comparable to that in Florida real estate in 1926."

"Measure Won't Avail Much"

Claude W. Wilhide, of Baker, Watts & Co., expressed the belief:

There is so much idle money that people want to put to work that the new measure won't avail much. Every step taken so far to curb inflation has lessened the supply of stocks on the market. Most houses have been on a cash basis for months. I can't see that this latest move wil help curb speculation."

Harry M. Sheely, of Harry M. Sheely & Co., said:

"Marketwise the move will have but little effect in the long pull. Temporarily it may depress prices.

"The market indicates clearly that we had much more inflation than is generally recongized and that there is more to come. After all the market is a very accurate barometer of conditions."

Red Troops Already There

Meanwhile, Government officials here in a position to know, said that Russia already has sent in troops with "bag and baggage" and their families—apparently for a long stay. Agreement upon Russia occupation of these islands, stretching like a scimitar across the entrance to the sea of Okhotsk, was reached at the Potsdam conference.

Back in the last century there was some dispute between Russia and Japan as to the ownership of these barren islands, but in 1875 Moscow officially recognized Japan's title to the Kuriles.

Truman Word Recalled

It appeared likely that President Truman had the Kuriles in mind Tuesday when he told his news conference it was not necessarily true that the United States would be alone in seeking independent control of former enemy-held islands.

But it remained at least temporarily uncertain whether Russia would lay its claim to the Kuriles formally before the United Nations, as the United States plans to do with key Pacific bases won in the war.

Three courses apparently are open for ultimate disposition of the Kuriles:

1. Settlement by a separate Russo- Japanese treaty.

2. Action at a peace parley in which all the Allies against Japan would participate.

3. Inclusion in a United Nations general settlement on the future status of Pacific islands formerly held by Japan.

Russia's Expected Stand

In all three cases, it seemed certain that Russian will argue as great a justification for sole tenancy of the Kuriles as that of the United States for other Pacific island bases.

This country at least publicly, has not listed the Kuriles as among the islands regarded as necessary to its defense. Naval quarters, however, have expressed belief that some of the Japanese operations against the Aleutians originated from this chain of islands. Japanese installations on the Kuriles were bombed by air and pounded from the sea heavily during the latter part of the war.

Reds 'Occupying' Kuriles; Troops Bringing Families

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Russia was reported today to be establishing herself firmly in the strategic Kurile Island chain flanking the approaches to Siberia.

It was from a rendezvous in these foggy Japanese islands that Admiral Yamamoto's fleet set out in late November, 1941, for its attack of Pearl Harbor.

Whether a peace settlement will decree the permanent amputation of the Kuriles from the Japanese empire still remains to be decided.

RUSSIA REQUESTED U. S. LOAN IN 1945

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 — (AP) The State department said tonight that Russia had requested a loan from the United States in January, 1945, but had made no formal renewal of that bid since then.

A department official issued a statement to newsmen after Secretary of the Treasury Vinson had told a news conference he understood that the Soviet government had sent a note on the subject of the loan.

"Secretary Vinson's remark that he understood a message had been received by the State department some time ago requesting a loan from the Soviet government undoubtedly referred to a message from Ambassador Harriman in January last year," the official said.

He referred to W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador to Moscow.

"At that time," the official said, "we were obliged to inform the Soviet government that there were no funds available in the Export-Import bank and that furthermore, there were legislative impediments to granting any loans which we hoped to have rescinded."

The legislative impediments were certain clauses in the legislation setting up the Export-Import bank which prohibited U. S. loans to countries in default on previous financial obligations.

The World War I obligations of the Czarist Russian government to the U. S. were never paid by the Soviet government.

The State department official said that last August, after Congress voted additional funds for the Export-Import bank and rescinded the legislative impediment, the U. S. informed Russia it was prepared to discuss a request for a loan.

Since that time, the only approach made by the Russians was in an informal discussion between Soviet officials in Washington and Leo T. Crowley, former chairman of the board of the Export-Import bank, the official said.

Although the official gave no figure on the original Russian loan request, it was widely understood that the Soviet government desired $6,000,000,000.

7 Germans To Aid In Navy Research

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Seven German scientists and engineers who participated in the development of the Nazis' terrible V-bombs are coming to this country to aid in research on similar United States weapons.

The Navy said today they will help install and start operation of a wind tunnel in research at the naval ordnance laboratory in White Oak, Md. They are due this month.

Equipment for the tunnel was shipped from Kochel, Germany, late last year after its capture by Allied troops.

Much of it, including the world's largest device for measuring air density by optical means, the Navy said, has never been duplicated outside Germany.

The Navy added that the research is aimed at development of guided missiles that can travel faster than the speed of sound—about 700 miles an hour.

The Germans are being brought to this country under escort and will work under contract with the Navy for a limited period, the Navy said. They will receive salaries which will be sent to their families in Germany and the Navy will provide lodging and meals.

They will be admitted to the United States as disarmed aliens and not as prisoners of war.

An additional six German scientists and engineers are expected at a later date.

The Navy said names of the Germans, selected after interviews with navy scientists, could not be disclosed.

EIGHT NATIONS ASKED TO AID U.S. REPORTERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—(AP) The United States has requested the governments of eight countries to facilitate reporting by American newspapermen and radio correspondents in areas receiving UNRRA assistance, the State department announced today.

The requests were forwarded by Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson in accordance with the provisions which Congress put in the last appropriations act for UNRRA, requesting President Truman to assist American press and radio representatives in their reporting of UNRRA activities abroad.

In its message, the State department asked the various governments in the interest of better understanding between peoples that they take appropriate measures permitting reporters to investigate and report "fully without censorship on the utilization and distribution of UNRRA supplies and services."

The department also requested that it be informed of the measures taken by each country, Albania, Russia, Poland, China, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Yugoslavia, so that it may report them to Congress.

Ley's Brain Found Defective In Lobes Guiding Social Sense

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—A post-mortem examination of the brain of the Nazi suicide, Dr. Robert Ley—the Hitler-appointed dictator over all the German working people—has disclosed a long-standing brain disease "sufficient . . . to have impaired (his) mental and emotional facilities."

This was learned today from scientists of the Army Institute of Pathology, a division of the Army Surgeon General's office.

They have just completed "whole" and microscopic studies of the brain of the Hitler henchman and "labor front" leader who directed seizure of trade unions in the Reich, helped conscript German youth for labor and sought to pump the philosophy of Nazidom into all working people.

Going On For Years

One of the Institute of Pathology scientists said the disease process had been going on "for years" in the brain of Ley, who, in 1933, avowed the Nazis' purpose to regiment German labor by declaring in a speech to workers:

"It is you whom we (the Nazi party) want; we will not let you be until you stand with us in complete, genuine acknowledgment."

Ley hanged himself last October rather than face trial as a war criminal and his brain was flown here from Germany for study shortly afterward.

Cause Remains Obscure

The scientists declared the Ley brain "discloses a long-standing degenerative process of the frontal lobes"—the part of the brain which controls emotions and thinking. They said the exact cause of the degeneration "remains obscure," but they added it was "definitely not caused by bacteria."

"The degeneration," they wrote,

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"is of sufficient duration and degree to have impaired Dr. Ley's mental and emotional faculties, and could well account for his aberrations (unsoundness) in conduct and feeling.

"Normally, the frontal lobes are requisite for complex types of thinking and for a proper development of the 'social sense,' and they exercise a restraint on emotional impulses."

Rest Less Affected

The frontal lobes constitute approximately one third of the entire brain. The army scientists said the rest of Ley's brain was "relatively less affected" by the disease —"not sufficiently so to have affected the faculties controlled by the rest of the brain."

The gross appearance of the brain, they said, resembles that seen in brains affected by syphilis, but they declared no microscopic evidence of syphilis was found.

They said, too, that the type of degeneration found "is sometimes seen in those addicted to alcohol, but proof that alcohol in itself is a causative factor is completely lacking."

Cannot Be Laid To Accident

The report added that "the disease process cannot be ascribed to an alleged airplane accident."

Major Douglas M. Kelly, of San Francisco, an army neurologist who studied Ley when he was alive, had been quoted as saying in Nuernberg that the frontal lobe of Ley's brain was damaged—"probably caused by an airplane crash in 1917 over the Western front while Ley was an aerial observer."

But the institute investigators declared that the damage was too "symmetrical" and extensive to have been dead long ago."

They said brain damage from an injury which a person survives usually is concentrated in "a focal point."

Would Have Died Long Ago

Major Webb Haymaker, of the Army Medical Corps and neuropathologist on the institute's staff, said that "if the damage we have found had been caused by an air plane accident, Ley would have been lead long aga."

Haymaker, who is on leave of absence from the University of California, added:

"The degenerative process disclosed in the examination had been going on for a long time. I would say for years, but would not hazard an estimate of how many without further evidence based on any clinical findings that might have been made on Ley during life.

Seat Of Inhibitions

"Ley's brain is one that probably had not functioned normally. The part of the brain most affected is the part, really, that makes man civilized. It's the seat of our inhibitions—the control center that keeps most people from committing acts of violence.

"It's the part that gives us our 'social' or 'moral' sense—the sense of the fitness of things—and enables us to have sympathy with fellow man.

"Thus, impairment of that part of the brain through disease or injury usually makes the sufferer lose his sense of relative values. The individual usually is given to self-glorification and may even regress to infantile levels of conduct. He may become grandiose in his ideas. Such an individual doesn't want $500—he wants $5,000,000."

Possibly Inherent Weakness

Asked if there were any theories as to the cause of a degenerative process such as that described in Ley's case, Haymaker declared:

"One theory is that some inherent constitutional weakness of the individual leads to a premature degeneration of part of the brain, just as, in some individuals, the blood vessels harden prematurely to produce the disease we know as arteriosclerosis.

"Sometimes, postmortem examination of aged persons reveals a degenerative process of the brain, but in those cases, these degenerative changes extend equally over the entire brain—and are looked upon as the normal process of aging. In Ley's case, the degeneration is largely centered in one part of the brain, and it, therefore, is abnormal."

TRUMAN APPROVES RETURN OF JACKSON

Washington, Jan. 17 (A. P.),—President Truman issued an order today which will enable Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief American prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crime trials, to return to this country and leave to others the prosecution of secondary crimes.

The order authorizes Jackson to proceed against the secondary offenders before United States military or occupational tribunals and empowers him to designate a deputy chief of counsel, with responsibility to organize and plan the prosecution of charges of atrocities and war crimes other than those now being prosecuted as case No. 1 in the international military tribunal.

The order also provides that when Jackson vacates his war trail duties his powers shall be vested in a chief of counsel for war crimes to be appointed by the United States military governor for Germany or by his successor.

The Supreme Court recently deferred arguments in three important cases until Jackson could resume his place on the bench. Yesterday in the House Representative O'Hara (R.-Minn.) criticized the appointment of any Federal or Supreme Court judge to a post requiring absence from their judicial duties.

Friends of the justice have indicated that he wishes to get back to the tribunal by March.

GI's And The General's Jeep

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Representative Rees (R., Kan.) told the House today that GI's on a small South Pacific island have been ordered to salute empty jeeps bearing the white stars of generals.

"I thought the House should know," Rees said, "that it has gotten to the place where our boys must not only salute officers but their empty jeeps as well."

Read Into Record

Rees declined to say where the order was issued, but read it into the *Congressional Record* as follows:

"All army vehicles bearing the white star of a general officer will be saluted whether it is occupied by a general or not. The vehicle will be saluted if it passes a soldier on the street or if the vehicle is stationary and the soldier passes it. The soldier will also salute all officers riding in a vehicle. When saluting, the soldier should turn his head in the direction of the vehicle or officer and look directly at the object of his salute. All salutes should be rendered wholeheartedly with snap and precision and in a military manner."

Public Relations Men Explain

Public relations officers at the War Department said last night, "Soldiers only salute the general's insigne because the general is always supposed to be inside when it is displayed. When the general gets out, it is the driver's duty to cover the stars."

The same is true for general's flags sometimes carried at the front of vehicles carrying general officers, it was said. As soon as the general leaves the vehicle, the flag is supposed to be cased.

Cotton For Japan To Be Sent Soon

Washington, Jan. 17 (AP)—Hope of beginning shipment of raw cotton to Japan within a month was expressed in State Department quarters today as part of a broad program to assist peoples of former enemy countries to feed and clothe themselves.

The plan constitutes an extension to Japan of a policy laid down December 10 by the State Department, in which this Government expressed its intention to give Germany a chance to get its peaceful domestic industries back on their feet.

In explaining the proposed cotton shipment to Japan, officials said that it was designed primarily to carry out the Army's objective of providing the materials to try to prevent "disease and unrest" among civilian populations in occupied territories.

CHURCHILL CHATS WITH GEN. SMITH

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 17.—(AP) Winston Churchill, proclaimed "in excellent health," talked over the momentous events of D-day and thereafter with Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith today and then went for a motor ride which delayed his comment on a proposed invitation to testify before the Pearl Harbor investigating committee.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) proposed that the famed British war leader here for a victory vacation, be invited to appear as a witness. Ferguson, a committee member, told colleagues he was not satisfied with the information that had been received concerning the Atlantic Charter conference.

The announcement of the Atlantic Charter followed a meeting of Churchill and the late President Roosevelt at sea in August, 1941.

Churchill and his host, Col. Frank Clarke, Canadian steamship and woodpulp official, received Gen. Smith, former chief of staff to Gen. Eisenhower, at Clarke's North Bay road home where the former prime minister is vacationing.

Mrs. Churchill was off on a shopping tour along fashionable Lincoln road, often described as Miami Beach's Fifth avenue—mentioned occasionally now as Miami Beach's Oxford street.

The three men had lunch at home and chatted of momentous days that saw Nazism shrink in power and finally collapse.

Clothed Millions; Can't Find a Suit

West Palm Beach, Fla., Jan. 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Brehon Somervell, who clothed and fed the Army during the war, is having a tough time today at the job he knows best—trying to get a suit.

The General wants an outfit he can wear around Hobe Sound, now that he has retired from active service. The former head of the Army Service Forces said that he had no plans for the future, and his main immediate concern was reflected in a wistful query.

"You don't know a good tailor who will fix me up with a suit of civvies, do you?"

REFUGEES LEAVE HAVEN AT OSWEGO

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 17.—(AP) Ninety-two Europeans, the vanguard of some 900 fugitives from Nazi persecution who were "duration guests" of Uncle Sam stepped across the border today as legal residents.

They were brought here in three buses from the Fort Ontario refugee shelter, Oswego, N. Y., where they had arrived from Italy in August, 1944, many bearing the scars of concentration camps.

They were a cheerful, well-dressed group which presented a sharp contrast to their somewhat tattered condition upon their first arrival from overseas.

Carl Sehan, who was a Yugoslavia representative of an American moving picture company for 11 years, said he would "try and get a job" with that company and declared that his "grandest wish" was to become an American citizen.

All were brought here to comply with immigration laws requiring that visas be obtained on foreign soil.

The remainder of the refugees will be brought here in similar groups every few days until all who desire are admitted under regular immigration quotas. Relatively few have expressed a wish to return to their homelands.

Prior to the issuance of a Presidential order authorizing the procedure, all were in the United States only for the "duration." The National Refugee service, the American Christian Committee for Refugees and the Catholic Committee for Refugees provided corporate affidavits which guaranteed that none of the new immigrants would become public charges.

Nazi 'Sound Gun' Tests Cut Short by End of War

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, Md., Jan. 17—(AP) A "sound gun," using sound waves to kill a man in 30 to 40 seconds, was under experimental development by the Nazis in a last-minute effort to stave off defeat, an Army ballistics expert told the nation's leading supersonics scientists today.

Col. Leslie E. Simon, director of the ballistics research laboratory at the Aberdeen Proving ground, disclosed the existence of the device, development of which was cut short by Allied victory. Some 300 supersonics experts attended the conference, sponsored by the Navy but held at Aberdeen because of the many testing devices here.

Research on the project, Col. Simon said, was ordered by Professor Albert Speer, Nazi munitions minister. German scientists later told Americans, Col. Simon added, that they felt chances for its success were slim.

24,500 Troops Arriving On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Forty-two transports, carrying more than 24,500 service men are scheduled to arrive today at three East and six West Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Borinquen, from Le Havre: 1,298 troops, including 2d Battalion of 334th Infantry Regiment; 784th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company.

U.S.S Lake Champlain, from Southampton: 5,255 troops, including parts of 318th and 319th Infantry regiments of 80th Division; 163d General Hospital; 437th Ordnance Company; 7th Traffic Regulation Group; 815th Signal Service Company; 6th Medical Depot Company; 232d Station Hospital.

U.S. Victory, from Bremen: 1,513 troops, including 29th Quartermaster Company; 3,689th and 3,889th Quartermaster Trucking Companies; 346th Ordnance Company.

Henry Wilson, from Antwerp: 109 miscellaneous troops.

Boston, Newport News

At Boston—Miscellaneous on following:

Arlie Clark, from Antwerp: 34.

William Jennings, from Antwerp: 33.

At Newport News—Blommersdijk: no troop information.

Frisco And Portland

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Allendale, from Manila: 1,135.

Bering Strait: 204 navy.

Dawson, from Guam: 914.

Vigilance, from Pearl Harbor: 76 navy.

Waupaga, from Pearl Harbor: 10 navy.

George Flavel, from Manila: 1,003 army.

Allegheny Victory: 20 army.

LST 1,082: 41 navy.

LST 1,096, from Pearl Harbor: 180 navy.

LST 1,196, from Pearl Harbor;

48 navy.

LST 905, from Pearl Harbor: 65 navy.

LST 1,068, from Pearl Harbor: 45 navy.

PCS 1,460: 28 navy.

AT PORTLAND—Edgecombe, from Leyte: 1,837 miscellaneous personnel.

Los Angeles, San Diego

AT LOS ANGELES—Dauphin: 1,918 miscellaneous personnel.

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on following:

Escort Carrier Halinin Bay: 1,109.

Destroyer Baldwin: 181 navy.

LCI's 320, 397, 438, 460, 463, 727, 728, 753 and 118: 70 navy.

Minesweepers 111 and 109 and patrol craft 620: 114 navy.

LST 67: 20 navy and Coast Guard.

LSM 307: 11 navy.

Tacoma And Seattle

AT TACOMA—Miscellaneous on following:

Florence Nightingale, from Korea: 1,963 army.

Hamblen, from Okinawa: 1,953 army.

AT SEATTLE—Miscellaneous on following:

Marine Jumper, from Manila: 3,242 army.

Henry Failing, from Alaska: 195 army.

merely a technicality, since the container was sealed six days ago in the Library of Congress in Washington and had not been opened here.

A shipment tag on the container was labeled:

"On his Britanic Majesty's Service—His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., &c.—Foreign Office, London.

Commodore Bissett declared that the charter was "the most precious thing" with which he had ever been entrusted. In reply to a question, he said that he was not including the thousands of United Nations troops the Queen Elizabeth has carried during his eight months as the liner's master.

The charter was brought from Washington to the British Consulate here and moved to the liner at Pier 90, North River, yesterday. After many photographs of the presentation were taken, it was locked in the ship's safe. The Queen Elizabeth is scheduled to leave for Southampton today. After reaching England, the historic document will be returned to Lincoln Cathedral.

One of the four existing copies Chiefs of Staff permitted the charter and the other historical objects to be returned to the Library of Congress and put on display. Facsimiles had been exhibited in their absence.

The Lincoln Cathedral copy is said to be the finest of the existing parchments. The 731st anniversary of the signing of the charter by King John at Runnymede Meadow, England, will occur next June 15.

Magna Charta, Here Since 1939, Put Aboard Britain-Bound Liner

Lincoln Cathedral Copy, One of Four in Existence, Was Brought Here for Fair and Kept at Fort Knox in War

In a ceremony in the main lounge of the liner Queen Elizabeth, the Lincoln Cathedral copy of the Magna Charta, which was brought here in August, 1939, was turned over to the liner's master yesterday to be returned to England.

Sealed in a zinc-encased wooden box, the document was accepted by Commodore Sir J. G. P. Bissett from Sir Francis Evans, British Consul General in New York. Commodore Bissett then signed a receipt which read:

"Tin box alleged to contain The Magna Charta."

Sir Francis explained that the use of the word "alleged" was of the Great Charter, the Lincoln Cathedral parchment was brought here on the liner Queen Mary for exhibition at the New York World's Fair, where it was estimated 10,000,000 persons saw the document. In November, 1939, with Britain at war, the historic document was turned over to the Library of Congress for safekeeping for the duration.

Soon after America's entry into the war in 1941, the charter, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and the Gutenberg Bible were moved secretly to Fort Knox, Ky.

In September, 1944, with the threat of enemy air attacks on this country diminished, the Joint

AYOCA

STRIKES AT A GLANCE (210)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) NEW AND CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES IDLE 886,000 WORKERS, HIGHEST NUMBER IN RECENT YEARS.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAYS HE WILL MAKE PROPOSAL "IN PUBLIC INTEREST" IF PRINCIPALS IN THREATENED STEEL STRIKE FAIL TO REACH AGREEMENT ON WAGE ISSUE TODAY; CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY AND BENJAMIN FAIRLESS IN FINAL MEETING TO DISCUSS HOURLY WAGE INCREASES FOR 800,000 STEELWORKERS WHO SCHEDULED TO STRIKE MONDAY. UNION ASKING 19 1/2 CENTS, CORPORATION OFFERING 15 CENTS.

MEAT PACKING--LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS MEET WITH MAJOR PACKERS AND AFL AND CIO UNION LEADERS INVOLVED IN NATION WIDE STRIKE IN MEAT INDUSTRY IN EFFORTS TO END WALKOUT OF 263,000 PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS; AFL UNION READY TO LOWER WAGE DEMANDS; MEAT SUPPLIES SHRINK AS KIVESTOCK RECEIPTS DWINDLE.

COMMUNICATIONS--NEW THREAT OF NATIONAL TIE-UP OF TELEPHONE SERVICE AS SIX INDEPENDENT UNIONS REPRESENTING 58,000 WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY EMPLOYES CONFER TO CONSIDER STRIKE ACTION.

AUTOMOTIVE--CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AND FORD MOTOR COMPANY, NEAR AGREEMENT ON WAGE ISSUE, RESUME CONTRACT DISCUSSIONS IN DETROIT; UNION STANDS BY DEMAND FOR PAY BOOST OF 19 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR, TWO CENTS MORE THAN FORD OFFER, WHICH REJECTED; NO BREAK INDICATED IN STRIKE OF 175,000 CIO WORKERS AT GENERAL MOTORS.

MS709ACS

A8WX

PMS BUDGET (350)

MILK

BY OVID A.MARTIN

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT IS SCHEDULING A SERIES OF MEETINGS WHICH MAY RESULT EVENTUALLY IN HIGHER MILK PRICES.

THESE INCREASES -- POSSIBLY MONTHS AWAY -- WOULD BE TWO CENTS A QUART DURING THE SPRING AND SUMMER AND THREE CENTS A QUART DURING WINTER MONTHS.

THE FIRST OF THE HEARINGS WILL OPEN AT NEW YORK TOMORROW. THE SECOND WILL BE HELD FOR THE BOSTON MILK MARKET NEXT MONTH.

SIMILAR SESSIONS ARE PLANNED IN MOST LARGE CITIES WHERE DAIRYMEN'S PRICES ARE REGULATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT UNDER FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS.

TOMORROW'S GATHERING COMES A WEEK AFTER IT BECOMES KNOWN THAT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON IS URGING AN IMMEDIATE HIKE OF SIX CENTS A POUND IN OPA BUTTER PRICE CEILINGS IN AN EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE GREATER PRODUCTION.

THE MILK PRICE HEARINGS WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT ON WHAT IT DESCRIBES AS DAIRY INDUSTRY PROPOSALS TO RAISE PRODUCER PRICES OF FLUID MILK WHEN THE GOVERNMENT'S $525,000,000 A YEAR DAIRY PRODUCTION SUBSIDY PROGRAM IS ENDED.

BUTTER FIGHT, ANNOUNCED IN NOVEMBER THAT THE DAIRY SUBSIDY PROGRAM WOULD BE DISCARDED BY JUNE 30.

DAIRYMEN SUPPLYING NEW YORK ARE ASKING THAT WHEN SUBSIDIES END, THEIR PRICES FOR MILK SOLD TO CONSUMERS BE INCREASED FROM THE PRESENT YEAR-AROUND FIGURE OF $3.70 A HUNDRED POUNDS TO $4.66 FROM APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER AND TO $5.06 FROM OCTOBER THROUGH MARCH. THIS WOULD FIGURE OUT AT TWO AND THREE CENTS A QUART.

30.24-365

A69CX
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (280)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES IDLE 886,000.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN SUBMITS UNDISCLOSED PROPOSAL FOR AVERTING SCHEDULED STRIKE OF 800,000 STEELWORKERS MONDAY. PHILIP MURRAY, CIO PRESIDENT, AND BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT OF U.S. STEEL CORP., DEADLOCKED IN THEIR WHITE HOUSE NEGOTIATIONS ON WAGE ISSUE. PROMISE PRESIDENT REPLY BY FRIDAY NOON ON PROPOSAL, WHITE HOUSE SAYS.
MEAT--SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH ATTENDS CONFERENCE WITH UNION AND PACKERS IN EFFORT END NATIONWIDE MEAT STRIKE; APPOINTS FACT-FINDING BOARD TO CONSIDER WAGE DISPUTE.
LEGISLATIVE--HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE DECIDES TO COMPLETE ACTION BY TUESDAY ON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING BILL; SENATOR EASTLAND (D-MISS) SAYS WILL FILE SENATE MOTION TODAY TO DISCHARGE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION FACT-FINDING LEGISLATION. HOWEVER, UPPER CHAMBER MUST DISPOSE OF PENDING BILL FOR PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE BEFORE TURNING TO FACT-FINDING.
COMMUNICATIONS--FEDERAL CONCILIATION SERVICE ANNOUNCES SETTLEMENT REACHED IN WASHINGTON TELEPHONE STRIKE WHICH HAMPERED LONG DISTANCE CALLS IN CAPITAL FOR EIGHT DAYS. STRIKE NOTICES ON BEHALF OF TELEPHONE WORKERS IN INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, WASHINGTON,D.C., NEW YORK AND MARYLAND FILED WITH LABOR DEPARTMENT UNDER TERMS SMITH-CONNALLY STRIKE ACT.
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES--ALBERT J.FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT OF 200,000 STRIKING ELECTRICAL WORKERS SAYS UNION WILLING TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION OF WAGE DEMANDS.
AUTOMOTIVE--CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY SUMMONS CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS SIX-MAN STRATEGY COMMITTEE TO CAPITAL IN SURPRISE MOVE, AFTER RECEIVING UNDISCLOSED "PROPOSAL" FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF STEEL DISPUTE. FORD AND UAW MEET WITHOUT REACHING WAGE AGREEMENT AND SCHEDULE NEW CONFERENCE FOR TODAY.
TRUCKING--THIRTEEN SENATORS ASK PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO SEIZE MIDWEST TRUCK LINES TO END 60 DAY AFL TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE.
P/QZ802PCS

A125WX
WASHINGTON, JAN.17-(AP)-SIDNEY HILLMAN SAID AFTER A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE TODAY HE WILL LEAVE NEXT WEDNESDAY TO HELP MAKE A STUDY OF LABOR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.
HILLMAN WILL BE THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON A STUDY COMMISSION SET UP BY THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF WHICH HE IS A MEMBER. OTHERS ON THE COMMISSION WILL REPRESENT RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE. THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE MADE TO THE OCCUPYING POWERS.
HILLMAN DISCUSSED THE PROSPECTIVE STUDY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY AND ASKED ALL POSSIBLE COOPERATION TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.
VH1154P

A12CNY

(17)

LONDON, JAN.17-(AP)-A U.S.ARMY COURT MARTIAL TRYING NINE ENLISTED MEN AND TWO OFFICERS ON CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO PRISONERS AT THE LICHFIELD REPLACEMENT DEPOT TODAY REJECTED A JUDGE ADVOCATE'S CHALLENGE OF ITS AUTHORITY TO ORDER CHARGES PREPARED AGAINST THE FORMER CAMP COMMANDER.

MAJ.RICHARD D.KEARNEY, STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE LONDON AREA OFFICE, PRESENTED THE CHALLENGE IN A LETTER.

DECLARING IT DID NOT "FEEL IT WAS ABLE AT THIS TIME TO ALTER ITS ACTION," THE COURT REQUESTED THAT THE LETTER BE RETURNED TO KEARNEY.

KEARNEY HAD SAID THE COURT EXCEEDED ITS AUTHORITY IN ORDERING THE PREPARATION, FOR ITS CONSIDERATION, OF CHARGES OF SUBORNATION OF PERJURY, INTIMIDATION OF WITNESSES, CONSPIRACY AND DERELICTION OF DUTY AGAINST COL.JAMES A.KILIAN OF HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE DEPOT.

THE DEFENDANTS IN THE CASE ARE BEING TRIED SEPARATELY. SGT.JUDSON H.SMITH OF CUMBERLAND, KY., IS AT PRESENT BEFORE THE COURT.

THE ACTION OF THE COURT, WHICH ALSO HAD ASKED THAT A CHARGE OF PERJURY BE PREPARED AGAINST MAJ.RICHARD E.LOBUONO (CAPS L AND B) OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WAS DESCRIBED AS "HIGHLY IRREGULAR" IN KEARNEY'S LETTER.

EV1023AES

LONDON, JAN. 17--(AP)--THE BRIDES OF U.S. SOLDIERS MAY TRAVEL HOME ON THE LINERS AQUITANIA AND ILE DE FRANCE AS WELL AS THE ARGENTINA

AND QUEEN MARY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

A CUNARD-WHITE STAR LINE OFFICIAL SAID THE AQUITANIA AND ILE DE FRANCE HAD BEEN PROPOSED FOR CONVERSION TO THAT PURPOSE. CANADIAN MILITARY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE TWO SHIPS WOULD NOT BE RELEASED FROM THE CANADIAN TROOP CARRYING SERVICE BEFORE MARCH.

JAN 18 1946

APR WEILS 01637 CCC 1210P

SOUTHAMPTON, ENG., JAN. 17-(AP)-THE ENGLISH WIDOW AND SEVEN-MONTH-OLD SON OF CAPT. WILLIAM B. MCCLELLAN OF WORLAND, WYO., RECEIVED TODAY THE SILVER STAR WHICH HE WON FOR GALLANTRY WITH THE U.S. NINTH DIVISION IN NORTH AFRICA. MCCLELLAN WAS KILLED IN FRANCE EARLY LAST YEAR.

COL. SHERMAN L. KISER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 14TH PORT, GAVE THE DECORATION TO THE WIDOW. SHE SAID SHE HOPED TO VISIT RELATIVES OF HER HUSBAND IN WYOMING SOON.

THE HAGUE, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT ASKED THE GOVERNMENT TODAY TO APPOINT A FACT-FINDING COMMISSION FROM BOTH CHAMBERS TO VISIT THE REVOLT-TORN NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

THE MOTION WAS APPROVED 49 TO 30 AND OFFERED BY A CATHOLIC MEMBER, WHO ARGUED THAT PARLIAMENT DOES NOT COMMAND SUFFICIENT FACTS ON WHICH TO BASE AN INDEPENDENT OPINION ON THE CONDUCT OF DR. H. J. VAN MOOK, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE INDIES.

VAN MOOK IS EN ROUTE TO BATAVIA BEARING THE LATEST GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR SOLUTION OF THE INDONESIAN CRISIS.

DR. J. H. A. LOGEMANN, MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TERRITORIES, SPOKE AGAINST THE MOTION, DECLARING HE COULD NOT SEE CLEARLY WHAT PURPOSE THE COMMITTEE WOULD SERVE. HE SAID HE FELT IT'S APPOINTMENT WOULD MAKE CERTAIN PRESSURES ON THE GOVERNMENT INEVITABLE.

30.24-367

A77
VIENNA, JAN 17-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 300 AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN AUSTRIA HAVE APPLIED TO MARRY AUSTRIAN GIRLS OR DISPLACED PERSONS SINCE THE BAN ON SUCH MARRIAGES WAS LIFTED BY U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS JAN. 2. ABOUT HALF THE PROSPECTIVE BRIDES ARE DISPLACED CZECHS, POLES AND YUGOSLAVS.
J925PES

BERLIN, JAN. 17--(AP)--HERMAN MEISTEGEL MEISTER, DIRECTOR OF THE BERLINE
STADT KONTOR (CENTRAL BANK), WAS ORDERED DISMISSED FROM HIS POST TODAY
THE ALLIED KOMMANDANTUR'S INTENSIFIED DE-NAZIFICATION DRIVE.

EXAMINATION OF MEISTER'S RECORD DISCLOSED HE WAS A FOUR-YEAR M
OF THE SA (STORM TROOPS), AN ACTIVE SUPPORTER OF THE NAZI FLYING CO
REICHSBANK DIRECTOR FROM 1939 TO 1945.

THE AMERICAN-SUPPORTED PURGE HAS RESULTED IN DISMISSAL OF A NU
NAZIS OR NAZI SYMPATHIZERS ORIGINALLY APPOINTED OR TOLERATED BY THE
SIANS, FIRST OCCUPIERS OF BERLIN. NOW THE RUSSIANS ARE ACCEDING TO
DISMISSALS UNDER KOMMANDANTUR RULES, WHICH REQUIRE UNANIMOUS ACTION

A160
NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 17-(AP)-MINISTER PRESIDENT WILHELM HOEGNER CHARGED TODAY THAT NAZIS DISENFRANCHISED BY AMERICAN MILIT
OVERNMENT EDICT WERE PERSUADING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES TO BOYCOTT THE LOCAL ELECTIONS JAN. 27.
HOEGNER SAID THERE WAS NO ORGANIZED UNDERGROUND CAMPAIGN BUT TH THE NAZI EFFORTS CONSTITUTED THE MAIN REASON WHY ABOUT 40 PER CENT OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTERS IN BAVARIA WOULD NOT VOTE.
THE MINISTER PRESIDENT SAID ALSO THAT MANY GERMANS FEARED THAT THE NAZIS MIGHT AT SOME LATER DATE REGAIN POWER AND PUNISH THEM FO "BACKSLIDING" INTO DEMOCRACY.
WE116PES

FRANKFURT, JAN. 17 - (AP) - THE U.S. ARMY BEGAN SERVING A HOT NOON MEAL TO ITS 12,000 GERMAN CIVILIAN EMPLOYES IN THE FRANKFURT ENCLAVE THIS WEEK IN A PROGRAM THE ARMY SAID WAS DESIGNED "TO INSURE GREATER WORKING [illegible] AND TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF WORKERS."

BUCHAREST [illegible]7-(AP)- A JOURNALISTIC WAR OF WORDS, WITH ANGLO-AMERICAN DEMAND FOR PRESS FREEDOM IN ROMANIA POSSIBLY AT STAKE, RAGED IN BUCHAREST TODAY OVER AN INCIDENT INVOLVING YOUNG KING MIHAI.

THE FORMER OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER ARDEALUL, WHICH SUPPORTS DR. JULIU MANIU'S NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY, HAS BEEN SUSPENDED FOR 15 DAYS FOR AN ALLEGEDLY ANTI-SEMITIC ATTACK YESTERDAY ON A COMMUNIST PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER WHICH IT ACCUSED OF INSULTING THE KING.

THE PROVINCIAL NEWS PAPER SAID ITS DESCRIPTION OF MIHAI AS A "DEGENERAT SOVEREIGN," WHICH BROUGHT ON THE ATTACK, HAD RESULTED FROM A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR, BUT THAT ARDEALUL HAD IGNORED A SUBSEQUENT CORRECTION NOTING THAT IT HAD MEANT TO USE A WORD MEANING "LITTLE LORD" OR "DANDIFIED LOAFER."

COMMUNIST AND OTHER GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTING BUCHAREST NEWS PAPERS SAID ARDEALUL'S "VENOMOUS" ATTACK CENTERED ON THE PROVINICAL NEWS PAPER'S JEWISH EDITOR.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY: "THE SO-CALLED DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN THIS ARTICLE REVEALED THEIR CHAUVINISTIC, ANTI-SEMITIC, ANTI-SOVIET CHARACTER AND GAVE AN EXAMPLE OF HOW UNFETTERED FREEDOM OF PRESS WOULD BE USED IN ROMANIA."

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JAN. 17 - (AP) - THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGEN CIFRA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO MINISTERS OF THE WAR-TIME FRENCH VICHY GOVERNMENT AND TWO OTHER MEN WHO FLED FROM FRANCE WITH PIERRE LAVAL HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT CUSTODY.

THEY WERE MINISTER OF JUSTICE MAURICE GABOLDE, MINISTER OF EDUCATION ABEL BONNARD, HIS BROTHER, EUGENE BONNARD, AND PAUL NERAUT, WINE MERCHANT.

THE AGENCY SAID ABEL BONNARD WAS ILL AND CONFINED TO BED.

IN AN INTERVIEW, THE MEN TOLD CIFRA THEY WERE THANKFUL FOR FAVORS OF T SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THAT THEIR PLANS WERE INDEFINITE.

LAVAL, CHIEF OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, FLED TO SPAIN LAST MAY AND WAS EXPELLED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN JULY. HE THEN FLEW TO AUSTRIA WHERE HE SURRENDERED TO AMERICAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT LINZ. RETURNED TO FRANCE AND TRIED FOR TREASON, HE WAS CONVICTED AND EXECUTED IN OCTOBER.

PRAGUE, JAN. 17--(AP)--A DIVORCE GRANTED DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION, DISSOLVING A JEWISH-ARYAN MARRIAGE, WAS HELD INVALID BY A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DISTRICT COURT TODAY, BUT OFFICIALS SAID IT WAS NOT CERTAIN WHETHER THE CASE WOULD SET A PRECEDENT. THE COURT HELD THE DIVORCED PARTY RETAINED INHERITANCE RIGHTS.

A62
ATHENS, JAN. 17-(AP)-SEVEN PERSONS WERE REPORTED SLAIN TODAY IN POLITICAL STRIFE IN THE SOUTHERN PELOPONNESUS AND AT ASTAKOS IN NORTHWESTERN GREECE.
A DISPATCH TO THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ORDER SAID AN ARMED BAND HAD SHOT TO DEATH THE CHIEF OF A MONARCHIST ORGANIZATION, HIS SIX-YEAR-OLD SON AND TWO OTHERS AFTER DRAGGING THEM FROM A BUS NEAR SPARTA. AT ASTAKOS THREE BROTHERS OF A COMMUNIST EXECUTIONER WERE REPORTED KILLED BY RELATIVES OF PERSONS EXECUTED DURING THE CIVIL STRIFE LAST DECEMBER.
JR736AES

MOSCOW, JAN. 17-(AP)—THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DECLARED TODAY THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE UNO HINGES LARGELY UPON THE COOPERATION OF THE GREAT POWERES "WHO SHOULDERED THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE WAR AND WHO HAVE TAKEN UPON THEMSELVES THE PRINCIPAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR

JAN 18 1946

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JAN 18 1946

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JAN. 17 - (AP) - THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY CIFRA ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TWO MINISTERS OF THE WAR-TIME FRENCH VICHY GOVERNMENT AND TWO OTHER MEN WHO FLED FROM FRANCE WITH PIERRE LAVAL HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT CUSTODY.

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AS2
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JR736AES

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30.24-369

PRESERVING AND DEFENDING THE PEACE."

"OF COURSE," THE PAPER ADDED, "THIS DOES NOT IN ANY WAY CONTRADICT THE TASK OF COLLABORATION BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNO.

"REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATES GATHERED IN LONDON CANNOT FAIL TO UNDERSTAND THAT NO MATTER HOW GOOD THEIR RESOLUTIONS ARE, ALL THE BEST INTENTIONS MAY REMAIN ONLY FINE HOPES WITHOUT ADEQUATE CONCRETE MEASURES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

A97

MOSCOW, JAN. 17-(AP)-A SOVIET ECONO I. LEMIN, COMMENTED IN PRAVDA TODAY THAT CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES "HAVE SHARPENED AND THE SPHERE OF THESE CONTRADICTIONS IS EXPANDING" DESPITE EFFORTS ON THE PART OF BOTH TO AVOID A SHARP COLLISION.

THE UNITED STATES IS FACING THE POSSIBILITY OF HAVING 19,500,000 UNEMPLOYED, HE SAID, AND THIS PROSPECT IS CAUSING "AN EXCEPTIONAL RUNNING AFTER FOREIGN MARKETS."

LEMIN SAID BITTERNESS EXPRESSED IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS OVER THE BRITISH-AMERICAN LOAN AGREEMENT WAS CAUSED BY THE FACT THE BRITISH EXPECTED AN EXTENSION OF LEND-LEASE, A GIFT, OR A NON-INTEREST BEARING LOAN.

MJ936AES

JERUSALEM, JAN. 17 - (AP) - THE REV. DR. GEORGE W. SADLER OF RICHMOND, VA., GENERAL SECRETARY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES, ARRIVED IN JERUSALEM FROM WASHINGTON TODAY. HE SAID HE PLANNED TO RENEW PRE-WAR CONTACTS WITH THE MISSION STATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA AND LATER WOULD VISIT THE BALKAN COUNTRIES AND ITALY.

A151 (225)

NEW DELHI, JAN. 17-(AP)-SENATOR KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) QUESTIONED TODAY THE WISDOM OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN A UNITED STATES AGENCY AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF AMERICAN SURPLUSES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

THE SENATOR SAID THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED DEC. 24, MIGHT SHUT OFF POSSIBLE TRANSFERS OF CRITICALLY NEEDED GOODS AND EQUIPMENT TO OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

KNOWLAND, MEMBER OF THE MEAD SENTE SUB-COMMITTEE, POINTED TO THE NEED IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR MOTOR TRANSPORT.

HE BROUGHT OOUT FROM MAJ.GEN.DONALD H.CONNOLLY OF THE AGENCY DISPOSING OF SURPLUSES THAT THE DEAL WITH THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDED THAT ANY MATERIAL, ONCE DECLARED SURPLUS, AUTOMATICALLY CAME UNDER THE SALE AGREEMENT.

CONNOLLY SAID THAT THE PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT LEFT THE PRICE AND METHOD OF PAYMENT FOR LATER SETTLEMENT. HE IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE WORKING ON LOOSE ENDS OF THE AGREEMENT NOW.

CONNOLLY CONTENDED THE DEAL WAS JUSTIFIED, ASSERTING IT WOULD SHORTEN THE AMERICAN MISSION IN THIS THEATER BY SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR.

THE QUESTION OF THE IMPORT DUTY ON SURPLUSES ALREADY SOLD PRIVATELY OR TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY, AS ALLOWED BY THE AGREEMENT, ALSO WAS AIRED.

BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM HASKETH TOLD KNOWLAND AND SEN.TUNNELL (D-DEL) THE OTHER MEMBER OF THE TWO-MAN COMMITTEE, THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON HAD DECIDED THAT THE UNITED STATES COULD ASK NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT. A GENERAL 30 PER CENT DUTY ON SALES PRICES IS BEING LEVIED BY THE INDIAN AUTHORITIES, BUT PURCHASES FOR UNRRA ARE EXCEPTED.

WE1254PES

A110FX

(270)

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, JAN. 17-(AP)-SEVERAL KEY JAPANESE ACCUSED OF COMPLICITY IN A MOCK COURT-MARTIAL AND EXECUT ON OF THREE OF G

A MOCK COURT-MARTIAL AND EXECUTION OF THREE OF GEN. JAMES A. DOOLITTLE'S TOKYO RAIDERS HAVE BEEN ROUNDED UP AND WILL FACE WAR CRIMES TRIALS HERE, THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY.

THE TRIALS MAY BEGIN BEFORE THE END OF JANUARY.

CAPT. TATSUTA SOTOJIRO, WHO COMMANDED THE JAPANESE SQUAD ACCUSED OF EXECUTING THE FLIERS IN OCTOBER, 1942, IN A BLEAK SHANGHAI CEMETERY,

WAS APPREHENDED IN TOKYO AND BROUGHT HERE BY LT.COL.JOHN H.HENDREN, JR., KANSAS CITY, AND CAPT.ROBERT T.DWYER, ROCHESTER,N.Y. HENDREN AND DWYER PROBABLY WILL BE DESIGNATED PROSECUTORS.

OTHERS IN CUSTODY IN TOKYO WILL BE BROUGHT HERE SHORTLY. HENDREN SAID A FEW JAPANESE STILL ARE TO BE ROUNDED UP IN CONNECTION WITH THE EXECUTIONS.

EIGHT CAPTURED DOOLITTLE FLIERS FROM TWO MITCHELL BOMBERS THAT CRASHED ON THE CHINA COAST AFTER BOMBING TOKYO FROM THE CARRIER HORN WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN A BIZARRE, MAKESHIFT COURTMARTIAL. FIVE THE SENTENCES WERE COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BUT THREE FLIERS WE SHOT TO DEATH AS THEY KNELT BEFORE OPEN GRAVES, THEIR HANDS BOUND BE HIND THEIRBACKS.

TH

SHOT TO DEATH AS THEY KNELT BEFORE OPEN GRAVES, THEIR HANDS BOUND BE HIND THEIR BACKS.

THE THREE WERE LT.DEAN E.HALLMARK, DALLAS; LT.WILLIAM LNFARROW,

THE THREE WERE LT.DEAN E.HALLMARK, DALLAS; LT.WILLIAM G.FARROW, D INGTON,S.C., AND SGT.HAROLD A.SPATZ, LEOPOLD,KAS.

ONE OF THOSE SPARED DIED LATER OF MALNUTRITION IN A NANKING PRISO AND THE OTHER FOUR WERE LIBERATED IN AUGUST AFTER JAPAN SURRENDERED.

CAPT.CHASE J.NIELSEN, HIRAM,UTAH, ONE OF THE LIBEREES, HAS RETURN ED TO SHANGHAI TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS AT THE TRIAL.

COL.EDWARD H.YOUNG, THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, SAID EVIDENCE INDICATES THE FLIERS WERE TREATED AS CRIMINALS RATHER THAN AS PRISON ERS OF WAR.

DS738APS NM

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI,JAN 17 (AP)-ARGENTINA HAS OPENED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA FOR THE FIRST TIME AND HER AMBASSADOR IS A GENIAL 64-YEAR-OLD SURGEON AND FORMER CONGRESSMAN WHO ENVISIONS EXPANDING CULTURAL AND COM MERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

HE IS DR.JOSE ARCE, SMARTLY-DRESSED FORMER PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES AND FOUR TIMES MEMBER OF THE ARGEN TINE LOWER HOUSE.

ARCE, WHO PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK LAST MONTH IN CHUNGKING, IS HERE WITH HIS WIFE AMELIA, A MILITARY ATTACHE, LT.COL.OCTAVIO SORIA AND A CIVILIAN ATTACHE, EDUARDO SQUIRRU.

CARLOS SANTILLAN WILL ARRIVE LATER TO BE ARGENTINE CONSUL GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

THE ONLY OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITH DIPLOMATIC REPRESEN TATION IN CHINA ARE BRAZIL AND MEXICO, WHICH ESTABLISHED RELATIONS LONG AGO. ARGENTINA BEFORE THE WAR HAD AN AMBASSADOR IN JAPAN. FROM THAT COUNTRY SHE OBTAINED CONSIDERABLE LOW PRICE PRODUCTS.

SHE IS PRESENTLY EXPANDING HER DIPLOMATIC CORPS TO TAKE IN THIS VAST COUNTRY, WHICH ARCE DESCRIBES AS "A FIRST LINE NATION NOW."

THE NEW AMBASSADOR SAYS HIS JOB IS THAT OF PROMOTING FRIENDSHIP AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BUT HE IS NOT OVERLOOKING THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE TWO NAT IONS.

"WE CAN PROVIDE CHINA WITH MANY THINGS SHE NEEDS--TINNED BEEF, WOOL, WHEAT, DISTILLED GOODS--AND WE CAN USE CHINA'S SILKS, JEWELRY, OTHER LUXURY ITEMS. WE EACH HAVE VAST MARKETS," HE SAID.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THE ARCES HAVE BEEN TO CHINA. THEY PLAN TO LIVE IN SHANGHAI AND ESTABLISH AN OFFICE IN NANKING WHEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT MOVES THERE THIS SPRING.

GG819ACS

APV

CHUNGKING, JAN 17 (AP)-JACQUES MEYRIER, FRENCH AMBASSADOR, PRE SENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY.

JAN 18 1946

0G703ACS NM

(140)

CHUNGKING, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE DEMANDED AN OPEN GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT TODAY'S SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY IS SCHEDULED TO MEET MAY 5 IN NANKING.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE ASSEMBLY AS NOW CONSTITUTED INCLUDED: ORE 1TH DELEGATES SHOULD BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED BE WAR AT A TIME WHEN THERE WAS ONE-PARTY RULE.

30.24-371

2--ALL MEMBERS OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONALIST) PARTY'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHICH NUMBERED 460 BEFORE THE WAR, ARE EXOFFICIO MEMBERS.

3--THE ASSEMBLY INCLUDES REPRESENTATIVES OF OUTER MONGOLIA, NO LONGER PART OF THE REPUBLIC, AND NONE FROM FORMOSA, NOW PART OF CHINA.

A GOVERNMENT DELEGATE SAID THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY WAS SOLELY TO DRAFT A CONSTITUTION AND PROMISED THAT AN OPEN GENERAL ELECTION WOULD BE HELD WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER THAT WAS DONE.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED WITHOUT A DECISION AFTER A FOUR-HOUR DISCUSSION.

(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN CHINESE TRUCE SQUABBLE IF DESIRED)
DS731APS

A119KX

PEIPING, JAN.17-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.EUGENE OTT, WHO WAS GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN WHEN PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED, WAS ARRESTED TODAY BY CHINESE AUTHORITIES. THEY SAID HE WOULD BE TAKEN TO TOKYO BY PLANE FOR QUESTIONING BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S COMMAND.

OTT, WHO HAS BEEN LIVING QUIETLY IN PEIPING WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER SINCE MAY, 1943, WAS ONE OF THE SIGNATORIES OF THE TRIPARTITE PAC OF JAPAN, ITALY AND GERMANY.

TWO MEN IN UNIFORM AND ONE IN PLAIN CLOTHES ARRESTED OTT AT HIS HOME. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF HOW SOON HE MIGHT BE TAKEN TO TOKYO.

EW1042PCS

B47KX (Q)

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-THE AMERICAN REPARATIONS MISSION IS SCHEDULED TO DEPART BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW TO REPORT TO COMMISSIONER EDWIN W.PAULEY IN WASHINGTON TUESDAY.

SINCE ARRIVAL HERE, THE MEMBERS HAVE VISITED CHINA, KOREA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

H.D.MAXWELL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE MISSION, PRAISED GENERAL MACARTHUR AND HIS AIDES FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE, WITHOUT WHICH "WE SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DISCHARGE OUR RESPONSIBILITY WITH EXPEDITION AND ASSURANCE."

RETURNING WITH MAXWELL ARE OWEN LATTIMORE, BALTIMORE, DR.ARTHUR G.COONS, LOS ANGELES, JUDGE PIERSON M.HALL, LOS ANGELES, MARTIN T.BENNETT, WASHINGTON, DR.DAVID JENKINS, WASHINGTON, JOHN P.KURDALL, LOS ANGELES, LT.COL.GAIL S.CARTER, SANTA FE,N.M., BENJAMIN C.HAILE, HERMOSA BEACH,CALIF., BENJAMIN C.OLSEN, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLES A.KARL, ARLINGTON, VA.

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-A PARTY OF HIGH BRITISH OFFICIALS FLYING TO TOKYO FROM SINGAPORE WAS FORCED TO LAND ON THE LITTLE ISLANDS OF SADO OFF THE NORTHEAST COAST OF HONSHU. THEY ESCAPED INJURY WHEN THE PLANE NOSED OVER ON THE BEACH, THE BRITISH LIAISON OFFICE REPORTED TODAY.

THE GROUP INCLUDED AIR MARSHAL R.V.GODDARD; A.K.OGDEN, BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL IN SHANGHAI, AND SEYMOUR BERRY, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH.

THE LIAISON OFFICE SAID WEATHER FORCED THE C-47, LOANED BY ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMANDER, TO DETOUR OVER THE NORTH COAST OF JAPAN.

GODDARD, UNTIL RECENTLY AIR OFFICER AT MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS, IS ENROUTE TO ENGLAND TO BECOME DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE TRANSPORT COMMAND. HE CONFERRED WITH MACARTHUR AND WILL MEET OTHER SENIOR AMERICAN OFFICERS AT PEARL HARBOR AND WASHINGTON.

A130KX

WEST OUT (100)

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JAN.18-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI TODAY REPORTED THAT AN ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN HAD INFORMED THE JAPANESE PRESS THAT OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES NEITHER SUPPORTED NOR OPPOSED ANY POLITICAL PARTY OR FACTION.

A JAPANESE NEWWSMAN AT THE CONFERENCE HAD REMARKED: "IT SEEMS THAT THE POLICY OF HEADQUARTERS IS TO OPPOSE READY-MADE PARTIES AND TO

SUPPORT THE COMMUNIST PARTY."

ASAHI QUOTED THE SPOKESMAN AS REPLYING THAT IT WAS MERELY A COINCIDENCE THAT THE RECENT ALLIED PURGE AFFECTED PRIMARILY THE CONSERVATIVE PARTIES, WHILE AFFECTING ONLY THREE OR FOUR SO-CALLED LIBERALS AND PROBABLY NO SOCIAL DEMOCRATS OR COMMUNISTS.

"THE JAPANESE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN GIVEN FREEDOM BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS," THE SPOKESMAN WAS QUOTED. "THE ONLY REQUIREMENTS ARE THAT THESE PARTIES BE DEMOCRATIC."

JQ1111PCS NM

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

--DASH--

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-A VAULT FILLED WITH ANCIENT JAPANESE DOCUMENTS REMOVED LAST SPRING FROM YOMEI LIBRARY IN KYOTO BY THE LATE PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE TO AVOID DESTRUCTION BY BOMBING WAS FOUND BY AN UNITED STATES ARMY PATROL AT IZUMO SHRINE.

THE PATROL, LED BY 2ND LT.ROBERT BLANC OF WESTERVILLE,OHIO, BLASTED OPEN THE VAULT DOOR AND FOUND 60 ANCIENT SCROLL DIARIES, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL 14 VOLUMES OF MIDOKAMPAKU NIKKI WRITTEN BY MICHINAGA FUJIWARA, RULING ADVISOR TO THE THRONE DURING THE SEIAN PERIOD (794 A.D. TO 1186 A.D.), AND OTHER ROYAL DIARIES AND LETTERS.

THE DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO YOMEI LIBRARY.

--DASH--

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID SHIYOSHI TAJIRI, APPOINTED VICE CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE JAPANESE CABINET IN THE RECENT PURGE, RESIGNED TODAY AND NAOKAI MURASE DECLINED THE POSITION OF CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

NO EXPLANATION WAS OFFERED BUT IT WAS RECALLED THAT TAJIRI WAS FORMERLY AMBASSADOR TO THE PUPPET PHILIPPINES GOVERNMENT AND PROBABLY FAILED TO RECEIVE GENERAL MACARTHUR'S APPROVAL. MURASE WAS DIRECTOR OF THE LEGISLATION BOARD UNDER THE KONOYE AND SUZUKI CABINETS.

--DASH--

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AT NAGASAKI WILL SHORTLY START REPAIRS ON 60 OF 100 LIBERTY SHIPS LEASED TO JAPAN BY THE UNITED STATES FOR REPATRIATION PURPOSES, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

DS632APS

A91FX

TOKYO,JAN.17-(AP)-BOND ISSUES TOTALING 815,660,000 YEN (ABOUT $55,000,000) WERE APPROVED TODAY BY ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TO COVER PAYMENTS ALREADY MADE OR CONTRACTED BY JAPAN'S CITY, TOWN AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS.

BORROWING OF 684,340,000 YEN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS WAS DISAPPROVED BECAUSE THE JAPANESE HAVE NOT SUBMITTED CONVINCING EVIDENCE THEY ARE CUTTING EXPENSES TO THE BONE, THE ALLIED COMMAND REPORTED.

AN AGGREGATE BUDGET OF 10,000,000,000 (B) YEN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WAS SUBMITTED BY THE JAPANESE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING APRIL 1. THEY SAID, REPRESENTED ECONOMIES OF 2,000,000,000 (B) YEN.

DS627APS

A94FX

JAN 18 1946

YOKOHAMA,JAN 17 (AP)-CAPT.KAICHI HIRATE, FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AT MURORAN, WAS DESCRIBED BY HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER AS A MAN OF GOOD NATURE AND RETIRING DISPOSITION AS HIS DEFENSE ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES OPENED TODAY.

LT.COL.SHIGEO IMOTO, ERSTWHILE HEAD OF ALL POW CAMPS IN THE HAKODATE AREA, SAID NO COMPLAINTS WERE EVER RECEIVED FROM PRISONERS AGAINST HIRATE.

IMOTO RECALLED TWO DEATHS AT MURORAN, ONE OF A BRITISH PRISONER HE SAID WAS WEAKENED BY MALNUTRITION PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL, AND A SECOND OF A PRISONER "WHO WOULD HAVE DIED SOONER IF HE HAD NOT BEEN GIVEN THE CARE WE GAVE HIM."

THE DEFENSE WITNESS DEMONSTRATED HOW AMERICAN PRISONERS STOOD WITH ARMS FOLDED OR WITH HANDS CLASPED BEHIND THEIR BACKS. HE DESCRIBED THIS AS IMPOLITE UNDER JAPANESE CUSTOMS, AND SAID THAT PERHAPS THIS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOME OF THE BEATINGS.

HE SAID HE LECTURED BOTH PRISONERS AND CAMP ATTENDANTS ON DIFFERENCES IN CUSTOM.

GG1040ACS NM

A56FX

YOKOHAMA, JEN. 17-(AP)-LT. GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA TODAY WAS CHARGED WITH DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF JOSE ABAD SANTOS, FORMER PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE.

SALVADOR ABAD SANTOS, THE DEAD MAN'S BROTHER, TOLD THE MILITARY COMMISSION HEARING WAR CRIMES CHARGES AGAINST HOMMA THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY JOSE P. LAUREL, PUPPET PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT, THAT THE JAPANESE COMMANDER SIGNED THE JUDGE'S DEATH WARRANT AND LATER REFUSED TO GRANT CLEMENCY.

WW410APS NM

1946

30.24-373

YOKOHAMA,JAN 17 (AP)-CAPT.HIROJI HONDA, FORMER COMMANDANT OF CHAHAMA PRISON CAMP AT SENDAI, WILL GO ON TRIAL TOMORROW ON CHARGES OF ATROCITIES AGAINST ALLIED WAR PRISONERS. HE WILL BE THE FIFTH ACCUSED WAR CRIMINAL AND FOURTH CAMP COMMANDANT TO GO ON TRIAL IN JAPAN.

THE COMMISSION HEARING THE TRIAL WILL BE HEADED BY CAPT.BEVERLY M. COLEMAN, 1628-33RD STREET,N.W., WASHINGTON,D.C. OTHER MEMBERS ARE LT. COL.GARRISON L.BEACHY, 225 WEST OHIO AVE., SEBRING, OHIO; LT.COL. HULEAN D.WENDORF, WEST, TEXAS; MAJ.GEORGE W.BEST JR., 4616 BAYARD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; MAJ.HAROLD E.RAFFENSPERGER, WARREN, PA., AND MAJOR WILLIAM A.PANTON, SEATTLE.

THE PROSECUTION STAFF INCLUDES CAPT.EDWARD G.HOWARD, 681 HAMMOND ST. BROOKLINE, MASS., AND LT.SAUL H.WOLF, EIGHT WEST 108TH ST., NEW YORK CITY. CAPT.DUNCAN C.MURCHISON, 1829 DAY ST.ALEXANDRIA, LA., AND LT.STEPHEN S.SIMES, OF PORTSMOUTH, N.H., COMPRISE THE DEFENSE STAFF.

GG

WEST OUT (200)
NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES
YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, JAN.13-(AP)-LT.COL.SHIGEO EMOTO, OVER-ALL COMMANDER OF PRISON CAMPS IN THE HAKODATE AREA OF HOKKAIDO TESTIFIED TODAY THAT HE HEARD A HIGH JAPANESE OFFICER ORDER KAICHI HIRATE, A CAMP COMMANDANT, TO WITHHOLD FOOD FROM PRISONERS IN THE GUARDHOUSE "TO MAKE THEIR PUNISHMENT MORE EFFECTIVE."
HIRATE, COMMANDER OF THE MURORAN CAMP, IS ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEATHS OF FOUR ALLIED PRISONERS.
EMOTO SAID THAT HE AND HIRATE HAD NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO OBEY THE ORDER. BUT THAT ONE DAY WAS THE LONGEST PERIOD FOR WHICH THEY EVER WITHHELD FOOD.
SPEAKING IN FLUENT ENGLISH, EMOTO SAID THAT BEFORE HE TOOK COMMAND IN NORTHERNMOST HOKKAIDO ISLAND HE WAS INSTRUCTED "NOT TO LOSE PRISONERS OF WAR BECAUSE TOO MANY HAD DIED ALL OVER JAPAN AND IT WAS GIVING RISE TO PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA THAT PRISONERS OF WAR WERE NOT WELL TREATED BY JAPAN AND LED TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN MISUNDERSTANDING OF JAPAN."
HE SAID HE ORDERED BEATINGS OF PRISONERS STOPPED, ON TAKING OVER CAMPS IN THE HOKKAIDO AREA, AND THAT ONLY TWO PRISONERS DIED AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, AS COMPARED WITH 70 DEATHS IN THE PRECEDING YEAR.
EMOTO, HIMSELF BEING HELD IN SUGAMO PRISON FOR LATER TRIALS, SAID THAT HIRATE "FOLLOWED MY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE LETTER. I VISITED HIS CAMP ABOUT 15 TIMES AND NEVER HEARD ANY COMPLAINTS AGAINST HIM."
JQ1109PCS

A171
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN. 17-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN CABINET DEBATED INDECISIVELY FOR 11 HOURS TODAY ABOUT THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY AGREEMENT. TREASURY SOURCES SAID A DECISION ON RATIFICATION PROBABLY WOULD NOT BE MADE UNTIL CONGRESS VOTES ON THE PROPOSED U.S. LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.
SOME MINISTERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE EXPRESSED DOUBT OF UNITED STATES SUCCESS IN COMBATTING UNEMPLOYMENT AND SAID THEY PREFERRED TO WAIT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FULL EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN ALL THE UNITED NATIONS BEFORE APPROVING A BINDING FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.
WE147PES

A83KA
(WEST OUT)
BRISBANE,AUSTRALIA,JAN.17-(AP)-EIGHT WEEK OLD CHERYLENE HELEN ROBINSON, DAUGHTER OF A FORMER KANSAS SAILOR AND AN AUSTRALIAN MOTHER, WILL BEGIN AN 8,000-MILE AERIAL DASH TO THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW FOR TREATMENT PHYSICIANS HOPE WILL SAVE HER LIFE.
FAILURE OF THE BABY'S FONTANELLE OPENING AT THE CROWN OF HER HEAD TO CLOSE NORMALLY WOULD LEAD TO CHERYLENE'S DEATH WITHIN 60 DAYS, DOCTORS SAID, UNLESS AMERICAN SPECIALISTS COULD BE REACHED.
THE BABY AND HER MOTHER FLEW HERE FROM THEIR PERTH HOME AND ARE DUE IN SAN FRANCISCO 48 HOURS AFTER LEAVING BRISBANE.
THE CHILD'S FATHER, ROBERT JAMES ROBISON OF VIRGIL,KAS., HAS NEVER SEEN HER.
PASSAGE FOR THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WAS AUTHORIZED BY WASHINGTON WHEN INFORMED BY REAR ADM.C.E.VAN HOOK, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALIA, THAT THE INFANT'S BEST CHANCE FOR SURVIVAL WAS IN AMERICA.
FJ802ACS

A113
BUENOS AIRES, JAN 17-(AP)-U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES JOHN CABOT SAID TODAY THAT "ONE REASON FOR THE "NOT SO CORDIAL" RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES WAS BECAUSE THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT MAKES NEWSPRINT AVAILABLE TO "SUCCESSORS OF NEWSPAPERS ONCE SUBSIDIZED BY GERMANY."
CABOT'S STATEMENT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE RELEASE OF 13 "TOP SECRET" TELEGRAMS FOUND RECENTLY IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN. THE TELEGRAMS WERE SENT BY ERICH OTTO MEYNEN, GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BUENOS AIRES PRIOR TO ARGENTINA'S BREAK WITH THE AXIS IN JANUARY 1944, CABOT SAID.
"THEY REVEAL CLANDESTINE LINKS" WHICH EXISTED AT THAT TIME BETWEEN THE GERMAN EMBASSY AND "A SECTION OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS," HE ADDED.
J1111PES

A134

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN.17-(AP)-PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS OF CHILE ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WAS TEMPORARILY GIVING UP HIS DUTIES TO MINISTER OF INTERIOR ALFREDO DUHALDE ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS.

DUHALDE ASSUMED THE TITLE OF VICE PRESIDENT. DUHALDE ACTED AS CHIEF OF STATE DURING PRESIDENT RIOS RECENT TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS. IN A PUBLIC STATEMENT DUHALDE PLEDGED TO CONTINUE THE POLICIES OF THE RIOS GOVERNMENT.

BJ1223AES

A-

A128KX

WEST OUT (110)

NIGHT LEAD

HONOLULU, JAN.17-(AP)-LT.GEN.RICHARDSON TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE RELEASE OF THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN CONFINED TO QUARTERS SINCE YESTERDAY WHILE THE ARMY INVESTIGATED REMARKS THEY HAD MADE ABOUT THE ARMY'S DEMOBILIZATION POLICY.

THE MID-PACIFIC COMMANDER SAID THE ARMY CHECKED A "COMPLAINT THAT AT A SERVICEMEN'S MEETING IN HONOLULU THE THREE MEN BEHAVED IN A MANNER REFLECTING DISCREDIT ON THE MILITARY SERVICE."

"THE INVESTIGATION DETERMINED THAT WHILE THEIR ENTHUSIASM WAS SOMEWHAT MISDIRECTED, IT WAS NOT ENOUGH TO WARRANT PUNISHMENT."

THE THREE WERE MASTER SGT.JOSEPH NAHEM, OF OCEAN PARKWAY AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., SGT.DAVID LIVINGSTON, NEW YORK, AND CPL. HERBERT FREEMAN, 1975 UNION ST., BROOKLYN.

JQ1105PCS

A140KX (WEST OUT)

(WEST OUT) (120)

HONOLULU,JAN.17-(AP)-A C-46 ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE WHICH CRASHED A MILE FROM THE MAJURO AIRSTRIP IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS JAN.13 WAS CARRYING BOXERS, GOLFERS AND SWIMMERS FROM THE MARIANAS TO OAHU FOR FINAL PLAY IN THE PACIFIC ARMY OLYMPICS, MID-PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED TODAY.

TWELVE OF THE 29 PERSONS ABOARD ARE MISSING. THEIR TEAMMATES WERE QUESTIONED THIS AFTERNOON BY MID-PACIFIC AUTHORITIES. NAMES OF THE MISSING HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

"IT LOOKS LIKE WE ARE GOING TO HAVE TO DOUBLE UP ON SOME OF THE SPORTS." SAID LT.DWIGHT EDSON, SAIPAN SWIMMING REPRESENTATIVE (HOMETOWN UNAVAILABLE). "I UNDERSTAND THEY'RE GOING TO HAVE ELIMINATION CONTESTS HERE IN THE BOXING AND GOLFING DIVISIONS, AND FILL IN WITH THOSE WINNERS."

HE SAID THE PLANE WHICH CRASHED "HAD TAKEN OFF RIGHT AHEAD OF US. IT WAS TOO DARK TO SEE WHAT REALLY HAPPENED."

DJ1152PCS

FOLO TULSA

HONOLULU, JAN.17-(AP)-WORKMEN HAVE BEGUN STRIPPING DOWN A SMALL "ATOM FLEET" IN PEARL HARBOR IN PREPARATION FOR TESTS TO DETERMINE WHAT ATOMIC BOMBS WILL DO TO SHIPS AT SEA, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

NAVAL PUBLIC RELATIONS DECLINED TO VERIFY OR DENY THE INFORMATION AND REFERRED ALL INQUIRIES TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF IN WASHINGTON.

A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THE NAVY BROUGHT SOME BATTLEWORN DESTROYERS TO PEARL HARBOR TO PRPARE THEM FOR TESTS PROBABLY TO BE HELD THIS SPRING.

BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND OTHER VESSELS ALSO ARE EXPECTED TO BE ASSEMBLED HERE FOR THE ATOM FLEET. STRIPPED TO BARE ESSENTIALS, THE SHIPS WILL STEAM TO SOME REMOTE RENDEAVOUS, OUT OF ALL SHIPPING LANES, FOR THE FIRST TEST OF THE ATOMIC BOMB AGAINST SEAPOWER.

JQ915PCS

MEXICO CITY,JAN 17 (AP)-ARMY ADJUTANT GENERAL ROBERTO T.BONILLA REPORTED TODAY THAT "ROWDIES" FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS IN THE RECENT LEON POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION WHICH RESULTED IN 30 DEATHS AND INJURY TO 300 OTHER PERSONS.

BONILLA, THE ARMY'S CHIEF INVESTIGATOR OF THE INCIDENT, SAID THAT ROWDY ELEMENTS DISCHARGED FIREARMS "APPARENTLY IN AN EFFORT TO TEST THE COURAGE, AND PROVOKE ACTION ON THE PART OF THE GUARD ESTABLISHED IN THE MUNICIPAL PALACE."

HE EXPLAINED THAT A STUDY OF BULLET-STRUCK HELMETS DISCLOSED THAT THE MISSILES WERE OF A DIFFERENT CALIBRE THAN THOSE USED BY THE ARMY. BONILLA ADDED THAT SOME OF THE BULLETS RECOVERED WERE "EXPANSION TYPE."

BONILLA SAID NOTHING WAS FOUND TO SUPPORT SOME REPORTS THAT SOLDIERS USED HAND GRENADES. HE MADE NO COMMENT, HOWEVER, ON THE USE OF MACHINEGUNS.

THE LEON TROUBLE DEVELOPED FOLLOWING A MUNICIPAL ELECTION, IN WHICH A GOVERNMENT PARTY CANDIDATE CLAIMED VICTORY OVER AN INDEPENDENT OPPONENT. THE DEMONSTRATORS PROTESTED THE OUTCOME.

GG834ACS

UNO Delegates Worried By Iranian-Soviet Issue

UNO VETO POWER SHARPLY ASSAILED

New Zealand Attacks Council Privilege—Russia Gets Warning.

LONDON, Jan. 18 — (AP) New Zealand sharply assailed the veto voting privilege in the United Nations Security Council tonight shortly after Russia had warned against any effort to cut down on the authority of the principal powers in the new security league.

Addressing the general assembly, Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand also differed with the Big Three on the proposed atomic energy commission. He held it should report to the 51-nation assembly rather than to the 11-nation security council as decided by the Russian, United States and British foreign ministers at Moscow last month.

Simultaneously, the Iran delegation held a long meeting to discuss the best way of presenting its complaints against Russia to the United Nations. Nasrullah Entezam, a delegate, said the Iran appeal was being drafted. He said it "might possibly" be submitted to the security council tomorrow but more likely would be postponed until Monday.

Kuzma V. Kiselev of Soviet White Russia, opening the first night assembly session, specifically mentioned Franco Spain and asked the assembly to urge those "states not members of the organization" to expel war criminals "to the countries in which they committed their crimes." Spain is not a member of the UNO.

Kiselev said the White Russian delegation proposed to discuss the question of surrender and punishment of German war criminals "with a view to taking such decisions as may enable us to hasten their punishment." His delegation, he added, would raise the question at this session of the assembly.

Mandates Offered

Australian Delegate J. N. O. Makin said his country was ready to place her mandated territory in New Guinea under UNO trusteeship. Australia, he said, will carry out a similar intention in regard to territory in Nauru.

"Both the United Kingdom and the New Zealand government, with whom Australia shares its mandate (Nauru) concur in this course of action," he added.

Another speaker, Belgian delegate M. F. Van Langehove, announced Belgium's willingness to place its mandated Ruanda-Urundi territory under international trust.

He pleaded also for a "concentrated attack" by the United Nations "at once" on present economic and financial problems of world money and credit, agriculture, trade and employment.

Fraser declared that the veto voting privilege in the security council was "so bad that it will not conceivably be used except as a last desperate throw of one of the large powers laboring under a sense of guilt."

The prime minister's criticism of the veto was the most direct yet made, but he said he would not fight the issue at this time because "the urgent job now is to proceed fast and as efficiently as possible" with setting up the new peace agency.

The New Zealander said use of the veto "would be such a shock to the nations as to endanger the whole structure of the United Nations organization."

Each of the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China—has the veto power to block any specific action it opposes.

Andrei Gromyko, acting chief of the Soviet delegation and Ambassador to the United States, only a few hours before had stated a different position in the first major speech by a Russian at this Assembly.

Besides warning against diminishing the authority of the big powers in the UNO, Gromyko made it clear that Russia was fully behind the Moscow decision to put the proposed atomic-energy commission under the Security Council.

'This Vast Problem'

He said it was "entirely in accordance with the role and place of this most important organ of the United Nations."

Fraser, in declaring that this commission should be under direction of the General Assembly, openly voiced the view privately expressed among some small nation delegates.

"This seems to us," Fraser said, "to be particularly important at the present exploratory stage, when the first task, even before making any recommendations, will be to define the many complex issues involved in this vast problem."

At no point did Gromyko refer to the political situation in Iran or to the expressed intention of the Iran Government to ask the Security Council to intervene in the Iran-Russian dispute over the self-government movement in Soviet-occupied northern Iran.

An Iranian delegate conferred today with the executive secretary of the United Nations on "technical arrangements" for possibly carrying the dispute to the council.

Gromyko defended the big nations' position in the UNO with the statement that "all nations, big and small, are interested in securing a stable peace and in preventing a repetition of new aggression. In this their interests completely coincide."

"Endeavors to counterpoise the big states with the small ones," he said, "cannot be regarded with sympathy in the United Nations Organization, for this organization is a body to protect all peace-loving states, big and small."

He told the Assembly the future peace of the world depends upon the unity of the great powers and said that a revival of the League of Nations methods "would cause nothing but harm to the United Nations Organization."

Small Nation Takes First Concrete Step to Place Complaint Before Assembly—Action Held Danger to Harmony at Present Time

London, Jan. 10—(AP)—The Iranian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly today took the first concrete steps to bring the explosive Iranian-Russian dispute before the World Security Council as Soviet delegates maintained complete silence on the issue.

Andrei Gromyko, acting chief of the Soviet delegation, making the first major Russian speech before the assembly, ignored the Iranian question, which was causing serious concern among United Nations leaders.

Shortly before Gromyko took the floor Seyed Hassan Taquizadeh, chief of the Iranian delegation, conferred with the executive secretary of the Assembly on what Taquizadeh called "technical arrangements" for placing Iran's complaints before the Security Council.

Some of the Iranian leader's associates had indicated earlier that the case might be filed today or tomorrow, but they said they were uncertain over where and how to file it. Presumably this was the question taken up with Secretary Gladwyn Jebb by Taquizadeh.

The Iranian diplomat said only that "technical arrangements" were discussed.

Soviets Urge Unity

Gromyko, meanwhile, told the Assembly that the future peace of the world depends upon the unity of the big powers and warned against any efforts to cut down their authority by revising the charter of the UNO.

He also strongly supported big-power plans to give the Security Council control of atomic energy problems.

Defending the big nations' position in the UNO, Gromyko said "all nations, big and small, are interested in securing a stable peace and in preventing a repetition of new aggression. In this their interests completely coincide."

"Endeavors to counterpose the big states with the small ones," he continued, "cannot be regarded with sympathy in the United Nations Organization, for this organization is a body to protect all peace-loving states, big and small."

Meanwhile, numerous UNO officials, including those of the United States and Great Britain, privately expressed concern over the Iranian question and said that the untried and only partially completed machinery of the peace organization might be badly strained in trying to cope with such a dispute at the very outset of it existence.

Make Rapid Progress

The assembly moved rapidly through its fifth day of general debate, but at midday so many delegations remained to speak that there was the possibility a night session would be held to finish the agenda.

Yugoslavia's deputy prime minister, Edward Kardelj, led off the speech-making, preceding Gromyko, with an assertion that "we must give the big powers rights and responsibilities in the new organization." He opposed any changes in the charter to limit their powers.

At another point, evidently referring to Yugoslav-Italian frontier disputes, Kardlj said "Yugoslavia wants to draw the attention of the United Nations Assembly to the fact that our ethical lines were pushed back eastward by the Fascist aggressors—this must be solved."

The 11-nation Security Council, holding its first meeting yesterday, adjourned after running into the problem of nominating a secretary-general for the UNO. The name of General Eisenhower continued to figure largely in the speculation over this key post.

Should Iran press her case at this stage, while the council is still in the process of organization, several possible results were foreseen by some United Nations leaders:

1. If the council were finally compelled to make a decision strongly critical of Russia, unity among the Big Three nations—Russia, the United States and Great Britain—might be upset at the very beginning of their efforts to work together in the interests of peace.

2. If the council ruled against Iran, the faith of the small nations in the organization's ability to protect their interests against conflicting policies of the great powers might be shaken.

3. If the council stalled along and arrived at no decision for an unreasonably long time, it would almost certainly lose prestige at a time when it should be growing in stature throughout the wrold.

U. S. Seeks Settlement

Both the United States and Britain have tried during the past months to bring the Iranians and the Russians together for a friendly settlement without invloving the United Nations. Officials of both western countries said today, however, that they could not intervene now in any last-minute attempts to persuade the Iranians not to appeal to the Security Council.

The basis of the Iranian case, according to informal statements of Iranian delegates, is that the Red Army in Northern Iran prevented Tehran from putting down a revolt in Azerbaijan Province, which they contend is a violation of Iran's sovereignty.

The situation was further complicated by charges of Iranian Premier Ibrahim Hakimi earlier this week that Russian was "hestitating" about evacuating her troops from Iranian soil by the scheduled date of March 2.

BIG-3 RESUMES DISCUSSIONS ON PEACE TREATIES

LONDON, Jan. 18—(AP) Discussions on five European peace treaties were resumed here tonight shortly after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced he had assured France that the Big Three—the United States, Britain and Russia—would give "fullest consideration" to proposals of the smaller European nations in drawing up the treaties.

The deputy foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia renewed discussions of the five pacts—with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. France will share fully in writing the peace treaty with Italy, but not in the others.

Subject To Ratification

Byrnes made public on behalf of the Big Three the reply to questions raised by France concerning the treaty-drafting procedure.

The three great powers had decided at Moscow in December that, in effect, they would write the treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

The treaties would then be submitted to the conference of 21 former belligerents at Paris in May, and then be put into final form by the big powers for ratification by all the states.

But the French objected in a note January 3 that the peace conference "would have no powers of its own and the execution of the recommendations which the conference may make would be decided upon later by the states intrusted with the task of preparing the treaties."

"The French Government would wish to be assured that, as they believe, this literal interpretation does not correspond to the spirit in which the plan has been worked out," the note said.

Byrnes replied that the French "may rest assured that as broad and thorough a discussion as possible shall take place at the forthcoming conference and that the final drafts of the treaties will be made only after the fullest consideration has been given to the recommendations of the conference."

Final Say Seen For Big Powers

"We have no doubt that no final treaty would be concluded which arbitrarily rejected the recommendations of the conference," he said.

It was implied in the Byrnes letter, however, that the big powers would have the final say on the peace treaties. The only treaty for which France will share full responsibility will be that of Italy.

Otherwise, France will take part only in the conference discussions of the other proposed pacts.

The peace-treaty discussions by the Deputy Foreign Ministers had been delayed pending the interchange of notes between France and the Big Three. The French Cabinet agreed yesterday to a Big-Three proposal that the peace conference be held in Paris.

BIG THREE GIVE ASSURANCES ON PEACE TREATIES

Byrnes Says Small Powers May Make Proposals on European Pacts.

London, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes today announced assurances given by the United States, Russia and Great Britain that proposals of the smaller European nations would receive the fullest consideration by the great Powers in drafting the European peace treaties.

Byrnes released the text of an exchange between the American and French governments. His answer was on behalf of the three great Powers which agreed at Moscow several weeks ago that, in effect, the United States, Russia and Britain would write the treaties for Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

The treaties are first to be drafted by the Powers and the to be submitted to a peace cor

ference of twenty-one former belligerents at Paris in May and, after that, to be put into final form by the big Powers for ratification by all the States.

Byrnes made it clear that the final say on the peace treaties would rest entirely with the big Powers.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France, in a letter to United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery on January 3, raised this main question: "The conference would have no powers of its own, and the execution of the recommendations which the conference may make would be decided upon later by the States intrusted with the task of preparing the treaties. The French Government would wish to be assured that, as they believe, this literal interpretation does not correspond to the spirit in which the plan has been worked out."

In a lengthy reply Byrnes declared: "The French Government may rest assured that as broad and thorough a discussion as possible shall take place at the forthcoming conference and that the final drafts of the treaties will be made only after the fullest consideration has been given to the recommendations of the conference. We have no doubt that no final treaty would be concluded which arbitrarily rejected the recommendations of the conference."

The only treaty for which France will share full responsibility will be that with Italy. Otherwise, France will participate only in the conference discussions of the other proposed pacts.

logical development of the idea expressed in the declaration of the four powers adopted at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in October, 1943, which stated the necessity for creating an international organization to maintain peace and security.

Important stages in bringing this declaration into effect, as it is known, were: The conference in Dumbarton Oaks, the Crimea Conference of the heads of the three powers, the conference in San Francisco and, finally, the work of the executive committee and the preparatory commission which worked out the recommendations.

Completing an important stage in creating the international organization the present session is, at the same time, the start of the putting into effect of the principals of the Charter of the organization adopted at the conference in San Francisco. Eight months after the unconditional surrender of the German aggressor, the United Nations are in a position to take practical steps to carry out the provisions of the Charter in order to provide for mankind peace and security.

Credits Three Statesmen

As it is known, the initiators of creating the United Nations Organization are the three outstanding statesmen of our time—Generalissimo Stalin, the late President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill. The idea of the creation of such organization is the expression of the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples to prevent the repetition of a tragedy similar to that which humanity has just endured. This is the explanation why the idea pronounced in the Moscow Declaration has met with whole-hearted support of all the United Nations.

After the Moscow conference of 1943 and the conference in Dumbarton Oaks all the United Nations have participated in the creation of the organization. All subsequent work has been carried out in an atmosphere of cooperation between the democratic nations, big and small. In spite of the difficulties which accompanied the drawing up of the Charter of the organization at the conference in San Francisco, the conference, having created the Charter of the organization, has on the whole coped with a serious task of great historic significance.

The Soviet delegation more than once emphasized at the conference in San Francisco the fact that the success of the new organization would directly depend on how the experience of cooperation of the democratic countries during the war would be taken into account and to what degree in the future true collaboration of all member nations would take place. I mean true cooperation aimed at bringing into effect the principles and attaining the aims of the Charter. Without this the United Nations organization cannot realize the hopes placed upon it by the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Generalissimo Stalin in his well-known speech of Nov. 6, 1944, said:

"It will be a new, special, fully authorized international organization having at its command everything necessary to defend peace and prevent new aggression. Can we expect the actions of this world organization to be sufficiently effective? They will be effective if the great powers which hase borne on their shoulders the main burden of the war against Hitlerite Germany continue to act in a spirit of unanimity and accord. They will not be effective if this essential condition is violated."

Nations' Interests "Coincide"

All the nations, big and small, are interested in security, stable peace and in preventing a repetition of new aggression. In this their interests completely coincide. The endeavors to counterpose big states with small ones cannot be regarded with sympathy in the United Nations Organization, for this organization is the body to protect all the peace-loving states, big and small. This organization is designed to protect the interests of the big and small states against aggression. The counterposing of the big countries with the small ones has nothing in common with the principles of the United Nations Organization, which has been created in the interests of the struggle against aggressive states and their allies, and which united the big and small peace-loving countries in order to fight for peace and international security.

Now the organ has already been established on which devolves the most important task of maintaining peace—that is, the Security Council, which has the possibility to arrest at the very inception any attempt by aggressors to imperil again the peace, tranquil labor and freedom of the peoples. Thus the most important provisions of the Charter have already found their practical application. The Soviet delegation, as well as other delegations, taking part in the present session, expresses the hope that the activities of the Security Council will, from the very beginning, be fruitful and effective and will be aimed at the realization of the main objects and tasks of the organization.

No doubt we all have noticed how the role of the Security Council in the maintenance of peace has been emphasized by the last Moscow conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three powers.

As it is known, this conference has, among other important questions, discussed the problem of using atomic energy for the purposes of international peace. In the terms of reference, adopted by the conference, of a commission on atomic energy which, I suppose, will be set up by the General Assembly, it is stated that the commission will function in accordance with directives and instructions of the Security Council. This is entirely in accordance with the role and place of this most important organ of the United Nations.

Warns on Changing Charter

In this connection the Soviet delegation wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that already now, when the organization is just being born, voices are being heard from somewhere stating as if its Charter had already become obsolete and needs revision. Such allegations must be decisively rejected by all those who, not merely by words but by action, are trying to build up strong and effective machinery for the maintenance of security. Such allegations are dangerous, and under certain conditions may lead to serious consequences. The observance of the Charter of the organization and its enforcement, not in word but in deed, is an indispensable condition for the successful and fruitful activities of all organs of the United Nations.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the first session of the General Assembly is a test of its kind, showing how smoothly and effectively the new international machinery, created by the United Nations, is beginning its work. In a sense the first session of the General Assembly will be a precedent for the subsequent activities of this important organ.

That is why the Soviet delegation would like to sense at this session a sound and creative atmosphere capable of securing the attainment of positive results.

The United Nations Organization must differ from the League of Nations not only in the sense that it must be an effective instrument capable of defending the interests of peaceful life of the peoples, but also it must be a new body in the sense that in it there should prevail a sound atmosphere and new methods of collective work. The revival of the methods applied in the League of Nations would cause nothing but harm to the United Nations Organization. The Soviet delegation considers that this observation is quite relevant and useful at this session.

I have already pointed out that the observance of the Charter is an obligatory and fundamental condition for the fruitful activities of the organization. It is, however, necessary to point out that some provisions of the Charter, which must be carried out, are not yet being put into effect. In this connection, I would like to draw your attention only to those provisions of the Charter which have not yet found their practical realization. I mean the chapters relating to non-self-governing territories.

For a Trusteeship System

Among the provisions of the Charter there are those concerning the establishment of a trusteeship system for the territories which have not yet been given independence. The trusteeship system, as it is provided for by the Charter, is an instrument designed to accelerate the giving of the status of national and state independence to all such peoples. That is why the speediest carrying out of the principles of trusteeship declared in the Charter is one of the most important obligations of the member states of the United Nations which must take practical steps in the direction of the realization of these supreme principles of the Charter.

Among the three categories of territories defined in the Charter there is a category with regard to which there may be taken steps concerning this question without further delay. The preparatory commission has made considerable progress, having adopted a special resolution inviting certain members of the United Nations to accelerate the progress of changing one of the categories of these territories into trust territories. The word and—what is even more important—actions are now with those powers to which the recommendation of the preparatory commission I mentioned above refers first of all.

The organization of the United Nations was born as a result of bloody battles against fascism. Now German fascism and Japanese militarism have been defeated.

Thus there have been removed two sources of aggression which for many years kept the whole world in a state of fear and alarm and which plunged humanity into the most bloody war. It would, however, be a mistake to consider that military victory over fascism removes the necessity for the further persistent struggle for the eradication and complete liquidation of the nidi [nests] of fascism which still remain. This fight for the eradication of the remnants of fascism cannot be separated from the work of our organization.

Allow me to express the hope that the work of the session will be a success. The Soviet delegation on its part will do everything possible to make the session a success.

Soviet Delegate's Assembly Speech in UNO

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The text of the speech of Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko, acting chief of the Soviet delegation, before the United Nations General Assembly follows:

The first session of the General Assembly is an important stage in the course of the struggle of the freedom-loving nations for peace and security. It is the

Court Martial Hears Lichfield Camp Slogan

'Shoot a Prisoner and Be Made a Sergeant'

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP).—"Shoot a prisoner and be made a sergeant" was a common slogan among guards at the United States Army's Lichfield Replacement Depot, Lieutenant Granville Cubage, of Oklahoma City, testified today during the court-martial of ten guards and two officers charged with brutality.

Lieutenant Cubage, who testified during the trial of Sergeant Judson H. Smith, of Cumberland, Ky., first of the group to be tried for mistreatment of prisoners, said he knew shots had been fired in the direction of the prisoners because there were twenty bullet holes in the windows.

Earlier today Lieutenant Cubage testified that Colonel James A. Kilian, former commandant at the depot, was aware that prisoners detained there were exercised for protracted periods and forced to stand with their noses and toes to a wall. Colonel Kilian, whose home is in Highland Park, Ill., is not a defendant.

British Cotton Export Controls To Be Lifted

London, Jan. 18 (AP)—The British Cotton Board announced tonight that for the first time since the start of the war exporters will soon be allowed to send cotton piece goods abroad free from allocation restrictions.

No date has yet been set for the start of the "open-exports scheme," and it was emphasized that the increased tonnage allotted by the Board of Trade for export was not very large because basic market allocations must be met first by producers.

However, a member of the Cotton Board said that markets in the United States, Latin America, Sweden, Portugal and elsewhere would be served with a greater measure of freedom.

U.S.S. Augusta Ready For Trip Home Feb. 1

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The United States cruiser Augusta, which put into the Portsmouth dockyard December 20 after being damaged in an Atlantic gale, will be ready to sail home about February 1. The ship's forward plates were badly buckled and her hull was leaking.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY GIVEN DE GAULLE UTILITIES PLAN

PARIS, Jan. 18.—(AP) The De Gaulle government presented to the Constituent Assembly today a vast program for nationalizing France's electricity and gas industries capitalized at 20,000,000,000 francs (about $167,000,000).

The proposed law, one of the planks in De Gaulle's reform program, follows the nationalization of five major French banks by the assembly last month.

Industrial Production Minister Marcel Paul, a Communist, told a news conference that the proposed law, applicable "to all enterprises whose principal activity is production, transportation and distribution of electricity or gas," covered 2,400 plants. Many, he said, are small businesses.

Cost Estimated

Paul estimated that the cost to the government in reimbursing the stockholders would be approximately 200,000,000,000 francs ($1,679,200,000) in the next six years for the electrical plants alone.

Paul said the shareholders of the nationalized plants would be compensated with bonds at three per cent interest amortizable in 50 years. The value of the shares would be determined on an average stock market quotation between September, 1944, and August, 1945.

He estimated the value of foreign investments in the plants at approximately 1,700,000,000 francs (about $14,000,000). He said the procedure for reimbursing foreign stockholders had not yet been established.

Production of electric energy would be placed in the hands of six regional companies, which "would become owners of the most important plants of French production, corresponding to more than 55 per cent of the total productive capacity of the country," he added.

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German Home-Coming

First of 2,250,000 From Czechoslovakia Due in U. S. Zone Next Week

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP).—The first contingent of 2,250,000 Germans being repatriated from Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the American occupation zone will arrive in the zone by train next week, the United States Office of Military Government announced today.

This is part of a resettlement plan adopted by the Allied Control Council for distributing 6,500,000 Germans from eastern Europe into the four occupation zones. The movement is expected to continue through July.

SAUCKEL PLANNED SLAVE SYSTEM, FRENCH CHARGE

NUERNBERG, Jan. 18—(AP) Fritz Sauckel, bull-necked boss of millions of Nazi slave laborers, planned to hold them in a system of "perpetual exploitation" in Germany after the war, French prosecutors charged at the war crimes trial today.

The French asserted also that the Nazi overlords deliberately sent both civilian slave workers and prisoners of war to toil in danger areas in violation of international law, and in some instances against the advice of sections of the German government.

As for Sauckel's plan for keeping slave labor in the Reich, the prosecution quoted a speech in which Sauckel asserted that "a great percentage of the foreign workers will remain, even after victory, on our territory to complete what the war has prevented us from finishing."

Assistant French Prosecutor Jacques Bernard Herzog, in a detailed indictment of German labor policies, directed the main force of his charges against the defendant Sauckel, but linked Nazi munitions Minister Albert Speer, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Walter Funk and Hermann Goering, also defendants, with the application of Sauckel's policies.

Herzog presented a transcript of the questioning of German Gen. Baron Alexander Von Falkenhausen to show that Sauckel forced a compulsory labor plan on France and Belgium over the protests of the German military commander.

Von Falkenhausen told French questioners Nov. 27, 1945, that as commander in chief in Northern France and Belgium in 1942 he had a long dispute with Sauckel and consented to issue an ordinance on compulsory labor only when forced to by a written order. The general eventually was forced to resign.

Herzog asserted the compulsory labor policy was used "with the conscious desire to weaken the human potential of occupied countries.

Recalcitrant individuals were singled out for "extermination treatment," which meant they were forced to labor long hours with scant nourishment until their health was broken, Herzog added.

NAZIS PLANNED TO KEEP SLAVES

Sauckel Quoted on Use of Labor After War.

Nuernberg, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Fritz Sauckel, chunky czar of Nazi slave labor, imposed compulsory labor enrollment in France and Belgium over the protests of the German military commander and planned to keep slave workers in the Reich in a program of "perpetual exploitation," French war crimes prosecutor charged today.

Sauckel's personal responsibility in forcing the compulsory labor plan on the western territories was detailed to the International Military Tribunal in the transcript of an interrogation of Nazi Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen.

Von Falkenhausen told French questioners on November 27, 1945, that as Commander in Chief in France and Belgium in 1942 he had a "long dispute" with Sauckel and consented to issue the ordinance on compulsory labor only when forced to do so by written order. The dispute eventually forced the General to resign.

Also presented to the court was a copy of a speech in which Sauckel declared:

"The great percentage of foreign workers will remain even after victory in our territory to complete what war has prevented them from finishing."

Tried to Weaken Enemy.

Taking up specific details of the French case, Assistant Prosecutor Jacques Bernard Herzog told the tribunal that slave labor had been herded into Germany not only to bolster the Nazis' industrial production but also with "the conscious desire to weaken the human potential of the occupied countries."

"The idea of extermination by work was familiar to the theorists of National Socialism and to the leaders of Germany," Herzog said.

He also produced a copy of a speech made to gualeiters at Posen in February, 1943, in which Sauckel announced that 3,000,000 foreign laborers had been impressed for the Nazi war machine between April and December, 1942.

Francis de Menthon was relieved today, at his own request, as chief French prosecutor and was succeeded by Auguste de Champetier de Ribes, former Under-Secretary of the French Foreign Office. French officials said De Menthon was returning to Paris because of his duties in connection with the Consultative Assembly.

HITLER, EVA BRAUN OWE MUNICH FOR LIGHTING

FRANKFURT, Jan. 18. — (AP) Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun still owe the city of Munich 1,000 marks in unpaid electric light bills, the American-sponsored Dana News Agency reported today.

The news agency cited a Munich city treasury report which said Hitler owned 600 marks and Eva owed 400, but that the bills were uncollectable since both appear to

Effect Over Draft

Frankfurt, Jan. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George S. Eyster, redeployment chief in the European theater, said today that discontinuance of the selective-service draft would not affect this theater's new redeployment program.

94TH DIVISION UNIT SAILS FROM LE HAVRE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 18.—(AP) The advance echelon of the U. S. 94th Division sailed today from Le Havre for the United States aboard the SS Thomas Barry, Army headquarters announced.

The 405th Field Artillery group also was aboard.

Between Jan. 10-16, a total of 5,264 troops sailed from Antwerp.

The Second Armored Division was at Marseille for early sailing along with the rear echelon of the 100th Division, most of which is at sea.

Also at sea were the Second, 42nd, 51st and 60th Field Hospitals, the Ninth and 196th General Hospitals! the 80th and 84th Infantry Divisions; the 453rd Antiaircraft battalion; the 244th Engineer Combat Battalion; and the 602nd Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion.

Harmon Named Head Of U.S. Security Force

Bad Toelz, Germany, Jan. 18 (AP). Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon, Vienna, Va., was designated today to head the United States Army's elite constabulary charged with policing the American zone of occupation.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Europe, named Harmon to command the 38,000 hand-picked volunteers who will comprise the striking power of two full armored divisions. Harmon's headquarters will be in Bad Toelz.

Some units of the security force already are in operation, drawn from mechanized outfits which spearheaded the 3d Army's wartime drives. Others will come from a training academy now being set up at Sonthofen.

The constabulary members will wear distinctive uniforms and a special new shoulder patch.

Harmon, "Old Gravel Voice" to his men, has been in command of the 22d Corps with headquarters at Pilzen, Czechoslovakia. Formerly he headed the 2d Armored Division. He is a native of Vermont.

$7,000,000 Golden Horn Fire

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 16 [(AP) *Delayed*]—Fire of uncertain origin swept government warehouses in the Golden Horn last night and caused damage estimated at nearly $7,000,000. Much of the goods lost were recently arrived American products.

Little Fuehrer Sentenced to Hang

Budapest, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Ferenc Basch, Fuehrer of the Hungarian Swabian minority, was sentenced today to be hanged. He was president of the German Volksbund which negotiated an agreement between Germany and Hungary entitling the Nazi SS to recruit Swabian and Hungarian volunteers for the German Army.

TO EJECT HAPSBURGS

Vienna, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Interior said today that two members of the Hapsburg family which once ruled Austria entered the country Tuesday and that necessary measures were being taken to eject them. The Hapsburgs named were Karl Ludwig and Rudolf, who entered the French occupation zone of Austria and took quarters at the Kreid Hotel in Onnsbruck, the Interior Ministry said.

Yesterday the Ministry denied that Otto Hapsburg, claimant to the defunct Austrian throne, and his brother Robert were on Austrian soil. The Ministry said that a monarchist organization known as the National League of Austrians, which had distributed monarchist leaflets in the Tyrol, had been liquidated.

910 JEWS CAUGHT ON SHIP OFF HAIFA

Haifa, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A 500-ton motor vessel carrying 910 Jews, who were attempting to slip by the immigration authorities into Palestine, was intercepted by a British plane and warship yesterday.

A strong guard of British troops landed 181 of the illegal immigrants today and placed them in the Atlith clearance camp. Army, police and Jewish agency representatives conferred last night on the problem of what to do with the refugees.

The ship, the Enzio Sereni, named after an Italian-born Jewish labor leader, who was executed by the Germans, flew the blue and white Zionist flag. It was halted forty miles outside of Palestine waters, and a boarding party took charge of her. She was reported to have sailed from an Italian port twelve days ago. The refugees, hailing from all parts of Europe, included 366 women. The captain, identified as a Romanian, and the crew have been arrested.

2 Jews Killed In Eritrea

Cairo, Jan. 18 (A.P.)—Two Jews were killed and twelve were wounded in a disturbance at a Jewish detention camp in Eritrea yesterday, British headquarters said today. An inquiry was in progress. Details were lacking.

LEBANESE EXPEL FOX FILM MANAGER

Beyrouth, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Public security officials of Lebanon announced that they had expelled Albert Leonard, a representative of Twentieth Century Fox films and Jean Gallant, director of a traveling company.

Details cannot be cabled because of censorship.

Javanese Call For Van Mook As Negotiator

Netherlands Deputies Vote to Send Commission to Indies for Investigation

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Indonesian government, through its Premier, Sutan Sjahrir, expressed today a preference for dealing with acting Governor-General Hubertus Van Mook in negotiations with the Dutch, and a high British official said that almost no other Dutchman is qualified to handle the situation.

Sjahrir's comment was made in a statement issued after the Netherlands Chamber of Deputies voted yesterday to send a commission to the Netherlands Indies to investigate Van Mook's negotiations with the Nationalists. Van Mook is en route back to Batavia with his government's latest proposals.

Dutch sources here who oppose Van Mook as "over-liberal" expressed satisfaction with the Parliamentary move. The Netherlands chamber voted 49 to 30 to send a fact-finding body to the Indies, in support of assertions that the government does not possess sufficient facts on which to base an opinion of Van Mook's conduct.

Sjahrir declared: "If Holland questions Van Mook's abilities, he is likely to resign, and a change is likely to throw the whole Indonesian problem into confusion. No other man is as acceptable."

[An Aneta (Dutch news agency) dispatch from Amsterdam said a nation-wide campaign is being organized in support of the government's policy on Idonesia as represented by Van Mook. The slogan for the campaign will be, "No war or people against people, but voluntary co-operation," the dispatch added.]

The British announced that Indonesians living just north of Bandoeng are leaving the area, apparently to make way for forces of the extremeist youth organization Pemoeda to move in.

The Aneta news agency reported that Lieutenant General Moritake Tanabe, commander of the Japanese 25th Army in Sumatra, handed over his sword this morning to British Major General H. M. Chambers, commander of Allied Land Forces in Sumatra, in a token surrender of all the Japanese there.

INDONESIAN REGIME PREFERS VAN MOOK

Batavia, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Premier Sutan Sjahrir said today that his unrecognized Indonesian National Government preferred to deal through the acting Governor-General, Hubertus J. Van Mook, in its negotiations with the Dutch. Van Mook recently was criticized by the right wing faction of the Dutch lower chamber of Parliament as not the proper man to negotiate with the Indonesians. Van Mook is now en route from the Netherlands to Batavia bearing his Government's latest proposals

for the solution of the Indonesian problem.

In the event that Van Mook resigns, an informed Dutch source said, it is probable that Charles O. Van der Plas, senior representative of the Netherlands Government, would be the most acceptable to the Indonesians as a negotiator. The informant also suggested that the former Governor-General, A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, or even Van Starkenborgh's American-born wife, the former Christine Marburg of Baltimore, Md., might take over the negotiations.

The official Dutch news agency Aneta reported that Lieut.-Gen. Moritake Tanabe, commander of the Japanese Twenty-fifth Army on Sumatra, handed over his sword this morning to British Major-Gen. H. M. Chambers, commander of Allied land forces in Sumatra, in token surrender of all Japanese in Sumatra.

Chinese Navy Gets Ships From U. S. And Britain

Chungking, Jan. 18—(AP)—Chinese authorities in Nanking announced today that 21 warships were being turned over to China by the United States and Great Britain—eight by the former.

The announcement said the warships included a 7,000-ton cruiser and two submarines. (The dispatch gave no details as to size or classification of U. S. ships involved.)

With the assistance of the U. S. Navy, the announcement said, the Chinese will train 500 officers and 3,000 men in the next 15 months at the North China port of Tsingtao.

Chinese authorities also expect to complete by the end of this month the taking over of Japanese warships in Chna waters. Most of these ships are obsolete and in need of repair.

7TH SEIZED IN DEATH OF DOOLITTLE FLIERS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 18—(AP)—An American prosecutor today reported the arrest of the seventh and final important Japanese suspect in the execution of three Doolittle fliers and asserted that the evidence was so conclusive that their trial might require less than a week.

"It should not take long to try these Japs," said Lieut. Col. John H. Hendren Jr. of Kansas City, who brought some of the defendants from Tokyo and who tentatively is scheduled as one of their prosecutors.

"We believe we have open-and-shut cases against every one of them. We have eyewitnesses who can testify about everything the Japs did to these men from the time they crashed on the China coast, April 18, 1942, after the Tokyo raid."

The seven Japanese suspects are two lieutenant generals, a colonel whose arrest by the British in Java was reported only today, a major, two captains and a lieutenant.

All are charged with complicity in the execution of three of the fliers who bombed Tokyo in Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's famous raid.

The victims, shot to death as they were forced to kneel with their hands tied behind them were Lieut. Dean E. Hallmark of Dallas, Texas; Lieut. William G. Farrow of Darlington, S. C., and Sgt. Harold A. Spatz of Leopold, Kan.

Five others sentenced to death were spared on orders reported to have come from Emperor Hirohito.

One of these, Capt. Chase J. Nielsen of Hiram, Utah, 29-year-old navigator of Hallmark's plane, will testify at the trial.

War crimes officers have been unable to find members of the six-man firing squad because records were burned by the Japanese in August.

ARMY HOLDS JAPS FOR EXECUTION OF DOOLITTLE FLIERS

Shanghai, Jan. 18—(AP)—Several key Japanese accused of complicity in a mock court-martial and execution of three of Gen. James A. Doolittle's Tokyo raiders have been rounded up and will face war crimes trials here, the Army reported today.

The trials may begin before the end of January.

Capt. Tatsuta Sotojiro, who commanded the Japanese squad accused of executing the fliers in October, 1942, in bleak Shanghai cemetery, was apprehended on Tkyo and brought here by Lt. Col. John H. Hendren Jr., Kansas City, and Capt. Robert T. Dwyer, Rochester, N. Y. Hendren and Dwyer probably will be designated prosecutors.

Others in custody in Tokyo will be brought here shortly. Hendren said a few Japanese still are to be rounded up in connection with the executions.

Eight captured Doolittle fliers from two Mitchell bombers that crashed on the China coast after bombing Tokyo from the carrier Hornet were sentenced to death in a bizarre, makeshift court-martial. Five of the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment but three fliers were shot to death as they knelt before open graves, their hands bound behind their backs.

The three were Lt. Dean E. Hallmark, Dallas; Lt. Willim G. Farrow, Darlington, S. C., and Sgt. Harold A. Spatz, Leopold, Kans.

One of those spared died later of malnutrition in a Nanking prison and the other four were liberated in August after Japan surrendered.

Capt. Chase J. Nielsen, Hiram, Utah, one of the liberees, has returned to Shanghai to appear as a witness at the trial.

Col. Edward H. Young, theater judge advocate general, said evidence indicates the fliers were treated as criminals rather than as prisoners of war.

ORDERS TO HELP YANKS IN CHINA

Return Of 5,000 To U.S. Due In February-April Period

Shanghai, Jan. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer said tonight in a special message to his troops that the new War Department directives on demobilization would effect the return of more than 5,000 officers and men to the United States for discharge during th eperiod from February through April.

The commanding general of United States forces in China said more than half of all present army personnel in the China theater would be home or on the way by April 30.

Shipping Requisitioned

[The statement does not refer to United States Marines whose strength in China has been estimated in excess of 50,000.]

"It's my intention that those who become eligible for discharge on April 30 are to be started home in three approximately equal groups during the months of February, March and April," the General said.

"The necessary shipping is being requisitioned."

Enlisted WACs Eligible

All enlisted men with 45 points as of last September 2 or with 30 months' service as of April 30, 1946, are to be demobilized by that date. Officers will require 67 points as of September 2 or 45 months' service as of April 30. Enlisted WAC's with 24 months' service and their officers with 36 months' service will be eligible.

General Wedemeyer said that by next June 30 all enlisted men with 40 points as of last September 2, or with 24 months' service, would be in the states or on their way. Officers will require 65 points or 42 months' service by that date.

Priority will go to personnel with the highest points and longest service, particularly those in combat. Personnel in the scarce category may be retained, Wedemeyer explained, until replaced but in no case longer than six months.

The discharge of those eligible will leave fewer than 1,500 of the more than 10,000 United States army troops currently in China and even those "will not be retained longer than is essential," the General assured.

He promised his men to make every effort to obtain regular army replacements or volunteers for China service.

NEW QUESTIONS RAISED ON VALUE OF CHINA TRUCE

PEIPING, Jan. 18—(AP) Cancellation of a scheduled truce-inspection trip into Jehol Province, plus continuing charges and counter-charges of truce violations, raised new questions today as to the effectiveness of China's armistice of less than a week ago.

It was learned also that no inspectors would be sent to Manchuria by the truce commission, which has headquarters here.

This latter seemed to square with reliable reports from Chungking when the agreement was signed Jan. 10 that the government would be permitted to continue moving troops into and within Manchuria to clinch Chinese sovereignty over that territory.

Problem Cited

At executive headquarters of the commission here, it was said that Manchuria constituted a "complicated" problem. One of the prime subjects of discussion has been the reported loss by government forces of the Southern Manchuria port of Ying'kow after the armistice took effect last Sunday midnight.

Jehol loomed as an important testing ground of the commission's powers.

The truce negotiations originally came near bogging down because the government insisted on occupying certain strategic areas in Jehol and Chahar Provinces, but the Commmunists announced they had stuck to and won their objections on this point. The Communists claim they liberated both these northern provinces from the Japanese.

A truce inspection team which was due to go to Changteh, Jehol's capital, had its trip cancelled today. The reason given was that the airport there could not handle transport planes.

A government military council spokesman in Chungking charged today that the Communists had moved up 30,000 reinforcements and attacked Tsining in Suiyuan Province but were repulsed four times Thursday.

Communists Charge Violation

CHUNKING, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Chinese Communist party issued a formal statement today demanding withdrawal of government forces from all places it charges they occupied after the Sunday midnight deadline for cessation of China's civil strife.

It charged that the government used "excellent wireless facilities" to order "swift seizure of strategic points." The Communists have to depend upon the government radio for communications, but are preparing to establish a station of their own at Peiping.

The Communists asserted that since the truce agreement was reached on Jan. 10 government forces have seized fourteen towns—three in Jehol Province, three in Suiyuan, two in Hopeh, four in Shansi and one each in Honan and Kiangsu.

They asserted that government troops under command of General Fu Tso-yi captured Tsining, a rail town in eastern Suiyuan, Monday, and that the National Military Council in Chungking "vilified the self-defense operations of Communist troops as 'attacks.'"

Assembly Still Issue

CHUNGKING, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Chinese Political Consultation Conference failed to reach agreement today on the question of the validity of the National Assembly scheduled to meet May 5, and turned the matter over to a special sub-commmittee.

Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist delegate, objected to the assembly as now constituted but added that he would be reluctant to jeopardize the unity of the nation on this score. The Communists have asserted that the assembly is packed with Kuomintang delegates.

The spokesman of the National Military Council charged that Communists attacked the northern Honan city of Anyang on the Peiping-Hankow Railroad and surrounded the airport, creating "a very grave situation"; attacked Fenyang, highway center sixty miles southwest of Taiyuan, the Shansi capital, and attacked various points along the Tsinan-Tsingiao Railroad.

Three G. Is Released

HONOLULU, Jan. 18 (AP).—Three American soldiers who had been confined to quarters during an Army investigation of their remarks about demobilization were free today on orders of Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson jr.

"The investigation determined that while their enthusiasm was somewhat misdirected, it was not enough to warrant punishment," the Mid-Pacific commander said.

The three, confined Wednesday and released yesterday, were identified by the Army as Master Sergeant Joseph Nahem, of Brooklyn; Sergeant David Livingston, of New York, and Corporal Herbert Freeman, of Brooklyn.

ANNAMESE POST SEIZED

French Capture Ap-Vinh-Tay in Southern Cochin China

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 18 (AP) — The French announced today that the Sixth Colonial Infantry Regiment, supported by landing craft and the minesweeper Gazelle, had captured the village of Ap-Vinh-Tay, which has been heavily defended by well-armed Annamese and a small band of Japanese.

The village is in extreme southern Cochin China, southwest of Chau-Doc.

The French also announced the capture of an armed Annamese vessel as they continued to mop up scattered resistance in the south.

BRITISH SHIP HITS MINE

Singapore, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The British troopship Highland Brigade struck a mine off Singapore, signaled her danger and was towed into Singapore today with an undetermined number of casualties among the 2,000 Indian soldiers aboard.

Canberra, Jan. 18—(AP)—Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley announced today that the Australian government would offer to place its mandated territory in New Guinea—which includes the eastern half of the island—under the UNO's trusteeship system.

Chifley said his government was ready to take similar action with respect to Nauru Island with the concurrence of Britain and New Zealand, nations which with Australia, are the joint mandatory authorities.

(Nauru is a small island approximately 12 miles in circumference, lying just south of the Equator and west of the Gilbert Islands).

Chifley announced that the Australian Government has approved a preliminary peace treaty with Siam, under which that country must repudiate completely its declaration of war against Britain and its alliance with Japan.

Other terms included Siamese agreement to assist in the capture and punishment of war criminals and to compensate the Australian Government and its citizens for damage sustained by them in Siam.

Lae Rocked by Earthquake

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 18 (AP).—Dispatches from Lae, New Guinea, today reported an earthquake shook that area last night, causing a stampede at a movie being shown to American Negro troops. The camp of 300 "emptied in a flash," the report said. Bottles and crockery tumbled from kitchen shelves, bats and birds were shaken from the swaying breadfruit trees and buildings shuddered.

British Name Occupation Chief

NEW DELHI, India, Saturday, Jan. 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. D. T. Cowan, 49-year-old Scottish veteran who fought the Japanese on the Burma front from February, 1942, to June, 1945, has been chosen to lead British and Indian troops of the British Commonwealth Force in the occupation of Japan, it was disclosed today.

30.24-379

Argentina Defends Aid To Papers Once Pro-Nazi

Cites Press Freedom in Reply to U. S. Diplomat's Charge

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Argentine government replied tonight to assertions by United States Charge d'Affaires John Cabot that it was making newsprint available to the "successors" of newspapers once subsidized by Germany by saying the action was taken in order to permit the free expression of ideas.

Cabot, ranking United States diplomat in Argentina, said in a press conference last night that the government's activities in making the newsprint available to such papers "is one reason relations between Argentina and the United States are not so cordial as they should be."

A declaration issued by the Secretary of Industry and Commerce tonight said Cabot's charges, "possibly for lack of information, did not interpret exactly that which occurred." The statement then explained that the secretary had called paper importers and told them that "the government desired an equitable distribution of paper to be utilized by all dailies of whatever politics under the same conditions and at the same prices."

Only in this manner, the statement said, could the government "assure true liberty of expression, which otherwise would be subject to pressure by certain interests and would make liberty of expression illusory."

Arnold Stricken Ill

General Is Unable to Attend Peru Reception Held in His Honor

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 18 (AP).—General Henry H. Arnold, United States Air Force commander, is being treated at the American Clinic for a heart ailment which prevented his appearance at the American Embassy tonight where 1,500 guests attended a reception in his honor.

The general, who has been making a tour of the west coast of South America, became ill early yesterday.

Last night Arnold received through a representative the Cross of the Peruvian Aviation Order at a dinner given in his honor by Minister of Aeronautics General Carlos Girards.

Crippled Troopship Is Towed Into Port

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Jan. 18 (AP)—The United States troopship Henry Baldwin, disabled by storm, was towed into port at Argentia, Newfoundland, today.

The troopship, over which navy spokesmen in Boston expressed official concern earlier, was cracked from main hatch to rail and four feet down her side when she entered port towed by the Coast Guard cutter Modoc.

The crew and passengers—including 589 overseas veterans bound for New York from Antwerp—suffered no injuries in the storm that crippled the 7,175-ton ship 350 miles off Cape Race, Newfoundland, last Tuesday.

War Trial Court For East Set Up By MacArthur

Allied Tribunal Will Judge Major Defendants; Tokyo Is Its Permanent Seat

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (Saturday).—General Douglas MacArthur issued today an order establishing an international military tribunal for the Far East to try top war crimes suspects, and made public a charter under which the tribunal will work.

The tribunal was established, MacArthur noted, for "the just and prompt trial and punishment of major war criminals in the Far East."

Its permanent seat will be Tokyo, and members will total not less than five nor more than nine, appointed by the Supreme Allied Command from names submitted by Allied surrender signatories.

The order provided that the tribunal shall bring to trial "those persons charged individually or as members of organizations or in both capacities with offenses which include crimes against peace."

Included among top defendants is Japan's war-time Premier Hideki Tojo and his henchmen, whose trials are expected to start in March.

MacArthur's order specified that other tribunals also may try war criminal suspects. "Nothing in this order," it read, "shall prejudice the jurisdiction of any other tribunal, established or to be established in Japan or in any territory of the United Nations wherewith Japan has been at war, for trial of war criminals."

The charter provides that the Supreme Allied Command shall appoint a president and general secretary of the tribunal. The latter will supervise a secretariat to handle all documents and records.

The presence of a majority of all tribunal members will constitute a quorum, and "all decisions and judgments of this tribunal, including convictions and sentences, shall be by a majority vote of those members of the tribunal present."

The president shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie during tribunal deliberations.

Following are the crimes under which the Japanese are to be tried:

1. Crimes against peace—defined as "planning, preparation, initiation or waging of declared or undeclared war of aggression or war in violation of international law, treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for accomplishment of any of the foregoing."

2. Conventional war crimes—defined as "violations of laws and customs of war."

3. Crimes against humanity—defined as "murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population before or during war or persecutions on political or racial grounds in execution of or in connection with any crime within the jurisdiction of the tribunal whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated."

Suspects listed for arrest included Gen. Takeji Wachi, former chief of staff of Japanese general headquarters, and a half-dozen other generals, as well as prison camp officers and guards from the Solomons to Honshu to Truk.

The surprise arrest of Dr. Maw, Burmese puppet whose whereabouts since the end of the war have been a mystery, was confirmed by Brig. Gen. E. R. Thorpe, head of Allied Counter-Intelligence. He declined to say where Maw was being held.

Held Incommunicado

"He will be placed incommuicado, like other top prisoners," Thorpe added.

Maw, once premier of Burma under the British, later headed the Japanese puppet regime in his country. He disappeared by the time Allied forces reoccupied Burma.

Japanese small businessmen meanwhile rushed plans for a "League for Safeguarding the Emperor," to advocate a nationwide plebiscite on retention of the Emperor system, Jiji News Agency reported.

The fact that this issue remains unsettled is responsible for current "political unrest," Jiji quoted a spokesman. The league reportedly will urge removal of the Imperial Court to Kyoto, "so the Emperor can remain aloof from politics" in that historic, southwestern city.

Plans for a purge of ultra-nationalists from public office progressed, with Kyodo News Agency reporting that at least 21 of Japan's 47 prefectural governors were due to resign.

Kyodo said that all 21 had served as ex-officio heads of local chapters of the wartime Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and as such would be affected by MacArthur's purge directives. Home Minister Chuzo Mitsuchi has adopted a policy of permitting the governors to resign voluntarily before enforcing MacArthurs directives against them.

Mitsuchi told the Associated Press he opposed wholesale resignations of all 47 governors because it was necessary to "preserve highly-important local governments."

Military leaders listed among today's new war crimes suspects included Gen. Kyotaro Kawaguchi, who served in the Philippines in 1942; Lt. Gen. Takashi Sakai, once commander of Japan's 23d Army; Lt. Gen. Rensuke Isogava, former 10th Division commander; Lt. Gen. Shihao Tani, one-time Sixth Division commander; Lt. Gen. Sadaki Kaizesa, former commander of the 38th Division; and Maj. Gen. Saburo Watanabe, who served at Singapore in 1945.

Among civilians named was Kishiro Yasuda, captain of the Tachibana Maru, which some released American prisoners named as one of the hell ships which carried Allied captives to Japan.

Chinese who announced that German General Ott had been taken into custody did not say when he would be moved to Tokyo for questioning by MacArthur's war crimes investigators. One of the signatories of the pre-war tripartite pact of Japan, Italy and Germany, the tall Prussian has been living quietly in Peiping with his wife and daughter since May, 1943.

Emperor Hirohito during the war awarded Ott the Order of the Chrysanthemum, Japan's highest decoration, and the Japanese Army once provided a special plane so that he might tour the Philippines and Borneo.

Jiji News Agency reported that MacArthur's purge of ultra-nationalists soon would force the resignations of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Premier at the war's end and currently president of the Privy Council, and Adm. Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain.

General MacArthur Orders Arrest Of 110 Jap War Crime Suspects

Tokyo, Jan. 18—(AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the arrest of 110 more Japanese war criminal suspects, including seven generals, and counter-intelligence officers arrested the long-missing Dr. Ba Maw, puppet premier of Burma.

In Peiping, Chinese arrested Maj. Gen. Eugene Ott, Nazi ambassador to Tokyo at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked, and announced he would be brought to Japan for questioning by MacArthur's war crimes staff.

The 110 additional war crimes sus-

Japanese Report Shinto Losing Out

Priests Struggle to Survive, Seek Tie to Buddhists

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Kyodo news agency said today that Shinto priests are struggling for survival individually and as a cult, as the result of Allied elimination of state support, and that the weird philosophy is in danger of losing adherents rapidly.

As a result, Kyodo added, some of the leading Shinto priests have unsuccessfully sought a liaison with Buddhist leaders, on the basis of a long-forgotten medieval linking of the two cults.

Some Buddhists once recognized the Sun Goddess as the Japanese equivalent of Buddha and thereupon proclaimed that the two philosophies were identical. Modern Buddhists approached by Shintoists seeking to resurrect this theory "do not seem inclined" to co-operate, however, Kyodo said.

The priests of what formerly was state-supported Shinto are worrying about food bills meanwhile; their government salaries have ceased.

Hirohito Hears Lecture On Founding a Regency

Expert Quotes Constitution in Traditional New Year Talk

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Methods of establishing a regency were outlined to Emperor Hirohito today during the customary New Year lectures for the imperial family, Kyodo News Agency reported.

Hakuju Ui, a member of the Studies Research Conference, addressed Hirohito for thirty minutes on the Japanese constitutional provision for institution of a new regency. There was no indication, however, that the lecture foreshadowed future action by the emperor.

Japanese small business men meanwhile rushed plans for a "league for safeguarding the emperor," to advocate a nation-wide plebiscite on retention of the emperor system, Ji Ji News Agency reported.

The fact that this issue remains unsettled is responsible for current "political unrest," Ji Ji quoted a spokesman. The league reportedly will urge removal of the imperial court of Kyoto, "so the emperor can remain aloof from politics" in that historic southwestern city.

Ancient Jap Documents Returned To Library

Tokyo, Jan. 18 (AP)—A vault filled with ancient Japanese documents removed last Spring from Yomei Library in Kyoto by the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye to avoid destruction by bombing was found by a United States Army patrol at Izumo Shrine.

The patrol, led by Lt. Robert Blanc of Westerville, Ohio, blasted open the vault door and found 60 ancient scroll diaries, one of the original 14 volumes of Midokampaku Nikki written by Michinaga Fujiwara, ruling advisor to the throne during the Seian period (794 A.D. to 1186 A.D.), and other royal diaries and letters.

The documents have been returned to Yomei Library.

JAPAN SOON GETS FIRST POLICEWOMEN

Tokyo, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Japan's first policewomen soon will join the Tokyo metropolitan force to assist efforts to control growing prostitution, the newspaper Yomiuri Hochi said today. Food shortages were blamed for increases in prostitution.

CATHOLIC PAPER FLAYS SELECTION OF EDUCATORS

Tokyo, Jan. 18—(AP)—The religious beliefs of 30 educators General MacArthur requested be sent to Japan to help revise her school system "were not known to us" at Allied headquarters, Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, said today.

America, the National Catholic Weekly, said in Washington yesterday that not one of the 30 was a Catholic and charged "the absence of Catholic representation appears to be conscious exclusion."

Dyke, head of MacArthur's education and information section, said:

"There was no attempt to discriminate. Selection was made on the basis of the individual's reputation. If any or all of them are Catholics their religion is not known to us. Educators were not sought as representatives of denominational colleges. That was not a factor. As a matter of fact, some of those in my section who conceived and carried out the selections are themselves Catholics.

"Again I say there was no discrimination and none was intended. General MacArthur is known for his impartiality and that is particularly true of religious matters. We are concerned with public schools. Denominational schools in Japan can give any religious education they want, be it Christianity, Buddhaism or Shinto without militarism."

In Washington yesterday, State Department officials said it could be assumed that Catholics would be invited to join the educators' mission.

954,000 Japs Repatriated

Tokyo, Jan. 18 (AP)—Repatriation of 954,000 Japanese by the end of 1945 was reported today by the central liaison office of Allied headquarters. Of the number, 404,000 were military personnel.

HOMMA LINKED TO NEW DEATH

Witness Says He Knew of Chinese Consul's Case.

Manila, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A squat Japanese officer, who admittedly gave the signal for the shootings of Dr. Clarence Kyangson Young, Chinese Consul in Manila, and members of his staff, testified today that he "didn't like blood."

Lieut. Junjo Matsuo, witness at the war crimes trial of Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, said he was drafted from clerical duties to conduct executions because the regular executioner was absent.

"When I dropped my arm, they fired their pistols simultaneously. I turned away. I don't know whether all were killed by the first shot."

Homma Linked to Killing.

Homma, former Japanese commander in the Philippines accused of responsibility for atrocities in the islands, was linked by the witness to the killing of the Chinese Consul. Matsuo said a full report of Young's execution was made to Homma's headquarters. The witness added that Young was sentenced to death for refusing to extort $25,000,000 from the Chinese community in Manila.

Grim descriptions of the cruelties inflicted on American prisoners were given by Lieuts. Jose Lukban and Jose Diosana of the Philippine Army. Lukban testified that Col. Robert Veasey of Hope, Ark., died defiantly shouting:

"Go ahead and be damned to you!"

An instant later a Japanese bayonet plunged through the Colonel, said Lukban. He added that Veasey, a Capt. J. Price and a Sgt. Chandler were bayoneted in reprisal for the escape of four other Americans from Camp Keutmley.

Defense Cites Red Cross

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 18 (AP)—A defense witness testified at the trial of Capt. Kaichi Hirate today that an International Red Cross representative reported no mistreatment of Allied prisoners at the Muroran prison camp.

Masaru Takata, of the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau and a former student of Columbia University, testified that the Red Cross representative, Dr. E. Bernath, reported that prisoners had said food at the camp was "fair" and the work "not too hard."

On cross examination, however, Takata said it was a general rule to notify camp commanders of forthcoming inspections by Red Cross investigators. Hirate, commander of the Muroran camp, is charged with responsibility for the deaths of four Allied prisoners.

Meanwhile, Eighth Army headquarters reported that the trial of Shin Ree-sai, Chinese puppet foreman of a labor camp on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, was proceeding in a lively atmosphere. Shin is charged with the deaths of three countrymen.

Shin shouted denials at witnesses who testified that they saw him mistreat workers. The witnesses shouted back. Guards stepped in several times to restore order. The Chinese were brought in by the Japanese to work in coal mines in Hokkaido.

SOLDIER'S SLAYER GIVEN LIFE TERM

MANILA, Jan. 18.—(AP) Convicted of slaying an American soldier out of jealousy over the affections of a prominent young Filipino woman physician, Dr. Isabelo Noble was sentenced today to life imprisonment.

The soldier, Pvt. George Ott, 32, of Clifton Heights, Pa., was shot to death last Oct. 22 at Taal, where he and his fiancee were visiting the country home of the governor of Batangas province.

Noble, the governor's nephew, had been attentive to the young woman, Dr. Paz Fores, who is the daughter of a former Manila chief of police.

In Clifton Heights, Ott's mother, Mrs. William Ott, said she had received letters from the adjutant general's office, Ott's commander, and from his friends telling her that Noble rushed in and shot Ott amid a roomful of people as he was putting records on a phonograph for dancing.

She added that Dr. Fores had written her but had not mentioned being engaged to Ott, and that "George had never mentioned the young woman in his letters home."

Ott, a salesman before entering the Army in 1941, was about to be sent home for discharge.

Notified of the conviction his mother exclaimed, "I am glad of that, but it won't bring George back."

Philippine Debt Bill Displeases McNutt

Act Validates Payments in Foe's Military Currency

MANILA, Jan. 18 (AP).—A Philippine Congressional act validating all debt payments made in Japanese military currency during the Japanese occupation "is not a law and cannot take effect unless President Truman approves it," American High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt declared today.

McNutt had proposed a measure scaling down the value of the Japanese currency, thus revaluing all debts paid in it.

A press release from McNutt's office expressed official displeasure with the statute, enacted Dec. 19 and designed yesterday by President Sergio Osmena. The statement noted that the special session of Congress was called at McNutt's suggestion, and that his suggested bill was based on a formula worked out by a committee of financial experts appointed by Mr. Truman.

The Filipino measure validated all debt payments made in Japanese occupation currency during the Japanese occupation. The McNutt proposal provided for scaling down debts on the basis of the exchange value of the "Mickey Mouse" money in relation to the peso at various times during the occupation.

HOLDOUT JAP CHIEF A SUICIDE IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—One of the last holdout Japanese commanders in mountainous northern Luzon committed suicide today when American reconnaissance patrols contacted remnants of his regiment on the shores of Casiguran Bay.

As the Yanks landed from a flying boat, Col. Yousa shot himself through the mouth. One company of Japanese surrendered. The rest of the regiment fled into the hills.

The Japanese, near starvation and suffering from disease, had laid siege to a village in hopes of getting food and salt. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 10,000 Japanese still roam the jungles of north and central Luzon.

FILIPINO CONVICTED OF KILLING YANK

Manila, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Dr. Isabelo Noble, nephew of the governor of Batangas province, was convicted today of the jealousy slaying of Pvt. George Ott of Clifton Heights, Pa., and was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Ott and his fiancee, Dr. Paz Fores, the daughter of the former Manila police chief, were visiting the governor's country home at Taal October 22, last. Noble, who had been attentive to Dr. Fores, rushed in and, witnesses said, shot Ott four times.

Trial of Chinese Is Hard on Saucers

Witnesses Smash Them to Attest to Truth—It's an old Custom—M. P.'s Kept Busy.

Yokohama, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Eighth Army headquarters reported today that the trial of Shin Ree-sai, Chinese puppet foreman of a labor camp on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, was proceeding in a lively atmosphere. Shin is charged with the deaths of three countrymen.

The testimony in Chinese is being translated into Japanese and then into English. A supply of saucers and a carpenter's hammer are beside the witness stand. When a Chinese witness takes an oath, he smashes a saucer with the hammer. It's an old Chinese custom. The witness does not feel bound to tell the truth until he has broken the saucer.

Shin shouted denials at witnesses who testified they saw him mistreat workers. The witnesses shouted back. M. P. guards stepped in several times to restore order. The Chinese were brought in by the Japanese to work in coal mines in Hokkaido. Shin's trial is being conducted at snow-bound Sapporo on Hokkaido.

MacArthur Will Review Hicswa Case

His Decision on Death Sentence for Jersey G. I. to Be Final—Report Not Yet In.

Yokohama, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The death sentence of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa of Lodi, N. J., convicted of slaying two Japanese, will be reviewed by Gen. MacArthur, Eighth Army Headquarters announced today.

At MacArthur's office, a spokesman said the official report by the court-martial which convicted the 98th Division soldier has not yet come across the desk.

Hicswa is being held in a stockade outside Yokohama. Correspondents have not been permitted to interview him pending MacArthur's review, which will be final.

Mother Says He's Innocent.

Mrs. Joseph Hicswa, mother of Hicswa, was at first unable to believe the news given to her by a reporter today that MacArthur will review her son's case.

"If they haven't killed him already," she finally said, standing in the doorway of her home at 63 Lester street, Wallington, N. J., and staring at the reporter with alarm.

To the question of whether she could afford a trip to the West Coast to see her son, should he be brought there from Japan, Mrs. Hicswa said she couldn't, "but I'd get there somehow. You don't need to worry about that, I'd get there. Oh, if we only could see him! If we could only be near him!"

Mrs. Hicswa revealed that Hicswa had given up an opportunity for a pass to go home just before going to a staging area for shipment overseas in order that a buddy, whose wife was expecting a baby, could go instead. The soldier arrived in time for the delivery and the baby was named for Hicswa, she said.

"Oh, if we could only be near him," she exclaimed when reassured that her son is not dead. "Oh, God, send my boy back home! If he could only see his little sister! My Joey couldn't do that thing. He would fight with his fists, but not with a knife. He was too soft, too good-hearted."

Money Offered For Fight.

Mrs. Hicswa showed a number of sympathetic letters which she had received from all over the country. Some contained offers of money, some advice, others offers to start a drive to collect funds for a fight in Hicswa's behalf.

"I want to thank the newspapers," Mrs. Hicswa said. "I do want to thank them. They've been wonderful. Everybody has been wonderful."

The family was sure he would be home for Christmas and waited from day to day for him to come walking in, she said.

"A few days before Christmas I thought I heard his footsteps in the hall coming, but when I went to the door there was nobody there," she said.

Review Promised For Doomed Yank

Wallington, N.J., Jan. 18 (AP)—Friends and relatives of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, 20, Wallington soldier condemned to death in Japan for the slaying of two Japanese civilians, took hope today with the announcement that General MacArthur would review the case.

But their flood of appeals to President Truman, and their campaign to petition for aid throughout Bergen county and north New Jersey, continued and they left no stone unturned in trying to assure the youth another chance for his life.

Hicswa's family heard the report of MacArthur's announcement today as they were around the family radio where last Monday they first heard the youth's court-martial sentence announced.

Tears of gratitude filled the mother's eyes as she sobbed, "Thank God General MacArthur will review the case because I know he will find Joeey innocent."

General MacArthur's headquarters in Yokohama announced today that the case had not yet reached his desk but that MacArthur said he would review the complete testimony of the court-martial and return a final decision.

TOWERS WARNS DEMOBILIZATION INJURES FLEET

Admiral Protests Against Stripping of U. S. Sea Power in Pacific.

Aboard U. S. S. New Jersey, Tokyo Bay, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Demobilization has very seriously reduced the efficiency of the United States Navy, Admiral John B. Towers declared today, but powerful fleet units still stand "in complete readiness for any emergency in the Pacific."

The Navy's ranking airman emphasized the rapid stripping of American sea power at a press conference following a brief deck ceremony in which he turned over command of the Fifth Fleet to Vice-Admiral Frederick Sherman, beribboned veteran of carrier warfare. Towers then left immediately by plane for conferences in Washington. He will succeed Admiral Raymond A. Spruance as Commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet on February 1.

Sherman was captain of the carrier Lexington when she was sunk in the battle of the Coral Sea in May, 1942. Later he commanded a carrier task group and relieved Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher as commander of a carrier task force last July.

17,000 Navy Men in Japan.

Towers said that there are 17,000 Navy personnel in Japan, but the number is rapidly diminishing with the release of high-point men. He will discuss in Washington the cut in Navy strength here.

As fast as ships are relieved of troop-transport service, Towers said, they are put under training in an effort to recover their wartime efficiency, but it is not possible to lose half or two-thirds of

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their experienced personnel, to man a ship with inexperienced men and to expect to have a first-rate ship for some time.

The Admiral said he had heard of no demobilization demonstrations by Fifth Fleet personnel, adding: "The plan of demobilization is a little ahead of schedule. I think our men know it."

High-ranking American and British Army and Navy officers attended the command changing ceremonies. They included Lieut.-Gen. Charles P. Hall, commander of the Eighth Army; Major-Gen. Clovis Byers, his assistant, and Air Marshal R. V. Goddard, former Southeast Asia air officer.

Sherman will transfer his flag from the New Jersey to the Iowa on January 27. The New Jersey, which was Admiral Halsey's flagship, is scheduled to leave for San Francisco on January 29 with Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the disbanding Sixth Army, as a passenger.

NATIONWIDE STEEL STRIKE SET FOR MONDAY

COMPANY REJECTS TRUMAN PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY C.I.O.

President Issues Urgent Appeal to U. S. Steel to Reconsider Plan.

ASKS 18 1-2 CENT BOOST

Company Will Not Go Beyond 15 Cents, Fairless Declares.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — (AP) A nation-wide strike in steel—key industry of the American economy—was definitely called today for Monday after U. S. Steel Corporation rejected a White House compromise accepted by the C.I.O.

Philip Murray, president of the United Steel Workers, told a news conference that the walkout "must take place 12:01 a. m. Jan. 21," as already tentatively scheduled.

A short time previously, President Truman had issued an urgent appeal to the steel corporation, pace-setter for the industry, to reconsider and accept his compromise plan for a wage increase of 18 1-2 cents an hour. The union had backed down from its recent demand of 19 1-2 cents to accept the President's suggestion, but the company said it could not go beyond 15 cents.

Next Step Uncertain

The next settlement attempt remained uncertain with each of the three parties—government, union and steel management—arguing for its position on the ground of public interest.

Said President Truman in his statement appealing for reconsideration: A steel strike would "stall our attempts to establish a sound economy."

The union, agreeing to "accept your decision" said the action was taken "consistent with the steadfast policy of the United Steelworkers of America to promote the national welfare."

Benjamin Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, told the President in his letter refusing to go beyond the company's offer of 15 cents, that a higher figure might well spell "irreparable damage to the American people.". He said many companies might be forced out of business.

Later Murray at the news conference said the union was sure of full support from "progressive forces" in what he predicted will be a "bitter struggle." He said U. S. Steel has "the full and sole responsibility" for the strike.

Murray drew a parallel between the position taken by the steel company and that taken by General Motors in turning down the wage recommendations of a presidential fact finding board, and said in a statement:

Conspiracy Charged

"The evil conspiracy among American big business has been unmasked. Its clear aim is to exact unconditional surrender of the American people and the United States government. This conspiracy must be stopped if the sacred principles, for which we fought in our struggle to destroy Nazism, are to be enjoyed by the American people in peace.

"American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions to provoke strikes and economic chaos, and hijack the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation. They are determined to accomplish their objective regardless of the risk to our nation."

Fairless told the Chief Executive in a letter that "there is a limit in the extent to which union wage demands can be met by us. We reached that limit when we raised our offer to the union last Friday x x x to x x x 15 cents an hour."

That increase, he said, would cost the corporation $60,000,000 a year.

But Mr. Truman declared in a statement:

"I still hope, and on behalf of the great mass of American citizens strongly urge, that my suggestion of settlement be adopted by the United States Steel corporation."

He asked the company to accept not only on the ground of public interest but of good business as well.

"A strike in the steel industry," the President said, "will be felt in practically every major industry in the United States. It will hamper our reconversion effort. It will stall our attempts to establish a sound economy to which our veterans can return.

"Its repercussions will be felt all over the country and for a long time to come."

Board May Start

In the event "Big Steel" refuses to change its stand a fact-finding board may go to work. Mr. Truman already has appointed one, but it has held off looking into the steel dispute pending the outcome of negotiations at the White House.

The President has been represented as willing to order government seizure of steel plants, if the strike comes off—only as a last resort.

Fairless' letter disclosed that the government had offered to approve an increase in steel prices. It reportedly was willing to go as high as $4 a ton, although Price Administrator Chester Bowles has contended that $2.50 is the top figure that would hold the line against inflation.

"Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike," Fairless wrote Mr. Truman, "we cannot overlook the effect both on this corporation and on our customers and American business in general, of the 18 1-2 cent an hour wage increase, which you have proposed.

"Such a wage increase must result in higher prices for steel than have previously been proposed to us by the government. Great financial harm would soon follow for all users of steel who would be obliged to pay high prices for their steel, higher wages to their employes, and still have the prices for their own products subject to OPA control.

"Such a high and unjustified wage scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and for a large number of steel fabricators and processors. The nation needs the output of these companies.

"Increased wages and increased prices which force companies out of business can only result in irreparable damage to the American people."

Long Bickerings

The Truman compromise of 18½ cents capped a long series of dickerings.

The union and U. S. Steel failed to adjust their wage differences through collective bargaining. A string of meetings followed in which Murray, Fairless and government labor officials, sometimes in consultation with the President, also failed to settle the dispute.

After conferring with the President last night, Fairless flew to New York to talk with his board of directors and other steel executives. Murray met with his steel workers' executive board.

Mr. Truman had asked the company and union presidents for an answer by noon today. C.I.O. had its brief reply at the White House by the deadline. Steel's answer followed an hour later.

While only U. S. Steel was immediately involved in negotiations here, the strike call is general and Fairless was accepted by officials and workers as speaking for the industry at large.

R. J. Thomas, president of the C.I.O.-Auto Workers, said at the Murray news conference that competitors of strike bound General Motors had enough steel to last a minimum of two months. Thomas said that the Ford Motor Co., which was negotiating wages with the union this week, possibly had an even greater inventory.

Murray and his secretary-treasurer, David J. McDonald, estimated that 750,000 workers at 1,300 steel plants would strike Monday, excluding the 22,000 iron ore miners, members of the steelworkers union in Minnesota. State laws there require a 30-day cooling off period before a strike.

About 1,282 collective bargaining contracts are involved in the industry wide dispute, Murray said.

Murray Explains

He told his news conference that "any company which is prepared to accept the 18½ cent settlement will not be affected by strike."

Murray said, in reply to questioning, that he saw no way by which the strike could be avoided "as of now."

Strike headquarters will be in Pittsburgh, with Murray directing activities.

Murray said he intended to bring before Congress a request for prompt consideration of repeal of the carry-back provisions of the tax law, by which companies whose income fell this year may receive substantial rebates on past taxes.

Murray called the present provisions "union busting, strike breaking benefits" and said their repeal would be "the greatest contribution congress can make to collective bargaining."

While the auto workers and electrical workers, both involved in their own strikes, had "expressed satisfaction" with the presidential compromise for steel, Murray said that did not mean they would settle for 18½ cents. Both unions have offered to accept 19½ cents.

MURRAY STANDS ON STEEL ROW

Text Of Union Head's Statement On Scheduled Strike

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—The text of a statement by Philip Murray, president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), on the steel situation:

The international officers of the United Steelworkers of America have advised President Truman that they have accepted his recommendation for a settlement of the current wage dispute in the steel industry and shall recommend its approval by the international wage policy committee of the union which shall be assembled forthwith.

President Truman's decision is that there be a general wage increase of 18½ cents per hour to the employés in the steel industry effective as of January 1, 1946.

Decision Held Justified

The facts surrounding the pending wage dispute in the steel industry have thoroughly supported the wage demand of the union and completely justify the President's decision.

In April, 1945, the last full month preceding V-E day, the average weekly earnings of steelworkers were $56.32.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, within the past few days, has reported that the straight-time average hourly earnings for steelworkers in October, 1945, were $1.087. It is undisputed that the steel industry is now operating on a 40-hour week without any overtime.

This means that at present—assuming that the straight-time average hourly earnings have not fallen since October, which they certainly have, due to downgrading and other factors—the weekly earnings for steelworkers are $43.48.

There has therefore been a slash in the earnings of the steelworkers since April, 1945, of $12.84. The wage increase recommended by President Truman will thus provide for a substantial, but not full, restoration of the loss in weekly earnings.

Goal In Wage Increases

It is to the interest of all Americans, if we are to provide a firm foundation for an expanding economy of full production and full employment, that the purchasing power of the workers of the nation be maintained and steadily increased.

It is with this objective in mind that the CIO and its affiliated unions have been endeavoring for the past year to secure substantial wage increases.

If this end is not achieved, the high level of profits of industry will prove to be illusory and our nation will inevitably be plunged into a terrifying depression with all of its consequent evils.

Since September, 1945—a period of four months—the union has sought, unsuccessfully to engage in collective bargaining with the steel industry over the union's wage demand for an increase of $2 a day.

Twice the United States Government, through Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, requested the United States Steel Corporation to meet with the union in collective bargaining.

"Given A Cold 'No'"

To all these efforts—the steel industry has given a cold "no."

The steel industry has now, with unmatched boldness, rejected a decision of the President of the United States.

This action of the steel industry, combined with the action taken by the General Motors Corporation in refusing to comply with a recommendation of the President's fact-finding panel, should clarify for the American people the issue which has been drawn.

American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos, and hijack the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

They are determined to accomplish their objective regardless of the risk to our nation.

Congressmen who have been so loquacious in denouncing labor unions should take pause in the face of the present situation. The evil conspiracy among American big business has been unmasked. Its clear aim is to exact unconditional surrender of the American people and the United States Gov-

ernment.

Blames Industry For Strike

This conspiracy must be stopped if the sacred principles—for which we fought in our struggle to destroy nazism—are to be enjoyed by the American people in peace.

The steel industry now has the full and sole responsibility for the strike which must take place at 12.01 A.M., January 21.

The steelworkers in this fight will be combating the sinister forces which seek to stamp out our cherished democracy. We know that we shall have the full support of all progressive forces in this bitter struggle.

Truman's Steel Stand

JAN 1, 1946

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—The text of President Truman's statement on the steel dispute, which he attempted to mediate:

I have just been informed that the United States Steel Corporation has refused to accept the compromise offered by me yesterday in the United States Steel Corporation-United Steelworkers controversy.

The original demand made by Mr. Murray in this case was for an increase of 25 cents per hour, or about 23 per cent. The original offer made by the United States Steel Corporation was 12½ cents per hour increase, or 11.6 per cent.

As a result of their final meeting in collective bargaining they had arrived at the following impasse: Mr. Murray had come down to an increase of 19½ cents per hour, or 18 per cent, and Mr. Fairless had come up to an increase of 15 cents per hour, or 13.9 per cent.

Study Of Facts

I have studied the facts and figures very carefully. The fact-finding board in the steel industry has reported to me informally. It has not had the opportunity to go into the merits of the case very fully, as it would have done if there were legislation now on the books for a "cooling off" period. Nevertheless, after hearing the board and after long consideration, I believe that the suggestion made by me of 17.1 per cent or 18½ cents per hour is fair.

In the General Motors case, the fact-finding board, after four weeks of hearings and consideration, reported to me that a settlement of a 17.4 per cent increase, or 19½ cents per hour, was fair and reasonable under all the circumstances, to both parties. I approved, and still approve, that finding. The union has accepted it, but the company has refused.

Similar Disputes

While, of course, no one finding by any fact-finding board is conclusive or even persuasive in other cases, the fact is that the present general circumstances surrounding these two disputes are similar.

It is a matter of great regret to me, and I am sure that it will be to all the people of the United States, that all our efforts to avoid this steel strike have up to now failed. A strike in the steel industry will be felt in practically every major industry in the United States. It will hamper our reconversion effort. It will stall our attempts to establish a sound economy to which our veterans can return. Its repercussions will be felt all over the country and for a long time to come.

I still hope, and on behalf of the great mass of American citizens strongly urge, that my suggestion of settlement be adopted by the United States Steel Corporaiton.

"No Setting Pattern"

I am not endeavoring to set a pattern for all industry. Each controversy should be worked out on its own merits. The agreements should be reached in every case by free collective bargaining.

In this connection, I regret that we do not have legislation, such as I have recommended, which would require a cooling-off period of 30 days. During these 30 days I am confident that some settlement could be reached. I urge the United States Steel Corporation on the ground of the public interest, as well as good business, to accept this settlement.

As you must be aware, your proposal is almost equivalent to granting in full the union's revised demand of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour, which was advanced by Philip Murray, the president of the union, at our collective-bargaining conference with the union in New York a week ago.

In our opinion, there is no just basis from any point of view for a wage increase to our steelworkers of the large size you have proposed, which, if put into effect, is certain to result in great financial harm, not only to this corporation, but also to users of steel in general.

As I have tried to make clear to you and other Government officials during our conferences in Washington over the past few days, there is a limit in the extent to which union wage demands can be met by us.

We reached that limit when we raised our offer to the union last Friday from a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour to one of 15 cents an hour.

75% Of Demand Met

This would constitute the highest single wage increase ever made by our steel-making subsidiaries. Our offer of 15 cents was equivalent to meeting 60 per cent of the union's original excessive demands of a $2 a day general wage increase.

Our offer met 75 per cent of the union's final proposal of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour.

A wage increase of 15 cents an hour, such as we offered, would increase the direct labor cost of our manufacturing subsidiaries by approximately $60,000,000 a year.

That is a most substantial sum, and does not take into account the higher costs we shall have to pay for purchases, goods and services, when large wage increases generally become effective throughout American industry, as is inevitable after a substantial increase in steel wages.

Breakdown Of Talk Cited

As you know, collective-bargaining negotiations with the union broke down at the White House yesterday afternoon, because Mr. Murray then refused to budge from his position that a countrywide steel strike must take place unless steelworkers are granted a general wage increase of 19½ cents an hour.

Our offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour was again rejected by the union.

The union threatens to go ahead with its program for a national steel strike at midnight next Sunday, although such a strike will be a clear violation of the no-strike provision contained in our labor contract with the union, which continues by their terms until October 15, 1946.

From the outset we have recognized how injurious a steel strike will be to reconversion and to the economy of this whole country.

Puts Strike Up To Union

Most industries are dependent upon a supply of steel for their continued operation. We have done everything reasonably within our power to avert such a strike. If a strike occurs, the responsibility rests with the union.

When the Government at the eleventh hour informed us about a week ago of its willingness to sanction an increase in steel ceiling prices, we at once resumed collective-bargaining negotiations with the union.

Such price action by the Government was a recognition by it of the rights of the steel industry to receive price relief because of past heavy increases in costs—something which the steel industry for many months has unsuccessfully sought to establish with OPA.

I should like again to point out some pertinent facts relative to the wages of our steelworkers.

Straight-Time Pay Rises Cited

Since January, 1941, the average straight-time hourly pay, without overtime, of our steelworkers has increased more than the 33 per cent increase in the cost of living during that period, recently computed by Government authorities.

This figure is only $4.54 less than the actual average weekly earnings of these employés, including overtime, in the last full war year of 1944, when the average work week was 46.1 hours.

The difference is really less, because we will undoubtedly continue to have overtime in the future, just as we have at the present time.

In November, 1945, overtime premiums to our steelworkers aggregated more than $1,300,000. Such reduction of $4.54 in weekly take-home pay is the natural consequence of a shorter work week of 40 hours, and therefore one of lower production.

Much as we desire to avoid a steel strike, we cannot overlook the effect both on this corporation and on our customers and American business in general, of the 18½-cents-an-hour wage increase which you have proposed.

Such a wage increase must result in higher prices for steel than have previously been proposed to us by the Government.

OPA Control Pointed Out

Great financial harm would soon follow for all users of steel, who would be obliged to pay higher prices for their steel, higher wages to their employés, and still have the prices for their own products subject to OPA control.

Such a high and unjustified wage scale might well spell financial disaster for many of the smaller steel companies and for a large number of steel fabricators and processors.

The nation needs the output of these companies. Increased wages and increased prices which force companies out of business can only result in irreparable damage to the American people.

In our judgment, it is distinctly in the public interest to take into account the injurious effect upon American industry of an unjustified wage increase in the steel industry.

After a full and careful consideration of your proposal, we have reached the conclusion above stated.

Respectfully yours,

BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS,
President, United States Steel Corporation.

The Fairless And Murray Letters

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Texts of the letters of Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel, and of Philip Murray, CIO president, to President Truman rejecting the White House proposal for settling the wage controversy in the steel industry follow (first the Fairless letter):

Dear Mr. President:

Your proposals to me in Washington last evening that the wage demands of the United States Steelworkers of America—CIO—be settled on the basis of a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, retroactive January 1, 1946, cannot, I regret to say, be accepted by United States Steel Corporation for the reasons set forth below.

Sees 'Financial Harm'

Steelworkers' wages have kept pace with increased living costs. Such average straight-time pay in our steel-producing subsidiaries was $1.14 an hour in each of the months of September, October and November, 1945, excluding any overtime premium and any amount for correction of possible wage inequities.

An increase of 15 cents, in accordance with our offer, would raise such average straight-time pay to $1.29 an hour, placing such pay among the highest today in all of American industry.

Under our offer of a 15-cent increase, the average weekly take-home pay of our steelworkers for a 40-hour week would amount to $51.60, assuming that no overtime is involved.

Predicts Overtime

Consistent with the steadfast policy of the United Steelworkers of America to do all within its power to promote the national welfare and thereby protect the interest of our membership, I beg to advise you that the international officers of the union do accept your decision and shall recommend its approval by the international wage policy committee of the union which shall be assembled forthwith.

Respectfully yours,

S. PHILIP MURRAY, President.

Murray's Letter

Text of the Murray letter:

Dear Mr. President—In connection with the current wage dispute in the steel industry, you have submitted your recommendation that there be a general wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, effective as of January 1, 1946.

STRIKE CLOSES STEEL PLANT

Pittsburgh J.&L. Mill Shut. General Walkout Set Monday

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18 (AP) — The large Pittsburgh works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation was virtually closed by a strike tonight a few hours after announcement of the collapse of the steelworkers' wage negotiations in Washington.

Shortly after 8 P.M. the first pickets appeared and within two hours about 50 of them were marching in front of the plant's main gate. A large crowd gathered to watch.

"Pulling The Whole Works"

A spokesman for the corporation said:

"They're pulling the whole works down tonight. Everything is orderly. They left men inside to see that the heats were tapped out of the blast furnaces and open hearths. The finishing mills are already idle."

The plant employs about 9,000. The picketing occurred after two locals voted this evening for an immediate strike.

Though no formal announcement had been made that the plant had been affected by a strike, men began walking out of the mill by two's and three's, accepted picket signs and joined the line in front of the mill's main gate.

The picket signs read:

"The CIO accepts—industry rejects."

Jones & Laughlin officials said they had received no notice of any local grievance in either case.

750,000 Workers Involved

Meanwhile, the CIO-United Steelworkers and steel companies set wheels in motion tonight for the greatest strike in the nation's history—a walkout of some 750,000 employés of the steel and aluminum industries called for midnight Sunday.

The union telegraphed strike orders to its district and local union directors upon the collapse of wage-settlement efforts at Washington. The orders, issued in the name of the union president, Philip Murray, said:

"The strike orginally issued for January 14 shall go into full force and effect at 12.01 A.M., January 21, 1946."

Blast Furnaces Banked

The United States Steel Corporation, the leading producer, immediately announced it was beginning curtailments "necessary to insure an orderly shutdown for Sunday night."

Its biggest steel-making subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel

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Steel Supply Rationing Seen

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government announced tonight that in the event of a steel strike a program of voluntary rationing on steel supplies will be put into effect.

John D. Small, chief of the Civilian Production Administration, said all outstanding priority ratings on steel will be suspended if an industry-wide strike scheduled for 12.01 A.M. Monday actually occurs.

Small described these preparations as a move to "protect the country's public health, safety and welfare activities by restricting delivery of a substantial portion of the nation's available current stocks of steel to essential needs."

"Essential Needs" Listed

The CPA chief outlined these plans in a "declaration of policy" to the nation's steel warehouses.

Small said CPA's emergency "AAA" priority rating will be issued in any "unusual" cases which are not taken care of through the warehouse rationing program.

He listed "essential needs" as emergency repairs and maintenance required by hospitals, transportation, public utilities, food processing, policy and fire departments, "and other extremely vital repairs and maintenance affecting the public health and safety."

Warehouse Position Important

The suspension of so-called "CC" and "MM" priority ratings would continue in effect for the duration of the strike.

"When normal shipments from steel mills are halted," Small said, "naturally the eyes of industry will be focused on the steel warehouses as the principal steel supply source. However, warehouse stocks of most of the important steel products would only be sufficient to supply the total steel demands of industry for a very short period."

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MEAT STRIKE OUTLOOK BLEAK AFTER PARLEY

Fact-Finding Talks Merely 'Explanatory' — Kansas State Militia Alerted

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—The meat situation looked bleaker today.

There was no sign Government efforts would bring a quick settlement in the three-day-old strike of 263,000 meat-packing workers.

A Federal Fact-Finding Board opened a study on the strike's wage issue, but its report is not due until February 16—29 days hence.

The fact-finders promised, however, to act promptly on any agreement possibility that would bring a settlement in the walkout before that date.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach, who invited all sides to Washington in connection with a futile effort to avert the walkout, ended four hours of conferences last night.

Talks Exploratory

But the talks with packers, CIO, AFL, and unaffiliated union representatives were "exploratory," Schwellenbach told newsmen, with each presenting his position.

Edwin E. White, chairman of the fact-finding panel named by the secretary yesterday, took up the conferences today. Witte, indicated they would be concerned largely with procedure to be followed when formal fact-finding hearing begin.

His associates on the panel, Clark Keer, chairman of the War Labor Board Meat-Packing Commission, and Chief Justice Raymond W. Starr of the Michigan Supreme Court, are not due in Washington until tomorrow, Witte said.

Justice Starr said he would fly from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Washington Saturday morning.

Witte left the door open for an earlier settlement, declaring that any time the fact-finders saw a possibility of agreement they would attempt to obtain one.

Both company and union officials reported after last night's sessions that Schwellenbach did not request an end to the strike during the fact-finding procedure.

Union Demands

AFL representatives said they had not modified their demand for a 15-cents an hour increase; CIO spokesmen declared their demand remained at an immediate increase of 17½ cents, with an additional 7½ cents to be negotiated later. Company spokesmen reiterated that any wage adjustment must be tied to a price increase.

Both unions objected at the opening of the meetings to the presence of officials of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers an unaffiliated union. They said the brotherhood is not on strike and therefore, not eligible to attend.

Don Mahon, Brotherhood president, told reporters, however, that his union plans to file a 30-day strike notice if Federal conciliation efforts fail. Mahon said the Brotherhood represents 50,000 packinghouse workers.

May Call Militia

Chief of Police William Johns of Kansas City said today he had called Kansas' Attorney Gen. A. B. Mitchell to arrange possible State Guard aid for police who this morning were attempting to subdue renewed disorder at the Swift and Company packing plant.

Declaring that "anything can happen," Johns said groups of from 1,500 to 2,000 persons had formed before the plant. He said from 15 to 25 soldiers and ex-servicemen, all in uniform, had joined the picket lines carrying flags of the United Nations.

Police, in an effort to escort non-striking workers through the picket lines, were repelled four times when they attempted to crash the lines.

A police official warned the strikers that the State Militia would be called unless peaceful entry was permitted.

Police said the resistance subdued after CIO packinghouse workers official, Leslie Orear, appealed to the strikers to permit entry into the plant. Approximately 83 employes entered the plant.

Meanwhile, the supplies of fresh meat in many sections of the country dwindled. Receipts of meat animals increased slightly in the 20 principal stock yards but the most optimistic estimate said the supply of meat in branch wholesale houses of the large packers was sufficient only for six to eight days.

Electric Strike

The strike of 200,000 CIO Electrical workers, the second largest walkout, showed no indications of immediate settlement. Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the CIO United Electrical Workers Union, in Washington offered to submit the wage dispute to a limited arbitration. He specified that the range for any arbitration award must be between the 25 cents an hour wage hike demanded by the union and 19½ cents.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., one of the three struck firms, said it had not been notified by the union of a desire to arbitrate the wage issue. The walkout, which started Tuesday, also involves General Electric and General Motors, electrical division.

As there appeared no letdown in the industrial strife, the House Labor Committee decided to complete action by Tuesday on fact-finding or some other type of labor legislation.

Telephone Workers Back

The eight-day strike of Washington's 3,000 telephone operators ended last night as operators, who had protested working conditions, returned to their boards in accordance with an agreement reached with the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

In New York, the National Committee of Communications Equipment Workers, comprising six telephone equipment workers unions, asked 32,000 aditional employes of the Western Electric Corp. to join the current strike of 17,200 Western Electric Employes Association and the American Communications Equipment Workers.

The Western Electric strike began two weeks ago in 21 plants in New York and New Jersey in a dispute over wages. The strikers demanded better than a 15 per cent wage hike which the company offered.

New York Transit Threat

A citywide strike of 32,000 transit workers who operate all of New York City's municipally-owned subways, buses, street cars and elevated trains may be called within two weeks, Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union (CIO), said today.

If such a strike is called, Quill said, it would be in prots against a proposal now under consideration by the Board of Transportation to sell city-owned power plants to the Consolidated Edison Company, major power utility in the New York area.

Meat Supplies Fading Fast In Nation, Dealers Report

CHICAGO, Jan. 18—(AP) The roast on the nation's table was shrinking to the size of a hamburger patty today.

In the third day of a national strike of 263,000 packinghouse workers meat supplies were not exhausted but they were disappearing so fast it was like the wartime shortage all over again.

If the strike continues into next week, it may be really tough—the supply, not the meat.

New York Nearly Out

In New York City Joseph Cohn, counsel for the Meat Trade Institute, Inc., said meat stocks would be exhausted tonight and independent packing houses would supply less than 15 per cent of the city's needs thereafter, but Market Commissioner M. Maldwin Fertig figured it at 25 per cent.

Albany retail dealers said "we'll be caught up over the week end," and packers said the situation beyond Monday was uncertain. Portland, Me., dealers reported a "tight" supply with empty iceboxes likely next week. New Haven, Conn., wholesalers were practically out of meat.

Philadelphia, Boston and Pittsburgh dealers said adequate poultry supplies would fill the gap, but meat supplies were short.

Metropolitan New Jersey had supplies for two or three days of normal buying. The OPA reported widespread over-ceiling charges, as much as 54 cents a pound above proper levels. Baltimore's supply was cut 50 per cent, as the two largest independent packers quit slaughtering.

Washington's supply was "very low," and Miami will have about 75 per cent of normal next week but it's problematical after that.

In Nashville, Memphis and Atlanta meat stocks were running low and five Charleston, W. Va., distributors were down to luncheon meats and wieners.

Ohio Cities Hit Hard

Cincinnati retailers had slim pickings, and Cleveland packers predicted an "acute" shortage by Monday. The Ohio Restaurant Association at Columbus appealed to President Truman to settle the strike, saying most restaurants would be out of meat and would close within a few days. Youngstown, O., stocks dwindled to a trickle except for usually unpopular cuts.

Detroit was a bright spot, reporting no strike and no shortage.

Lexington, Ky., also reported no shortage, with only two of 13 packinghouses struck. Pork was scarce but beef still available in Indianapolis.

Chicago meat supplies were short but determination of the extent difficult because of the large number of small, independent packers still functioning. Branch wholesale houses of major packers were reported to have a six to eight-day supply.

In Milwaukee the proprietor of the "Man O' War" market had a run (no pun) on horsemeat and practically sold out.

Minneapolis—St. Paul meat supplies were "very scanty." South Dakota counters may be bare in 10 days but there was plenty of poultry, eggs, fish, pheasants and rabbits.

Iowa Situation Good

Iowa wasn't short yet but expected to be next week, and independent packers and farm butchers kept Nebraska supplied with beef, but pork and lunch meats were scarce. The St. Louis supply was 70 per cent of normal. Kansas City butchers said only fish and poultry would be left tomorrow, with bacon already gone.

In Denver the Colorado Restaurant Association said most places had enough meat to last out this week. Salt Lake City stockyards officials said Utah and Idaho would have 60 to 80 per cent of normal supplies after this week.

New Mexico had no shortage yet, unorganized independent packers operating normally. Los Angeles supplies were off 40 per cent and probably will be down 50 per cent next week.

At Portland, Ore., and in the San Francisco Bay area supply was cut about 30 per cent, but Seattle, Wash., retail dealers said independents in the state would keep up market stocks. Spokane, Wash., reported ample supplies of pork, mutton and poultry, but beef, lamb and veal short.

GREYHOUND LIMITS FACT-FINDING ROLE

Counsel Says Firm Will Not Abide by Panel's Recommendations, Opposes Opening of Books

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Ivan Bowen, general counsel for the Greyhound Corporation, told a Government fact-finding board today that the company would not be bound by any board recommendations on the bus wage dispute, and that the concern would oppose any effort to examine its books.

Mr. Bowen said that he would not present evidence or testimony until the panel decided whether it would confine itself to its "proper function" of mediation and conciliation, or would act as "an adjudicating body."

The AFL union, which called off its prolonged strike in the East only when Secretary Schwellenbach named the investigating panel, proceeded to submit its case, and the board reserved decision on the scope of its functions.

As the session opened, Mr. Bowen questioned the partiality of the panel and said that Mr. Schwellenbach and his Labor Department were bound by law to be "partisans of labor."

The counsel promised that Greyhound would cooperate with the panel, however, as long as the company's constitutional rights and "the province of collective bargaining are not invaded."

The AFL Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes, whose recent sixty-nine-day strike tied up Greyhound operations in eighteen New England, Central and Middle Atlantic States, told the panel that recommendations should be handed down, but the union would not agree in advance to be bound by them.

The dispute arose over a demand for 5.75 cents a mile for bus drivers, instead of the present 5 cents a mile, and other demands.

GI PICKETING SPREADS IN COAL-JOB CAMPAIGN

LANSFORD, P. Jan. 18 (AP)—War veterans and anthracite leaders marked time tonight as picketing by job-seeking ex-GI's spread in eastern Pennsylvania's hard-coal districts.

A steering committee of twenty ex-GI's in the Panther Valley announced it would meet tomorrow to map out a campaign for conferring with industry officials.

Evan Evans, vice president of the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, whose three collieries in the Panther Valley were shut down by the picketing, reaffirmed his willingness to meet with the veterans.

Joseph Polouka of Nesquehoning, who earlier said he would ask Peter Flyzik, United Mine Workers leader, to meet with mine officials, declared the meeting had not yet been arranged.

Meanwhile, 125 miners were made idle in Centralia in neighboring Columbia County, when twenty-one ex-GI's and other jobless men picketed the Mahanoy Coal Mining Company pit.

The steering committee reported an incompleted survey showed 246 unemployed veterans in the Panther Valley.

In a statement, Evans said 116 veterans who live in the valley and who never worked before had been hired by the Lehigh company. He said 452 ex-service men had been re-employed by the company.

The veterans have demanded dismissal of "outsiders" who they said came to work in the mines from other areas during the war. They said mining was virtually the only form of employment in this region.

None of the picketing veterans was employed before entering military service.

Panther Valley mines were closed Tuesday by refusal of the 7,000 coal diggers to cross picket lines.

PICKETS CALL POLICE BRUTAL

Charges Fly After Tear Gas Use on West Coast.

Los Angeles, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Charges and counter-charges were hurled today, with almost the same violence as tear gas bombs yesterday, in the wake of a bitter battle at the United States Motors plant, where police forced a path through a picket line for non-striking office workers.

The C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union is on strike at the plant—one of five closed in Southern California, with 3,000 workers out—for a 30 per cent pay increase, eight paid holidays and other benefits.

Boos greeted reading of a Superior Court restraining order, enjoining the more than 500 pickets from interfering with access to the plant.

As leaders urged the massed lines to hold fast, a platoon of police moved toward the main gate. Fighting broke out quickly. Steel helmets of pickets and clubs of police battered skulls and faces. Then the mask-protected police resorted to gas bombs. The picket lines broke and some seventy-five clerical workers entered the plant.

23 Arrests Made.

Of twenty-three persons arrested, three were women. All were released on $50 bond. Two policemen were treated at hospitals for injuries, one for teeth bites on his arm. The union said that three pickets were treated privately.

Union charges of police brutality and strike-breaking were quickly answered in lengthy

statements. Here are some excerpts:

Morris Zusman, State C. I. O. president: "This attack was deliberate and premeditated. . . . Mayor Fletcher Bowron has put his Police Department . . . into service as a strike-breaking agency. . . ."

Mayor Bowron: "The assertion that the police have entered into strike-breaking activities is ridiculous. . . . It is a matter of law enforcement. The decrees of our courts must be respected. . . ."

Police Chief C. B. Horrall: "It was very evident that these pickets had intended to cause a disturbance and to resist efforts of the police to maintain law and order, as they were equipped with helmets, clubs, gas tents, gloves and materials to counteract the effect of gas."

ODT TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON RAILROAD TRAVEL

WASHINGTON Jan. 18. — (AP) The ban on railroad sleeping cars on runs of 450 miles or less will be eased beginning February 15 and restrictions curtailing service will be removed altogether on March 15.

Announcing this today, the Office of Defense Transportation set forth this schedule for progressive elimination of the ban:

Runs to Be Restored

Runs of from 351 to 450 miles will be restored February 15. This will return to commercial service 334 of the 895 Pullman-sleeping cars set aside for troop movement last July, ODT said.

On March 1 runs of from 251 to 350 miles will be restored, returning 372 cars.

Restoration of runs of 250 miles or less will be permitted March 15. This will return 189 cars and complete removal of restrictions.

J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, cited two reasons which he said made it "possible to take this action:"

1. Troop movements which reach their all-time peak in December, 1945, will decrease during the coming months.

"2. Troop sleepers will be available [illegible] able to replace standard Pullmans for military use."

Johnson said production of 1,200 troop sleepers scheduled for completion by last December 31 had been delayed by "labor difficulties." Currently, he added, 711 are ready for use. At the present rate of production, Johnson commented, the entire 1,200 should be in service before March 1.

ODT said the announced schedule for restoration of cars is "subject to the ability of the Pullman company to have all the cars in readiness for use."

Reservation Ban Ending

The ODT also announced today the prohibition against making railroad reservations more than 14 days in advance will be revoked March 15.

This restriction has been in effect since September 9. Prior to that reservations could not be made more than 5 days in advance.

ODT said that after March 15 "the railroads will be free to make such arrangements as they please regarding advance reservations."

The order which had placed a 5-day time limit on reservations became effective last June 29.

Standard Oil of Indiana Accepts 18% Pay Rise

Texas Company in Similar Step; Navy to Yield Seized Plant

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP). — The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced today it had accepted a United States Conciliation Service arbitration award for an 18 per cent increase in oil workers' wages and would make it the basis for adjustments not only to the employees of the huge Whiting, Ind., refinery but to many others.

The announcement said that in accordance with agreements with unions representing workers at certain refineries, Standard would automatically grant the 18 per cent rise to those employees. In other instances, it said, where 15 per cent increases had already been made the company "cannot adjust the rates on its own initiative but is ready to discuss the subject with the unions concerned."

Navy to Yield Refinery

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Navy announced tonight it will turn the Texas Company's Galena Park refinery at Houston, Tex., back to the management Sunday. The action was taken, the Navy said in a statement, because the company and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Oil Workers International Union had settled the wage dispute which originally led to seizure of the facilities. The company has agreed, the Navy reported, on an 18 per cent increase in wages, together with a forty-hour work week.

Earlier in the day, Vice-Admiral Ben S. Moreell, in charge of the seized properties for the Navy, had announced that the Illinois-Indiana division of the Texas Pipeline Company will be returned to the owners Sunday. A similar settlement with the union was effected there, the Navy said.

Fifty-three oil refineries and pipe lines were seized last October by the government as the result of the wage dispute, which threatened Navy petroleum supplies. The Navy still has possession of thirty-five properties.

Fact Finders Meet Today

Move to Avert Strike of 30,000 at International Harvester

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP).—Federal fact finders have called a meeting of management and union representatives here tomorrow in an effort to settle the threatened strike in eleven International Harvester Company plants.

A strike by the 30,000 members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Farm Equipment Workers has been called for Monday. The meeting tomorrow will fix arrangements for meetings beginning Monday for the consideration of issues, a telegram from members of the fact-finding board to Gerald Fielde, international secretary of the union, said.

Mr. Fielde, who returned with Grant W. Oakes, union president, from Washington today, said, "Only a signed agreement acceptable to our membership could avert the strike." The union is demanding a 30 per cent wage increase.

Asks Farmers to Sell Cattle

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18 (AP).—Peter C. Carron, secretary of the National Meat Industry Council, called today upon farmers to release cattle on the market to ease the meat shortage caused by the packing-house walkout.

"The independent packers," Mr. Carroll said, "would like to fill the gap caused by the strike . . . but the cattle are not available."

Chicago Receives 16,000 Hogs

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP).—More than 16,000 hogs, including 4,000 sent direct to packers, were received at the Chicago markets today despite the strike situation, and were very quickly cleared at ceiling prices by small packers and Eastern order buyers. Last Friday's salable run numbered 8,000 head, with the same number going directly to killers.

Cattle and sheep receipts, however, remained close to the starvation point, with only 2,500 and 3,500, respectively, offered in the open market.

Feeders Demand End of Strike

WAKEFIELD, Neb., Jan. 18 (AP). —President Lawrence Brock, of the Corn Belt Feeders Association, declared in a statement today that the packinghouse strike must be ended soon or farmer-feeders will demand Congressional action. He cited the accelerated consumption of grain resulting from the curtailment of livestock slaughtering.

The corn belt group was organized in Omaha recently to fight subsidies. Membership covers Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Colorado and South Dakota.

ARMY WILL HOLD TO RELEASE PLAN, EISENHOWER SAYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower promised homesick GIs and their families tonight that the revised demobilization schedule will be "carried out to the letter."

The chief of staff said, however, in an address prepared for broadcast to the nation and by shortwave to posts all over the world, that the army will have to abandon some of its present occupation and liquidation tasks if it fails to retain 1,500,000 men July 1.

"There is no alternative," he said bluntly.

Army Role Cited

Eisenhower advised that "this is a time when maturity and wisdom must assert themselves for the safety of this nation's future.'

"I know how homesickness and boredom may fill a soldier's letters with a disturbing sense of his own unimportance in the pattern of army life," he went on. "But our army is playing a great role in a troubled world. As each of us comes to understand this truth, then he will take pride in the part he is playing.

"The fight has stopped. The urgency of war has gone. But we have a new urgency—the necessity of building a secure peace—a peace purchased with the lives of our comrades. The army's mission is to do its part in establishing and assuring this peace and to support our country in the great cooperative venture of nations.

"For myself, I feel that the practical common sense which is America's birthright will conquer the sharp pangs of disappointment when loved ones are delayed in coming home."

Expressing the hope that his explanation would reach every family at home with a loved one overseas, as well as the men and women still in uniform, Eisenhower detailed the current demobilization in terms similar to those he used this week before members of Congress.

He said the situation had suffered much from "misunderstanding."

"Every man, both abroad and at home, who is surplus to our needs and who can not profitably take the place of a higher point man, is to be discharged as rapidly as he can be processed," Eisenhower pledged. "Our needs do not include made work and useless drill.

"Next, by April 30, this year, all enlisted men with 45 points or with 30 months service will be out of the army or aboard ship returning home.

Slower Pace Necessary

"Finally, by June 30, all enlisted men with 40 points or with 24 months service as of that date will be out of the army or aboard ship returning home. This does not apply to volunteers, of course.

"It represents a slower pace for these few months than the army had tried to maintain. Some men who hoped for discharge by March may have to stay in the army, one two or perhaps three months longer, because we cannot continue to do our job without them."

Noting that five-eighths of the V-E Day soldiers are already civilians, Eisenhower said that "no other demobilization has ever been carried out so speedily, or on a scale remotely comparable to this in vastness.'

But he said that "we had to put on the brakes. That is all."

Army Has Released Many More Men Than It Promised After V-J Day

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—Here is a quick look at General Eisenhower's explanation, given to Congress, for the Army's slow-down in releasing men.

1. The Army has released far more—since the war with Japan and Germany ended—than it had planned.

2. If it kept up that rate, it would run out of men necessary to carry out the Army's job in Japan and Germany.

3. Replacements for those overseas veterans through the draft or volunteering—have not been fast enough.

The General said:

"If we were to continue shipping men home at the rate we reached during the past few months, about April we would have nothing left but a woefully inadequate number of volunteers—we would literally have 'run out of Army.'"

Things To Be Done

Yet, in order to keep discharges up to a high rate, the General said the Army has done these things:

1. It has made every effort to get volunteers to replace veterans abroad.

2. It has told General MacArthur in Japan and General McNarney in Germany to cut their soldier requirements to the bone.

3. It has cut the training of new men in this country from 17 to 13 weeks.

He gave this explanation for the excitement over demobilization:

1. The end of the war started an emotional wave to get men out of the Army.

2. The "almost incredible speed" of the War Department in releasing men between the defeat of Japan and Christmas.

General Eisenhower gave these figures to show the Army's speed in demobilization and how it had exceeded its own promises to release men:

Kept Promise

It had planned to let 2,500,000 men go between September 1 and December 31, 1945. Actually, in that time it released 4,165,000, or 1,665,000 more than its plans called for.

Altogether, since Germany fell last May, the Army has released 5,000,000 of the 8,300,000 men it had at that time.

By next July 1 the Army will have released another 2,750,000 men who were in the Army when Germany quit.

Thus by next July 1 the Army will have left only 500,000 of the 8,300,000 it had in service last May. All the rest will be new draftees or recruits.

The General said the speed up of discharges between September and the end of December "undoubtedly helped create confusion by stimulating optimism among servicemen and their families."

He added that recruiting 5,000 men today doesn't mean 5,000 veterans can be released tomorrow, or next month and for this reason:

It takes three to six months to make a soldier of a recruit, ready to step into a veteran's place.

Replacements Slow

He said the shortage of replacements now facing the Army is due to the shortage of drafted men and volunteers in the last six months of 1945.

"Because they did not come in fast enough," the General said, "we must slow down our discharge rate."

ARMY IS PLANNING TO KEEP 6000 WACS

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.)).—The Army wants to keep G. I. Jane. Present plans call for a permanent force of women as part of the post-war regular Army. It would be known as the Women's Corps and include Army nurses as well as Wacs.

Major-Gen. Willard Paul, chief of Army personnel, told a Senate military sub-committee yesterday that the projected Women's Corps would be a small group, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000.

"We fully expect to have a permanent group of women in the regular army," Paul said. "They have done a grand job in this war.

Authorization for Wacs, Waves and other women's auxiliaries will expire with the official ending of the war emergency.

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HERSHEY LAYS LAG IN DRAFT TO VOLUNTEERS

Tells Senate Group Many Eligibles Join Before Being Called.

HEARING ENDS IN DISCORD

General Would Amend Law to Cut Physical Standards and Fix Length of Service.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Over protests, a special Senate committee ended its public hearings on Army demobilization today after hearing Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, blame heavy enlistments for a lag in draft quotas.

Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Colo.) announced the termination and promptly drew from Senator Briggs (D.-Mo.) a complaint that only one side of the case has been presented. Senator Revercomb (R.-W. Va.), third member of the group, also protested that he had received many letters from soldiers and wanted the committee to look them over.

Johnson replied that the hearings already held should provide Congress and the public with all the facts necessary to answer complaints of G. I.'s who want to get home or out of the Army.

Briggs noted that the committee had heard only top War Department officials and the draft leader and said that he wanted to go further into the matter. "I'm not satisfied," he asserted.

Exchange Words.

"You have been strangely silent while witnesses were here who could answer your questions," Johnson told Briggs.

"I've been trying to listen," Briggs replied.

Finally the three agreed that the committee would file a report, examining any cables, letters or other protests before this is done.

Hershey told the committee that Selective Service had been unable to produce its monthly quota of 50,000 men for the armed forces because so many young men were volunteering. He included among the volunteers the 18 and 25-year-olds, who are eligible for the draft, but it was explained at Selective Service headquarters that such volunteers are counted on the quotas. Hershey also referred to 17-year-olds who, he said, were enlisting in great numbers because they knew they eventually would be inducted. The 17-year-old enlistees do not figure in the draft quotas.

The Army has said that one of the reasons for the slowdown in demobilization is the lack of drafted replacements for overseas veterans.

The draft quota of 50,000 monthly was set after the surrender of Japan.

Hershey recommended to the committee the immediate extension of the draft law, scheduled to expire automatically on May 15. He also made these other recommendations:

1. Amend the Selective Service law to provide a definite period of service. He said that because Congress had authorized volunteer enlistments for eighteen months, "this would seem an appropriate period" for the draft.

2. The Army and Navy should lower their physical standards and apply them so as to produce the required number of men.

3. Persons with substantially less than eighteen months service should be submitted for re-induction.

Fixes Blame On Army.

Committee Chairman Johnson (D.-Col.), told Hershey he wanted it understood that the War Department and not Congress "is responsible for the lack of replacements keeping men overseas after more than two years service.

"I don't want any quibbling about the fact that the President and the War Department have sufficient authority to get replacements for men in the service if they desire to do it," Johnson added.

Hershey said that this was correct, adding that he could draft men a second time upon their return "after five or even ten years of service but I do not think public opimon favors that."

Johnson interposed that Congress had "turned over all the man power in the country between eighteen and forty-five years to Selective Service." If more drafted men are needed to release combat veterans and long-service men, he continued, the War Department can take them.

Hershey recalled that President Truman announced on V-J night that the draft would be limited to the 18-25-year group after Selective Service estimated this would produce 50,000 men monthly.

As Truman Ordered.

"The War Department did not think the 50,000 a month would be enough," the General added. "But the President said that is what we are going to do—and that is that."

"That was not your decision," Johnson broke in, noting that Hershey was in Army uniform and subject to Army orders.

"Oh, no, my boss is the Commander in Chief of the United States, the President," the General disagreed. "I have been separated from the War Department now for five years."

Hershey said, however, that Secretary of War Patterson had agreed to the 50,000 monthly from the 18-25 year age group. At that time, he continued, the Army and Navy were not accepting any volunteers in these age groups but later Congress approved enlistment law that allowed recruiting.

"Every man they recruit in those age groups is one I lose that I counted upon," Hershey said.

Hershey added that he was not taking any high school students under twenty years because Congress directed that "no student be taken in the last half year of study. So I decided not to take any students who had not graduated."

ARMY SPEEDING

VETERANS' BRIDES, CHILDREN TO U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—(AP) Approximately 66,000 war brides and children of American servicemen will be brought to the United States in the next six months, starting early next month.

About 60,000 will come from Europe and the remainder from Australia and New Zealand.

Announcing this today, the war department said that the liner Argentina which left New York Wednesday, will bring back 625 women and children from Southampton, England. It will leave on the return voyage late this month.

Nearly 2,500 will be brought in on the Queen Mary, scheduled to leave Southampton for New York early in February. The big British liner will be followed by the Santa Paula, the Vulcania and the Mount Vernon, all sailing from Europe next month.

Altogether 14,500 are expected to leave Europe and Australia in February and approximately the same number are scheduled to depart in each of the following three months from all European theaters.

The first ship to bring back dependents from the Pacific will be the Mariposa, expected to arrive with 1,200 women and children about March 1.

The schedules were made public the War department said, after foreign governments, American immigration officials, other U. S. Agencies and the American Red Cross had teamed up to make possible the mass transfer.

The trips for war brides, the War department emphasized, will not be permitted to interfere with the return of troops. The transfer was delayed, the department added until there was a marked surplus of shipping in all oceans.

HOD-STEEL STRIKE (383

Corporation, started banking blast furnaces, with open hearths next to go down.

Carnegie-Illinois has been operating at only 50 per cent of capacity in the Pittsburgh area this week, following curtailment for the former strike deadline last Sunday midnight.

A United States Steel spokesman said the company was sending workers home "by the hundreds" in the Chicago and Gary (Ind.) area. Of 40,000 employés in that field, he said, only a skeleton force of 5,000 clerical and supervisory workers would be on the job when the strike starts.

Republic and Inland Steel also started curtailing Chicago-area operations.

"Industry's Responsibility"

William Donovan, union district director at Cleveland, declared:

"We'll close down all the steel plants in the Cleveland district 100 per cent. Phil Murray has bent over backward to settle the dispute. The failure is industry's responsibility.

"We'll close the plants down so tight not even a mosquito will get through the picket lines."

More than 25,000 steelworkers were already idle in various disputes connected with the strike. In New York State, 12,400 were idle; Massachusetts, 3,700; Illinois, 3,600; Indiana, 3,500; Pennsylvania, 1,800; Connecticut, 900.

For many of the 227,000 steelworkers in the great steel center of Pittsburgh tonight's work was the last they'll do in the mills until a strike settlement is reached. This involved principally employés of finishing mills and blast furnaces.

Picketing Plans Ready

In finishing mills it was the normal week-end closing. The blast-furnace closings, however, were in anticipation of the strike.

Picketing arrangements were made locally by union district directors. Doughnut and coffee serving lines were planned. Work schedules were ready for skeleton forces of maintenance men assigned to keep mill property in order.

Murray was expected to return to Pittsburgh sometime Sunday to direct the strike.

On Tuesday, his office announced, he will meet with the 21 union members of the negotiating committee for United States Steel and subsidiaries. On Wednesday he is to confer with the union's executive board and 175-man wage policy committee.

The union and the United States Employment Service made plans for setting up bureaus where strikers could file applications for unemployment compensation. State laws vary as to start of compensation.

"We're All Set To Go"

District union officials said the steel workers were angry over collapse of the settlement attempts and ready to strike.

Joseph Goney, district director, said at Pittsburgh:

"We're all set to go. The rank and filers are mad and if it's called off they'll be madder."

Director John Murray, of near-by McKees Rocks, commented:

"All plants will go down according to schedule at midnight Sunday. We have a hard time holding the men in now. They're plenty sore about it."

U. S. PROPOSES AID TO ITALY FOR RECOVERY

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—An approaching major power showdown on bankrupt Italy's future finds the United States ready with a plan designed to put the one-time enemy nation back on its economic feet. To achieve that objective in five years, this country will urge the Allies to abandon reparations claims against Italy and to permit the Italians to keep most of their aged merchant marine and their industrial equipment for civilian production.

Details of the plan were disclosed today by officials familiar with it but who cannot be identified by name.

Russia already has advanced a $300,000,000 reparations claim against Italy on behalf of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.

This country's stand against any such payments has been taken on the ground that the money, in effect, would be extracted from American taxpayers.

Officials base this contention on a compilation of Allied relief to Italy which shows that the United States contribution—by far the heaviest—will amount to nearly $1,000,000,000.

This includes $450,000,000 in UNRRA aid, about 75 per cent of which is financed by this country, $100,000,000 advanced by the now defunct Federal Economic Administration, and approximately $500,000,000 spent by the Army under its program for combatting disease and unrest in occupied territory.

The argument and the figures will be laid before the Four Power Conference scheduled to open Monday in London to draft peace treaties with Itlay, the ex-Balkan enemies, and Finland. Around the table will sit deputies representing the foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia.

Except for the UNRRA Aid, this country still holds a technical claim for its relief expenditures. But Govenment officials express belief that these claims, amounting to more than a half-billion dollars, ultimately will be wiped off the books.

Such action, they say, would be based partly on recognition of Italy's contribution to Germany's defeat and partly to speed the general restoration of economic tranquility in Europe.

While expressing belief that Italy will continue to need financial aid after UNRRA expires at the end of this year, these officials emphasize that any further help probably will be contingent upon a progressively improving economic reconstruction.

TRUMAN SELECTS EDWIN W. PAULEY FOR NAVAL POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — (AP) President Truman today selected Edwin W. Pauley, oil operator and former secretary-treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, to be undersecretary of the Navy.

The action immediately aroused speculation as to whether the President had tabbed Pauley to succeed Secretary James V. Forrestal when the latter quits, as he has said he wants to do soon.

Pauley recently has been American member of the Allied Reparations Commission. His work on the commission is now nearing its end and it had been generally expected he would be named to another government post but his appointment to be No. 2 man in the Navy department came as a surprise. A number of congressmen had been backing Colgate W. Darden, former Governor of Virginia, for the position.

Other Nominations

Mr. Truman also designated:

1. George E. Allen, insurance executive who is one of his most

intimate advisors, to serve on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

2. W. Stuart Symington, surplus property administrator and former St. Louis electrical manufacturer, to be assistant secretary of war for air.

In addition to Allen's nomination, the President sent to the Senate those of Charles B. Henderson, Harvey J. Gunderson, Henry A. Mulligan and Henry T. Bodman to be directors of the RFC.

Henderson, Gunderson and Mulligan were reappointed. Henderson at present is chairman of the RFC and acting administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, of which the RFC is a subsidiary.

Allen and Bodman will succeed Sam H. Husbands and Charles T. Fisher, Jr. The White House announced that Husbands and Fisher are returning to private business.

Pauley would succeed Artemus L. Gates and Symington would fill the post of Robert Lovett, both resigned.

Pauley Backed Truman

Pauley, who has served on various governmental advisory posts, was an original supporter of the late President Roosevelt and later a backer of Mr. Truman for the vice-presidency.

Pauley, 43, has made a fortune in oil and has banking, real estate and construction interests in California.

Symington, also a wealthy businessman, served in the Army in the First World War. He resigned as president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company in St. Louis to become chairman of the surplus property board last June. He was named surplus property administrator when the three-man board was abolished.

Allen, a jovial Mississippian, is on most intimate terms with Mr. Truman. His relationship to Mr. Truman has been compared with that of Harry Hopkins to Mr. Roosevelt.

of getting some of the money back in surplus disposal.

President Truman revealed today that he is taking steps to incorporate the Surplus Property Administration into the War Assets Corporation. Gregory, quartermaster general of the Army from April 1, 1940, through the war, has just taken over as chairman of the corporation.

Truman Letter To Symington

The consolidation plan came to light in correspondence between Mr. Truman and W. Stuart Symington, in connection with Symington's retirement as surplus property administrator and his nomination as Assistant Secretary of War for Air. The President in a letter to Symington said he concurred in the latter's suggestion that the consolidation be effected.

Gregory is 62 years old and a native of Storm Lake, Iowa. He entered West Point Military Academy at the age of 19 and has been in the Army ever since, serving in various quartermaster corps assignments.

No Change In Procedures

Although formal orders for the merger are not yet out, the General started work in Jesse Jones's former office at the RFC building January 16. The War Assets Corporation was only recently created as a division of the RFC for the Surplus Property Administration.

Gregory said that the shift meant no change in established procedures and policies, but that he hoped with the consolidated authority to "push it along a bit faster."

GREGORY GETS SURPLUS JOB

Truman Plans Property Merger With War Assets Group

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Edmund Bristol Gregory, who spent billions outfitting and housing the Army while it beat the Axis down, is taking on the job

BRAIN OF DR. LEY FOUND DISEASED

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The brain of the Nazi suicide, Dr. Robert Ley, whose word was law over all German workers, had been diseased for years, an Army post-mortem has disclosed.

Army Institute of Pathology scientists who examined the brain after it was flown here from Germany revealed last night that they found a long-standing degenerative process that was sufficient to have impaired Dr. Ley's mental and emotional faculties. They pointed out that the disease process was most marked in the frontal lobes—the part that controls emotion and thinking.

"The degeneration could well account for his aberrations (unsoundness) in conduct and feeling," they said in their report based on whole and microscopic studies of the organ. "Normally, the frontal lobes are requisite for complex types of thinking and they exercise a restraint on emotional impulses."

The institute doctors said that while the gross appearance resembled that seen in brains affected by syphilis, there was no microscopic evidence of that disease.

SOUTHERNERS TO FILIBUSTER ON FEPC BILL

Surprised by Decision to Discuss Measure—Bitter Fight Certain

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—The wordiest filibuster since Huey Long's time threatened on Capitol Hill today as the Senate plunged into a knock-down, drag-out fight on the dynamite-packed FEPC Bill.

The advance billing had Capitol Hill harking back to the '30s when Long, as Senator from Louisiana, went on a filibuster marathon during which he discoursed on a myriad of subjects, including the merits of Southern "pot likker."

A solid phalanx of Southern Senators, all pledged to talk plenty, lined up against the Fair Employment Practice Bill which would establish a permanent committee to eliminate racial and religious discrimination in industrial and Governmental employment.

"I'm going to talk against it as long as God gives me breath," Senator Ellender (D-La.) told a reporter.

Senator Eastland (D-Miss.) promised that he and Senator McClellan (D-Ark.) would offer 1,000 amendments to the FEPC legislation between them. Eastland said he would talk "two years" if nececsary.

Senator Bilbo (D.-Miss.), who knows a filibuster when he is in one, informed newsmen he intended to speak twice—"30 days at a time"—against the measure which has been endorsed repeatedly by President Truman.

Caught by Surprise

The unexpected motion which called up the controversial bill before the Senate yesterday took its Southern opponents completely by surprise. A hurried strategy session was ordered, but they made no bones they would use everything in the rule book in their effort to block a vote.

Eastland asserted that consideration of the bill had been "promoted by labor unions to stave off anti-strike legislation."

Backers of the measure were fully aware of the opposition's caliber and ready to take countermeasures of their own.

Their most obvious weapon was a resort to cloture, a seldom-invoked parliamentary device to limit debate. Its adoption requires a two-thirds vote, and they were counting noses to see whether they could get it.

Senator Morse (R-Ore.), a vigorous advocate of FEPC, told a reporter a fundamental issue is involved: Whether the Senate will permit a filibuster to block a vote on "a meritorious matter."

Would Sign Petition

He said he favors unlimited discussion of the merits of the bill, but as soon as it became evident that the speakers were talking only for time, he would sign a cloture petition.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) likewise said he would sign, but he added he intends to vote against the bill itself.

A prolonged filibuster on FEPC would have the effect of stalling Senate action on all other pending legislation.

It also undoubtedly would impose a further strain upon relations between the President and some members of Congress.

There was a hint of this in the acid comment of Eastland yesterday. The Mississippian told his colleagues he questioned whether Mr. Truman was "competent" for the presidency if he "has the idea this is the most important bill to take up at this time."

ODT WILL LIFT SLEEPING-CAR CURB MARCH 15

Short-Haul Ban To End; Restriction On Reservations Also To Go

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation today announced two actions which should make civilian travel on railroads easier after March 15.

It disclosed that the ban on use of sleeping cars on runs of 450 miles or less would be progressively eased, with final lifting set for March 15.

Reservation Ban To Be Lifted

The ban against making reservations for railroad accommodations more than fourteen days in advance also will be lifted on that date.

The ban on extended reservations has been in effect since September 9. Before that, the reservation limit was five days.

In announcing the easing of restrictions on sleeping cars, the ODT outlined this schedule for progressive elimination of the ban:

Runs of from 351 to 450 miles will be restored February 15. This will return to commercial service 334 of the 895 Pullman sleeping cars set aside for troop movements last July, the ODT said.

On March 1 runs of from 251 to 350 miles will be restored, returning 372 cars.

Reasons For Action

Restoration of runs of 250 miles or less will be permitted March 15. This will return 180 cars and complete removal of restrictions.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, cited two reasons which he said made it "possible to take this action:

1. Troop movements, which reached their all-time peak in December, 1945, will decrease during the coming months.

2. Troop sleepers will be available to replace standard Pullmans for military use.

Johnson said production of 1,200 troop sleepers scheduled for completion by last December 31 had been delayed by "labor difficulties." Currently, he added, 711 are ready for use. At the present rate of production, Johnson commented, the entire 1,200 should be in service before March 1.

New Equipment To Aid

"With the new equipment in use, and the number of troop arrivals decreasing from month to month, it will be possible," Johnson said, "to meet demands for troop transportation adequately and at the same time allow railroads to restore the sleeping-car service which was eliminated.

"Indeed, after the restoration of commercial sleeping-car service on each of the successive dates scheduled, there will still be available for military use more sleeping cars than were in such use during the peak troop movement of December 1945."

HAWAIIAN HEARING VOTES 6-2 AGAINST CALLING CHURCHILL

Kimmel Calls 'Lie' Report Promotion Came Through Roosevelt Friendship.

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A Republican proposal to call Winston Churchill as a witness was rejected, 6 to 2, today by congressional Pearl Harbor investigators in a swiftly paced session that brought these other developments:

1. An assertion by Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel that contentions that he had been appointed commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet in 1941 because he was a "friend of President Roosevelt and a Kentucky Democrat" were "misrepresentations and lies."

2. Testimony by Kimmel that President Roosevelt had sided with him at a White House conference on June 1, 1941 against any further transfer of warships from the Pacific to the Atlantic fleets.

3. Kimmel's refusal to draw any conclusion when Representative Clark (D.-N. C.) asked him if "high officials here in Washington on down" to the Army lieutenant who disregarded a radar warning of Japanese planes approaching Pearl Harbor hadn't "muffed the situation and let the Japs outsmart them."

Once Served as Aid.

Outlining his acquaintance with President Roosevelt, Kimmel said it began when he served as an aid to Mr. Roosevelt while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for ten days in 1915. Kimmel said he had not seen Mr. Roosevelt except at formal White House receptions from 1918 until six months after he was appointed fleet commander in February, 1941.

Questioned by Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) about his statement to Roberts investigating commission four years ago that it was recognized that the fleet was vulnerable to attack in Pearl Harbor, Kimmel said the decision to keep the fleet there had been made before he took command. He added:

"Nobody said to me, 'I will appoint you if you keep the fleet in those waters.' There were no conditions attached to my appointment as commander in chief of the fleet."

Jumped Over 46 Admirals.

Senator Lucas said there had been rumors at the time that Kimmel was "a close and intimate friend of the President" and that Mr. Roosevelt "jumped over forty-six admirals of senior grade to give you the job."

Kimmel said he had heard that, but thought somebody else ought to answer it.

Lucas said there also had been talk that Kimmel was appointed "solely because you were a friend of the President and a Kentucky Democrat."

"Those statements were misrepresentations and lies," Kimmel said sharply.

When he went to the White House in June, 1941, six months after his appointment, Kimmel said he discussed with the President reports that three battleships, a carrier, a detachment of cruisers and two squadrons of destroyers might be transferred from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Other units previously had been transferred.

"The President said, 'Well, they told me that could be done alright and you can defend the Pacific with what is left,'" Kimmel testified.

"I told him: 'That's ridiculous. Nobody in his right mind could make a statement like that.'"

He said the President replied: "That's what I thought, too."

Kimmel said the transfer was not made. He could not identify the "they" referred to by the President, he added.

The action against calling Churchill came before questioning of Kimmel was resumed for the fourth day.

The vote came on a motion of Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.), to invite the former British Government leader, now on vacation in Florida, to appear at a time that suited his convenience and that of the committee.

Ferguson previously had told the committee he wanted to have

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Churchill tell what he knows about any agreement that might have existed with the late President Roosevelt for parallel action on the part of Great Britain and the United States before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Barkley Faces Decision.

Six Democratic members of the committee voted solidly against Ferguson's motion. They were Senators Barkley of Kentucky, George of Georgia, Lucas of Illinois and Representatives Cooper of Tennessee, Clark of North Carolina and Murphy of Pennsylvania.

The motion was supported by Ferguson and Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.) Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) and Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) voted "present."

Barkley, as chairman, brought the question to a vote by demanding a public decision by the committee. He announced that he neither would issue a subpoena for Churchill nor invite him to attend "unless ordered to do so by the committee."

Ferguson immediately made his motion, but Brewster protested he did not want to vote until he had had more time to study the matter and until the committee had discussed it.

Brewster sought to delay a test by moving to lay Ferguson's motion on the table. The Brewster motion, however, was defeated and Barkley forced an immediate test on the Ferguson proposal.

Brewster was the only one who supported his delaying motion, the other nine committee members voting against it.

Ferguson first brought up the matter of calling Churchill before the committee during its hearings yesterday.

NEW ENGLANDERS PROTEST AGAINST ENDING OF SWPC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—(AP) Operators of small business in New England protested today against elimination of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, contending reconversion of their shops and manufacturing facilities was being delayed.

Rep. Glason (R-Mass.) said employers with a half dozen to 250 workers believed elimination of the agency and the splitting of its functions between RFC and the Commerce Department was putting their interests in the hands of a "big business organization — the RFC."

Transfer Ordered

The transfer of the agency's functions was ordered by President Truman in one step of the government reorganization now in progress.

As a result of the smaller businessmen's complaints, House Minority Leader Martin (R-Mass.) called a conference of New England Senators and Congressmen for Jan. 22. They will hear Edward J. Stewart, Boston, president of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., outline demands that all functions of Smaller War Plants Corporation be placed in the Commerce Department.

Stewart, Clason said, contended that the Commerce Department would be "more interested" in small business than would RFC.

Stewart informed the New England delegation that surplus war materials were not being disposed of quickly enough to assist in the reconversion of smaller shops and plants. As an example he declared in a letter that prior to the war there were 800,000 machine tools in use, compared with 700,000 tools now surplus.

"These should be made available to the smaller concerns to permit their reconversion to be made on as modern a basis as possible," Clason said.

Stewart notified the New England delegation that representatives from small business establishments in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire were interested in the problem.

Academy Wants Boats

Ralph A. Leavit, chairman of the trustees of the Marine Maritime Academy, said tonight he was hopeful ships, lifeboats, and other equipment considered surplus by the Navy would be available for the Maine academy.

Leavitt attended a conference here with maritime officials and representatives of the maritime academies in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and California.

He said they discussed a proposed agreement whereby each of the states would obtain equipment needed for training purposes. Maine, he said, hoped to get a 110-foot sub chaser, life boats, a public address system, tooling, machinery and lathes.

Maritime and Navy officials indicated, he added, that probably six weeks would elapse before a decision on the release of the material would be announced.

At the request of a Portland, Me., contracting company, Representative Hale (R-Me.), meanwhile investigated the release of maritime commission surpluses for private businesses. He said he had been assured that cranes, lumber, beams, brass, copper and tooling once used at the South Portland yard would be available soon as surplus for private industry. He mentioned that 21 cranes at the yard had been idle since last July 31.

An inventory of all materials is now being made by the Maritime commission, he added.

Hillman Will Study Labor in Germany

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Sidney Hillman said after a White House conference yesterday that he will leave next Wednesday to help make a study of labor conditions in Germany.

Hillman will be the American representative on a study commission set up by the World Federation of Trade Unions, of which he is a member. Others on the commission will represent Russia, Britain and France. Their recommendations will be made to the occupying Powers.

GIs Ordered To Salute Generals Empty Jeep

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—Rep. Rees (R.-Kan.) told the House yesterday that GI's on a small, South Pacific island have been ordered to salute empty jeeps bearing the white stars of generals.

"I thought the House should know," Rees said, "that it has gotten to the place where our boys must not only salute officers but their empty jeeps as well."

Rees declined to say where the order was issued, but read it into the Congressional Record as follows:

"All Army vehicles bearing the white star of a general officer will be saluted whether it is occupied by a general or not. The vehicle will be saluted if it passes a soldier on the street or if the vehicle is stationary and the soldier passes it. The soldier will also salute all officers riding in a vehicle. When saluting, the soldier should turn his head in the direction of the vehicle or officer and look directly at the object of his salute. All salutes should be rendered wholeheartedly with snap and precision and in a military manner."

UNRRA To Give General Morgan Chance To Appeal

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—UNRRA announced today that the ousting of Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Morgan as chief of UNRRA operations in Germany has been suspended to permit Morgan to appeal to Director General Herbert H. Lehman.

The organization had announced termination of Sir Frederick's appointment after statements by him concerning Jewish refugees had aroused criticism both in Europe and this country.

UNRRA said Sir Frederick had been accorded an opportunity personally to present his appeal to Lehman "and to discuss the issues raised by his statements to the press and the action taken subsequently by the administration."

Brig. Gen. W. A. S. Stawell, a deputy chief of UNRRA operations in Germany, is serving as acting chief in place of Morgan, UNRRA said.

Four Contingents Due In California Shortly

Washington, Jan. 18 (AP)—Marine Corps headquarters announced today 540 enlisted men and 61 officers would arrive in California from the Pacific in four contingents during the next ten days.

The first unit, 44 enlisted men and three officers, will dock Sunday with the U.S.S. Windham Bay at San Pedro. They are coming from Japan.

Due from Guam are the following:

U.S.S. Star, due January 21 at San Diego, with 111 enlisted men and seven officers of the 5th Amphibious Corps Signal Battalion.

U.S.S. Lungal Point, due San Diego, January 26, with 283 men and 24 officers of the 10th and 11th 155-Millimeter Gun Battalion and 4th Separate Amphibious Tractor Company.

U.S.S. Hornet, due Los Angeles January 28, with 102 enlisted men and 27 officers.

New Housing Placards Ready

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—The first 100,000 veterans' priority placards to be used in the reconversion housing program have been shipped to Federal Housing Administration offices throughout the country. The Civilian Production Administration said today that builders will be required to display a placard at each dwelling constructed under the program.

Senator Proposes Cut in Wartime Tax On All Luxury Items

Washington, Jan. 18—(AP)—Representative Knutson (R-Minn.) called today for a new 1946 tax cut of $600,000,000 by reducing wartime excise levies on such so-called "luxuries" as liquor, luggage, jewelry, furs and cosmetics.

The Minnesotan, senior Republican on the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, announced that he is preparing legislation to cut the excises back to 1942 levels effective July 1.

The bill would slash the tax on liquor from $9 a gallon to $6, and trim the beer tax from $8 a barrel to $7.

If approved by Congress and the President, it would boost the total 1946 tax cut to over $6,500,000,000. Congress in November wrote a law reducing individual income taxes by $2,644,000,000, corporate levies by $3,136,000,000 wiping out $140,000,000 in auto use taxes.

The House voted last Fall to cut back the excise taxes, but the Senate refused to go along.

The Treasury recommended the excise cut-back, but lower individual and corporate reductions than Congress finally approved.

NAVY AIRCRAFT TO TRACK STORMS

Washington, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The Navy disclosed today that it would track storms with aircraft in the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf as permanent peacetime program.

Pleased with results of its wartime air reconnaissance of typhoons in the Pacific, the Navy said in a statement:

"So important to the saving of life and prevention of damage is typhoon reconnaissance that specially trained and equipped Navy weather squadrons are being organized. Two squadrons of twelve planes each will operate in the Pacific and another is being planned for the Atlantic and Gulf."

The Navy's work is being closely coordinated with that of the Army and Weather Bureau.

Two Veteran Warships Due At Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Jan. 18 (AP)—Two veteran warships, the San Francisco and South Dakota, will drop anchor at the Philadelphia naval base this week end.

The heavy cruiser San Francisco, returning from the Pacific by way of the Panama Canal, arrives about 1 P.M. tomorrow. The battleship South Dakota is expected at 3.15 P.M. Sunday from the West Coast, bringing along 121 enlisted men and nine officers for discharge.

Arrival of the San Francisco, survivor of the attack on Pearl Harbor, will bring to a close her historic career as an active ship. She will be moored in the back channels of the navy base as a member of the inactive fleet.

Navy Honors Capt. Adams

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP).—Retired Navy Captain Arthur S. Adams, now provost of Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., today received the Legion of Merit for his work in planning and administering the Navy's war-time college training program and shaping its peace-time officer training program.

TROOPSHIP'S FATE HAS NAVY WORRIED

Boston, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—A Navy spokesman said today there was official worry concerning the eventual fate of the disabled troopship Henry Baldwin, now struggling through heavy seas in a gale toward Cape Race, N. F.

The Baldwin reported on Tuesday that her plates had cracked and the Coast Guard cutter Modoc and the Navy tug Paiute went to her aid, about 350 miles off Cape Race. Because of the seas and winds, the Navy said today, the Modoc was not able to take the Baldwin in tow and the Paiute herself suffered a badly damaged propeller shaft that forced her to turn all attention to her own safety.

"There is some worry that the Baldwin may break up," the Navy spokesman said. Last night, he added, the Baldwin was about 110 miles southeast of Cape Race and was proceeding at three to four miles an hour.

Although the Navy said previously that the Baldwin should make port by Saturday, today's announcement said, "No predictions."

The 7,176-ton transport was en route from Antwerp to New York with 589 veterans of the European theater aboard. The soldiers still are aboard the transport.

UNO COMMITTEE INSPECTS BOSTON AREA FOR SITE

Boston, Jan. 18—(AP)—A United Nations Organization Committee charged with the responsibility of finding temporary and permanent headquarters for the world peace agency visits the Blue Hills Reservation, near Boston, and historic Plymouth today.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia, chairman of the committee, said they were prospective permanent sites.

The committee will return to Boston, after inspection of possible permanent locations in Massachusetts.

The committee chairman said that a factor in favor of Blue Hills Reservation was that, as a big State park, it would serve as a "buffer" to prevent encroachment of a large city.

A similar consideration in weighing the possibilities of the Concord-Lexington area, he added, were the numeous lakes in that section. He said that a district between Beverly, on the north shore, and Tewksbury was definitely on the examination program.

An insurance company also has offered to make available 1,200 small houses and apartments it plans to construct in Brookline, adjacent to Boston.

Dr. Gavrilovic said that the committee in submitting its recommendations—probably six in number—would only offer the results of its inquiry. Hyde Park, N. Y., which houses the Roosevelt estate, will be among them.

In its search for interim facilities, the committee inspected several hotels, school and business buildings in Boston yesterday.

Four hotels, recently vacated by the armed forces and capable of accomodating 1,000 persons, have been offered in entirety, and two others agreed to furnish quarters for 500, thus meeting the requirements of the UNO.

Hyde Park Fears UNO May Engulf It

Opposes Being Chosen if Organization Proposes to Take Entire Town, Supervisor Says.

Poughkeepsie, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—Hyde Park does not want the United Nations Organization to make its permanent home there if the organization "proposes to take the entire town," Elmer von Wagner, town supervisor, said today.

Von Wagner, a member of the town's UNO committee, expressed approval of the UNO's original plan, which involved planning the site on an area consisting of approximately five square miles, but, he said in an interview, "If they are going to take the entire township, I would not want it at all." He added that he thought he expressed the opinion of the whole community in that respect.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, committee chairman, has said the committee would need about fifty square miles.

Von Wagner said UNO engineers had visited Dutchess county this week, inspecting the Hyde Park region over an area of from thirty-five to forty square miles. "It isn't logical that the UNO would require that much space," he said.

UNO Called Solution For Zion Problem

Philadelphia, Jan. 18 (A. P.).—The United Nations Organization is the only international authority that can solve the Palestine problem justly, says United States Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.).

Mrs. Douglas, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, told Lincoln Lodge, B'Nai B'rith, here last night that the international trusteeship council being set up by the UNO should be charged with the obligation of the carrying out of this decision promptly.

STEEL ROBOT GAVE BLIND-FIRING AIM TO NAVY GUNNERS

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 18—(AP)—A steel "robot," eight feet high and weighing one ton, gave Navy ships blind-firing power against Japanese Kamikaze and other aerial attacks late in World War II, Eastman Kodak Company disclosed today.

The Mark 57 gun director, utilizing both radar and optical sighting devices, permitted the operator to follow an enemy plane by night or day, through clouds and fog, a joint company-Navy report said.

Guns firing shells containing the proximity fuse were positioned automatically by the "mechanical man" which was installed first on the battleship Missouri and the cruisers Alaska and Guam.

The company said it was continuing manufacture of the director for installation on other naval vessels.

The computer Mark 17, installed in the director to relay movements to another computer below decks, was inscribed as the "brains" of the director which replaced the massive radar indicators in the ship's superstructure and complex devices on deck which directed anti-aircraft fire earlier in the war.

The system, the company said, was the outgrowth of new fire control development begun at Massachusetts Institute of Technology under Dr. Stark Draper. Johns Hopkins University engineers working under the office of scientific research and development contributed to the design.

Also producing the device was Norge Division of Borg-Warner Corp. Norge development work was done from a wooden-scale model built by scientists of the Applied Physics Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University in 1943.

In recognition of its work on the device Norge today was presented with the Naval Ordnance Development Award for "outstanding contributions to the research and development of naval ordnance."

The presentation was made by Vice Admiral George F. Hussey Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance to Howard E. Blood, Norge president, who also was given a special citation for work on the project.

3 Dead, 19 Hurt in Troop Train Crash

Toll May Be Greater; Men Were Bound for Discharge

MYERSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 18 (AP).—At least three persons were reported killed and nineteen injured in the collision of a troop train, carrying 192 soldiers bound for discharge, and a Reading Railroad freight train tonight five miles west of here.

A Reading spokesman in Philadelphia said the fireman of the troop train, Charles W. Hellings, thirty-two, of Reading, Pa., was the only dead person positively identified.

The troop train, carrying members of the 29th Infantry Division, was bound from Camp Kilmer, N. J., to Camp Shelby, Miss.

Wrecking crews dispatched from Harrisburg and Reading were hampered in their rescue attempts by debris and piles of coal spilled from the freight.

Witnesses at the scene reported that more than half of the soldiers, mostly from Louisiana and Mississippi, suffered some injuries. Ambulances from the near-by Indiantown Gap Army center and the Lebanon Hospital were on hand to care for wounded.

A Reading spokesman said seventeen cars and the locomotive of the eastbound freight were tumbled from the track. Five troop cars of a nine-car train were smashed.

The Good Samaritan Hospital at Lebanon identified two of the injured brought there as Howard Williard, forty-eight, of Philadelphia, engineer of the troop train, and Russell James, a soldier, of Shreveport, La.

Unidentified railroad workers said the coal which spilled over the crushed troop cars made it impossible to determine accurately the number of dead and injured.

Col. Sussman Leaving Fort Dix

FORT DIX, N. J., Jan. 18 (AP).—Colonel Lewis R. Sussman, provost marshal and director of the security and intelligence division at Fort Dix since April, 1941, returned to inactive status here today and will leave for Washington to accept a government post. Formerly with the New York City Police Department, Colonel Sussman pioneered in introducing to military police the latest methods and equipment used by civilian police. He will be succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel James K. Donaghy, formerly assistant provost marshal of the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

PILOTLESS PLANE SOUGHT BY FLIERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 — (AP) Navy planes searched the sea from Rhode Island to New Jersey without sighting a pilotless radio-operated plane which flew wild over the New York Metropolitan area today after getting out of control.

The Coast Guard Air-Sea Rescue Command said tonight that the plane was presumed to have crashed at sea, "after accompanying planes chased the runaway craft around the sky attempting to shoot it down.

The Navy disclosed that pilot planes tried to destroy it after it broke away from control, because it contained "confidential" equipment and because authorities feared it might crash in a populated district.

Coast Guard officials believed the low-winged single-engine craft plunged into the ocean north of Long Island, but the wreckage had not been spotted at nightfall.

The radio-guided plane took off from the Atlantic City headquarters of the Navy Fleet Air Wing Electronic Task Force experimental unit at 11:30 a.m. Its speed was set at 85 miles per hour, and it carried about two and a half hours fuel supply.

At 12:30 p.m., in a cloud bank at 6,000-feet altitude, 30 miles off Cape May, N. J., the two controlling planes lost contact with the small craft. They engaged in a wild pursuit, and then the little plane disappeared.

CAMP SHANKS TO SEND NAZI PRISONERS HOME

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—(AP) The $30,000,000 Army port installation, Camp Shanks, N. Y., which during the war sent 1,317,898 soldiers overseas, will concern itself chiefly from now on with sending home all German and Italian prisoners of war.

The New York Port of Embarkation said today that henceforth American troops returning from Europe will be processed at Camp Kilmer, N. J., leaving Camp Shanks free to ship out 400,000 prisoners on an average of 115,000 a month.

In addition to clearing prisoners from this country, Camp Shanks will ship out American replacement troops to Europe. The last soldiers to be processed at Shanks for return to civilian life or to other Army units were members of the famed 82nd Airborne Division.

Prisoners, who will be shipped from West Coast camps via the Panama Canal to avoid congesting Western railroads, will be kept at Camp Shanks from 24 to 36 hours, the Army Transportation office in Washington said.

STRIKE MAY HIT N.Y. TRANSPORT

City's Worst Jam Looms If Union Stops Monday

New York, Jan. 18 (AP)—A paralyzing strike by 32,000 workers which would hit all city-owned subways, busses, trolleys and elevated trains, causing the worst jam in New York history, was threatened today by Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union.

Quill said the workers might be called out next Monday morning in protest against a proposal to sell city-owned power plants to Consolidated Edison Company, largest utility in the New York area.

Claims Private Operation Costly

Quill said private operation of power plants for the city's transportation system would cost about $10,000,000 more each year and "the jobs of 1,500 men, their seniority, their tenure of job, their pensions are in jeopardy."

The Board of Transportation has been considering selling the power plants because of what it has termed the heavy cost of modernizing them.

Mayor William O'Dwyer said the strike threat would "have no effect on my decision when it is made."

Wage increase and other demands "will be lumped" with the power plant issue if a strike is called, Quill said.

GROMYKO - UNO SEPARATE (475)

LONDON, JAN. 18-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA TOLD THE U
THAT THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD DEPENDS UPON
GREAT POWERS AND WARNED AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT TO
AUTHORITY BY REVISING THE CHARTER OF THE NEW SE
THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, ANDREI GR
BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AS ACTING CHIEF OF
ALSO STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE BIG-POWER PLAN TO GI
CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY PROBLEMS.
HE DECLARED BLUNTLY THAT ANY MOVE TO APPLY LE
METHODS TO THE UNITED NATIONS "WOULD CAUSE NOTH
IT WAS THE FIRST MAJOR SPEECH DELIVERED BY A
DELEGATION BEFORE THE NEWLY ORGANIZED ASSEMBLY.
THE ABSENCE OF VICE COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WISHINSKY, WHO WAS REPORTED ENROUTE HERE FROM MO
GROMYKO SAID THAT THE DECISION REACHED BY THE
BRITISH AND SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERS AT MOSCOW T
ATOMIC COMMISSION UNDER THE SECURITY COUNCIL "IS
ACCORDANCE WITH THE ROLE AND PLACE OF THIS MOST
THE UNITED NATIONS."
AT ANOTHER POINT HE SAID THAT "VOTES ARE BE
SOMEWHERE" STATING THAT THE CHARTER DRAWN UP AT
SPRING "HAS ALREADY BECOME OBSOLETE AND NEEDS RE
"SUCH ALLEGATIONS ARE DANGEROUS," HE DECLARED "AND UNDER CERTAIN
CONDITIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. OBSERVANCE OF THE
CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT, NOT IN WORD BUT

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IN DEED, IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITIES OF ALL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

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GROMYKO NEVER IDENTIFIED ANY OF THE CRITICAL "VOICES," BUT THE CHARTER HAS BEEN ASSAILED BY MANY SMALL NATIONS FOR GIVING TOO MUCH AUTHORITY TO THE BIG POWERS. IN RECENT WEEKS, BRITISH OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN OUTSPOKEN IN DECLARING THAT THE VETO POWER OF THE GREAT POWERS SHOULD BE RESTRICTED, AND THAT NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTIES BE SUBMERGED INTO SOME SORT OF WORLD PARLIAMENT..

IN HIS DEFENSE OF THE BIG NATIONS' POSITION IN THE UNO, GROMYKO SAID "ALL NATIONS, BIG AND SMALL, ARE INTERESTED IN SECURING A STABLE PEACE AND IN PREVENTING A REPETITION OF NEW AGGRESSION. IN THIS, THEIR INTERESTS COMPLETELY COINCIDE."

"ENDEAVORS TO COUNTERPOSE THE BIG STATES WITH THE SMALL ONES," HE ASSERTED, "CANNOT BE REGARDED WITH SYMPATHY IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, FOR THIS ORGANIZATION IS A BODY TO PROTECT ALL PEACE-LOVING STATES, BIG AND SMALL."

GROMYKO SAID THE NEW ORGANIZATION MUST DIFFER FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN ATMOSPHERE, IN METHODS OF "COLLECTIVE WORK" AND IN ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

"A REVIVAL OF THE METHOD APPLIED IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS," HE SAID, "WOULD CAUSE NOTHING BUT HARM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

HE CALLED FOR EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM WITHIN THE UNO, DECLARING THIS "IS AN INSTRUMENT DESIGNED TO ACCELERATE THE GIVING OF A STATUS OF NATIONAL AND STATE INDEPENDENCE TO ALL" DEPENDENT TERRITORIES.

GROMYKO DID NOT REFER TO THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRAN NOR THE EXPRESSED INTENTION OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO ASK THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL TO MOVE INTO THE IRANIAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE OVER THE SELF-GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED NORTHERN IRAN.

JR742AES

JAN 19 1946

WAR CRIMES

LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT SEVEN GERMANS, CONVICTED OF WAR CRIMES BEFORE A RUSSIAN MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT NIKOLAEV, WERE HANGED YESTERDAY BEFORE 65,000 SOVIET CITIZENS.

THE GERMANS, INCLUDING LT. GEN. HERMAN WINKLER, FORMER COMMANDANT AT NIKOLAEV, WERE ACCUSED OF SLAUGHTERING 105,000 RUSSIANS. TWO OTHER NAZI DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

M740AES

LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AN AMERICAN ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO THE UNO, SAID TODAY HE PLANS TO MAKE A SHORT WEEKEND TRIP TO BERLIN.

DULLES SAID HE WAS NOT MAKING THE TRIP ON ANY SPECIAL MISSION BUT MERELY TO OBTAIN AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE. SEN. VANDENBERG, (R-MICH) WHO HAD PLANNED TO ACCOMPANY DULLES, DECIDED TO REMAIN IN LONDON BECAUSE HE HAS A COLD.

M745AES

LONDON, JAN 18-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM SINGAPORE TODAY SAID THE SHIP HIGHLAND BRIGADE, CARRYING 2,000 INDIAN TROOPS, HAD STRUCK A MINE 30 MILES FROM SINGAPORE AND WAS BELIEVED IN DANGER OF SINKING.

TUGS, LANDING CRAFT AND LAUNCHES WERE RUSHED TO THE SCENE, THE DISPATCH SAID.

MK334AES

30.24-389

JAN 19 1946

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)--SWISS CHAMPION M. CHRISTOFFEL TOOK THE LEAD IN THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT BEING PLAYED HERE TODAY, DEFEATING R. H. NEWMANN OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 45 MOVES FOR HIS FIFTH STRAIGHT TRIUMPH.

HERMAN STEINER OF LOS ANGELES BEAT R. J. BROADBENT OF BRITAIN IN 43 MOVES, AND ARNOLD DENKER, OF FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., DEFEATED BRITAIN'S G. WOOD IN 38 MOVES.

DEVOS, THE THRICE-DEFEATED BELGIAN CONTESTANT, SCORED AN UPSET VICTORY OVER DR. MAX EUWE OF HOLLAND IN 40 MOVES.

OTHER RESULTS: DR. S. TARTAKOWER OF POLAND BEAT PRINS OF HOLLAND IN 32 MOVES; DR. P. M. LIST OF BRITAIN DEFEATED FRIEDMAN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 34 MOVES; G. ABRAHAMS OF BRITAIN BEAT A. MEDINA OF SPAIN IN 41 MOVES; FRANSISCO LUPI OF PORTUGAL BEAT SIR THOMAS OF BRITAIN IN 37 MOVES.

GEORGE

MACKLINS SECOND 2115 APL TN 635

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)--IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION FROM AT LEAST THREE POWERS, BRITAIN INTENDS TO PRESS A PLAN FOR CREATION OF A UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO CARE FOR REFUGEES, A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT, ALTHOUGH NO MENTION WAS MADE OF THE SUBJECT BY FOREIGN SECRETERY BEVIN IN HIS UNO ADDRESS YESTERDAY.

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WITH UNRRA, THE PRINCIPAL AGENCY NOW HANDLING REFUGEES, DUE TO EXPIRE BY THE END OF 1946, THE BRITISH PROPOSE TO HAVE UNO TAKE OVER THE DUTIES, WITH THE NECESSARY EXPENDITURES TO BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUDGET.

RUSSIA, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA OPPOSE THE MOVE AND ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE PREPARED TO FIGHT THE ~~BRITISH PLAN~~.

RELIABLE SOURCES SAY THAT RUSSIAN OPPOSITION IS BASED ON FEARS THAT A PERMANENT REFUGEE ORGANIZATION WOULD MAINTAIN BLOCS OF EXILES FROM POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, ~~XXX~~ RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC STATES, WHO COULD CAMPAIGN AGAINST EXISTING GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES FROM ABROAD.

LEWIS SECOND 2150 APL 655P TN

BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, JAN. 18--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS FIRST ASSEMBLY SESSION HAS ONLY FIVE WOMEN DELEGATES, BUT THEY ARE FIVE DIFFERENT TYPES FROM ARE PARTS OF THE GLOBE AND MAY BE THE NUCLEUS OF A WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN, INTERNATIONAL IN SCOPE, THAT EVEN SUSAN B. ANTHONY NEVER DREAMED OF.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, DRESSED ALWAYS IN DEEP MOURNING, SAID, "I WOULD LIKE TO SEE MORE WOMEN DELEGATES BECAUSE I THINK THE MORE WOMEN FEEL THEY ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE SUCCESS OF SOMETHING, THE MORE INTEREST THEY TAKE."

JAN 19 19

MRS. ELEN WILKINSON, BRITAIN'S PERT, REDHAIRED AND VERY ENERGETIC MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SAID SHE HOPED IN THE FUTURE TO SEE MORE WOMEN IN UNO BUT ADDED THAT "IT MUST BE FOR WOMEN TO MERIT INCLUSION IN DELEGATIONS

30.24-391

RATHER THAN TO DEMAND INCLUSION JUST BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN."

SHE SAID SHE FELT IT WAS VERY IMPORTANT THAT DELEGATES BE "TRULY REPRESENTATIVE" AND POINTED OUT THAT ALL MATTERS CONNECTED WITH UNO "EQUALLY CONCERN MEN AND WOMEN."

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S CRUSADING MINERVA BERNARDINO, SMARTLY DRESSED FROM THE TIPS OF HER TINY FEET TO THE TOPS OF HER EXOTIC AND NOT-AT-ALL TINY HATS, SAID SHE WAS "VERY, VERY SORRY NOT TO FIND MORE WOMEN BECAUSE SHE FEELS "THEIR REASON, SENTIMENT AND ABILITY AND INTEREST IN THE MATTER OF PEACE WOULD BE A GREAT HELP."

A BYELO-RUSSIAN DELEGATE, MRS. ECDOKIA URALOVA, DECLARED THAT SINCE EVERY COUNTRY WAS ALLOWED FIVE DELEGATES, SHE THOUGHT AT LEAST ONE SHOULD BE A WOMAN, "NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE WOMEN BUT BECAUSE THEY ARE QUALIFIED."

A LARGE, PLEASANT FACED WOMAN WITH A QUICK, WIDE SMILE, MRS. URALOVA SITS HATLESS THROUGH ALL MEETINGS AND SPEAKS ENGLISH ONLY THROUGH AN INTERPRETER. HER HUSBAND IS A COLONEL IN THE RED ARMY, AND SHE HAS BEEN COMMISSAR OF EDUCATION IN WHITE RUSSIA FOR EIGHT YEARS. THIS IS HER FIRST TRIP OUT OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

A FAMILIAR FIGURE AT THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES IN MEXICO AND SAN FRANCISCO AND A FAMILIAR VOICE IN DEMANDS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS, SENORITA BERNARDINO, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN, SAID SHE FELT SHE WAS NOT ONLY A DELEGATE OF HER GOVERNMENT BUT ALSO REPRESENTED "WOMEN OF ALL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES" AND THAT WOMEN ARE AS IMPORTANT AS MEN AND ARE NO LONGER THE "WEAKER SEX".

MISS JEAN MCKENZIE, QUIET, TRIM, GRAYHAIRED NEW ZEALAND DELEGATE, SAID SHE THOUGHT IT WAS BECAUSE THE FIRST HALF OF THE SESSION HAD TO DO WITH PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS THAT SO FEW WOMEN WERE PRESENT AND THAT SHE HOPED TO SEE MORE AT THE SECOND HALF OF THE SESSION.

SHE HAS A RECORD OF 27 YEARS IN THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN CANADA, ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA. SHE SAID DIPLOMATICALLY THAT SHE INTENDED TO WAIT AND SEE WHAT CAME OUT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

WELFARE COMMITTEE BEFORE SHE MADE ANY SPECIFIC PROPOSALS CONCERNING WOMEN'S PROBLEMS.

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A LARGE, PLEASANT FACED WOMAN WITH A QUICK, [illegible] SMILE, MRS. URALOVA SITS HATLESS THROUGH ALL MEETINGS AND SPEAKS ENGLISH ONLY THROUGH AN INTERPRETER. HER HUSBAND IS A COLONEL IN THE RED ARMY, AND SHE HAS BEEN COMMISSAR OF EDUCATION IN WHITE RUSSIA FOR EIGHT YEARS. THIS IS HER FIRST TRIP OUT OF RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, JAN. 18-(AP)-LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, FEDERAL MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND CHIEF CANADIAN DELEGATE, TOLD THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT FUTURE MIGHT TASKS MAY REQUIRE SOME ABATEMENT OF THE NARROWER CONCEPTS OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

THE CANADIAN MINISTER SAID SOVEREIGNTY MUST NOT MEAN LIBERTY TO DEFEAT THE PURPOSE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY. WITHIN DEMOCRATIC

STATES, PERSONAL AND REDRESS AND ARMED RETAINERS HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY LAWS,

COURTS AND PEACE OFFICERS, HE SAID.

"IF THIS BE A WAY TO WORLD GOVERNMENT, THEN THE CANADIAN

DELEGATION AND WHOLE-HEARTEDLY SUPPORTS WORLD GOVERNMENT," HE DECLARED.

LONDON--3RD AND NIGHT LEAD UNO X X X NATIONS ORGANIZATION.
THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION MUST DIFFER FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS MOST DIFFER FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GROMYKO SAID IN THE SENSE THAT IT MUST BE AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF PEACEFUL LIFE OF THE PEOPLES, BUT ALSO IT MUST BE AN INSTRUMENT CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THE INTERESTS OF PEACEFUL THAT IN IT THERE SHOULD PREVAIL A SOUND ATMOSPHERE AND NEW METHODS OF COLLECTIVE WORK. THE REVIVAL OF THE METHODS APPLIED IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS WOULD CAUSE NOTHING BUT HARM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, THE SOVIET DELEGATION CONSIDERS THAT THIS OBSERVATION IS QUITE RELEVANT AND USEFUL AT THIS SESSION.
GROMYKO SAID THAT VOICES ARE BEING HEARD IN SOMEWHERE SAYING THAT THE CHARTER DRAWN UP AT SAN FRANCISCO LAST SPRING WAS ALREADY BECOME OBSOLETE AND NEEDS REVISION.
"SUCH ALLEGATIONS ARE DANGEROUS. THEY CAN LEAD TO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. OBSERVANCE OF THE CONDITIONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES. OBSERVANCE OF THE CHARTER OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS ENFORCEMENT, NOT IN WORD BUT IN DEED, IS AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION FOR THE SUCCESSFUL AND FRUITFUL ACTIVITIES OF ALL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
HE DID NOT IDENTIFY THE "CRITICAL VOICES," BUT SOME SMALL NATIONS HAVE ATTACKED THE CHARTER FOR GIVING TOO MUCH AUTHORITY TO THE BIG NATIONS.

EJ734PES

30.24-393

PARIS, JAN 18-(AP)-BY UNANIMOUS VOTE, THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDED TO THE GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT FRANCE SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN AND ENTER INTO CONTACT WITH THE EXILED SPANISH REPUBLICAN REGIME.

DESPITE AN EARLIER DECLARATION BY FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT THAT FRANCE WOULD NOT ACT ALONE AGAINST SPAIN, THE ASSEMBLY DECLARED THAT FRANCE SHOULD "PREPARE HER OWN RUPTURE" WITH THE FRANCO REGIME. FRANCE RECENTLY ASKED THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA FOR A RE-STATEMENT OF THEIR VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO SPAIN.

THE ACTION CAME A FEW HOURS AFTER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED TO PROPOSALS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN FOR A EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS IN MAY.

BIDAULT INFORMED THE CABINET THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSURED BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES THAT 18 NATIONS, BESIDES THE BIG THREE, WOULD HAVE A SAY ON THE TEXTS OF TREATIES WITH ITALY, ROMANIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND FINLAND.

THE BIG THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD DECIDED AT THEIR MOSCOW CONFERENCE THAT FRANCE WOULD BE A SIGNATORY ONLY OF THE ITALIAN PEACE TREATY. FRANCE THEN HAD REQUESTED THAT OTHER COUNTRIES WHICH HAD BEEN VICTIMS OF ITALIAN AGGRESSION BE ALLOWED AT LEAST A HEARING ON SUCH A TREATY.

JR521AES

BERLIN, JAN. 18-(AP)-HELENE SCHWAERZEL, WHO WAS PAID 1,000,000 MARKS ($400,000 AT THE NOMINAL PRE-WAR EXCHANGE RATE) BY HITLER FOR BETRAYING KARL GOERDELER IN THE 1944 BOMB PLOT AGAINST THE FUEHRER, WAS ARRESTED WEDNESDAY BY GERMAN POLICE.

THE ARREST WAS MADE ON HER 44TH BIRTHDAY.

THE SCHWAERZEL WOMAN ONCE WAS A TICKET PUNCHER AT THE LITTLE RAILWAY STATION OF RAUSCHEN, WHERE THE GOERDELERS HAD A SUMMER ESTATE. SHE RECOGNIZED GOERDELER, THE FORMER MAYOR OF LEIPZIG THEN WANTED AS ONE OF THE CHIEF INSTIGATORS OF THE JULY 20 BOMB PLOT, WHEN, WEARING SHABBY CLOTHING, HE ENTERED HER WEST PRUSSIAN PASTRY SHOP FOR A CUP OF COFFEE. SHE HAD HIM ARRESTED.

HITLER WAS SO HAPPY OVER THE CAPTURE THAT HE ORDERED THE WOMAN BROUGHT TO HIS HEADQUARTERS IN EAST PRUSSIA AND GAVE HER A CHECK FOR 1,000,000 MARKS.

SHE HAD ESCAPED DETECTION BY THE ALLIES BY WORKING AS A SEAMSTRESS AND LAUNDRESS IN THE FRENCH SECTOR OF BERLIN SINCE THE OCCUPATION.

THE GERMANS REPORTED THAT GOERDELER WAS SENTENCED TO DIE.

W1010AES

BERLIN, JAN. 18-(AP)-PARTICIPATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES IN THE WEEDING OUT OF NAZIS HAS BEEN PROPOSED TO LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY, U.S. DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF GERMANY, BY AN AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE.

THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY CHARLES FAHY, DIRECTOR OF THE LEGAL DIVISION OF THE U.S. OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT, PROPOSED THAT ANTI-NAZI GERMANS BE NAMED AS DE-NAZIFICATION MINISTERS, SPECIAL PROSECUTORS AND AS MEMBERS OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE TO SUPERVISE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF THOSE SUSPECTED OF NAZI AFFILIATIONS. FINAL DECISIONS AS TO THE STATUS OF SUSPECTED NAZIS WOULD REMAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

TA1201AES

BERLIN, JAN. 18--(AP)--THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WAS TURNING OVER FUNCTIONAL CONTROL TO THE GERMANS IN ANOTHER OF ITS SIX BOROUGHS IN BERLIN.

THE AMERICANS WILL BEGIN WITHDRAWING FROM TEMPLEHOF BOROUGH AT THE END OF THE WEEK, AND BY MARCH 1 IT IS EXPECTED THE GERMANS WILL BE IN CHARGE IN ALL SIX BOROUGHS. ONLY A LIAISON OFFICER WILL BE LEFT IN EACH BOROUGH AS AN OBSERVER. THE AMERICANS PREVIOUSLY HAD PULLED OUT OF TWO BOROUGHS.

BPW KASISCHKES 1810 CCC 1P

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 18--(AP)--THE VALUE OF STOCKS IN I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE HAS NEARLY DOUBLED DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS, DESPITE THE ASSERTION OF AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT THE BIG GERMAN CARTEL, FAMOUS FOR ITS INTERNATIONAL RAMIFICATIONS,

HAS BEEN SMASHED.

EFFECTIVE
ON THE FRANKFURT STOCK EXCHANGE SHARES IN THE REMNANTS
OF THE OCTOPUS-LIKE TRUST, FAMOUS FOR ITS INTERNATIONAL RAMIFICATIONS,
JUMPED FROM A LOW OF 78 PER CENT OF PAR TO A HIGH OF 142 PER CENT A FEW
DAYS AGO. TODAY THE VALUE OF EFFECTIVE SHARES--MEANING THOSE AVAILABLE
FOR TRADING ON GERMAN MARKETS--WAS 138 PER CENT OF PAR.

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REASONS FOR THE RISE RANGE FROM THE ONE GIVEN BY AN
OFFICER ENGAGED IN LIQUIDATING THE TRUST THAT THE GERMANS SIMPLY ARE
GAMBLING WITH AN EXCESS OF IDLE MONEY TO THE ONE GIVEN BY A FRENCH
NEWSPAPER THAT THERE IS "DIRTY WORK" IN THE UNITED STATES TO PRESERVE
AT LEAST PART OF THE HUGE ENTERPRISE.

JAMES S. MARTIN, NEWLY APPOINTED AMERICAN CONTROL OFFICER FOR
THE TRUST, SAID HE BELIEVED THERE WERE TWO REASONS FOR IT.

"FIRST," HE SAID "THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF IDLE MONEY OF
DUBIOUS QUALITY WHICH IS REGARDED AS MEANINGLESS BY THE GERMAN PEOPLE.
THE GERMANS ARE PUTTING THEIR MONEY IN FARBEN FOR A GAMBLE. SECOND, I
BELIEVE GERMAN SPECULATORS ARE TRYING TO CHALLENGE US. IN EFFECT THEY
ARE BETTING THEY ARE SMARTER THAN WE ARE AND THAT FARBEN WILL COME BACK.
IT'S A NICE CHALLENGE AND WE ARE GOING TO MEET IT."

"PERSONALLY I THINK THEY ARE TRYING BY EVERY MANEUVER TO HALT
OUR BREAKUP OF FARBEN. ANOTHER MANEUVER IS TO TRY TO GET BACK INTO
FARBEN OLD PERSONNEL SO THEY WILL BE IN A POSITION TO TAKE OVER WHEN WE
GET OUT."

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OTHER QUARTERS WHO FOLLOW THE RISE AND FALL OF THE FARBEN MARKET
SAID "THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE PUTTING THEIR MONEY INTO FARBEN BECAUSE
ALTHOUGH THEY KNOW THE CARTEL WILL BE BROKEN UP, ITS INDIVIDUAL PLANTS
WILL NOT BE DESTROYED AND THOSE WHICH REMAIN WILL HONOR THE ORIGINAL
FARBEN STOCK."

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM DRAPER, JR., DIRECTOR OF THE ECONOMICS
DIVISION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY THAT 21 OF THE

30.24-395

MAJOR FARBEN PLANTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR SET ASIDE FOR REPARATIONS. FARBEN NOW IS A "NAME ONLY," HE SAID.

THE REMAINDER, DRAPER REPORTED, WERE BEING OPERATED UNDER STRICT AMERICAN CONTROL IN GERMANY'S MINIMUM ECONOMY PLAN, WITH TITLE OF THE WHOLE VESTED IN THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL. HE REPORTED HOWEVER THAT INFORMATION WAS BEING SOUGHT ON DISPOSITION OF FARBEN PLANTS IN THE OTHER THREE ALLIED ZONES SINCE THE AMERICAN ZONE HAD ONLY 10 PER CENT OF THE PLANTS. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SUBMITTED A PLAN FOR DISPERSAL OF THE REMAINING PROPERTIES AFTER THE PROGRAM OF DESTRUCTION AND REPARATIONS HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT. THIS PROGRAM WAS SAID TO PROVIDE A METHOD OF RETURNING CERTAIN PROPERTIES TO GERMAN OR OTHER OWNERSHIP, WITH UNITED NATIONS CITIZENS BEING GIVEN A PREFERRED STATUS.

THE FRANKFURT STOCK EXCHANGE, AN IMPORTANT PRE-WAR MARKET FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES, REOPENED SEPT. 14 AFTER BEING CLOSED SINCE MARCH, 1945. FARBEN STOCK STOOD AT 123 AT THE OPENING AND ROSE TO 127 IN A WEEK. WITHIN A MONTH, HOWEVER, IT DROPPED TO 99 AND BY OCT. 24 PLUMMETTED TO 78 WHEN THE AMERICAN PROGRAM TO SMASH THE COMBINE BEGAN UNFOLDING.

O'REGAN

JAN 19 1948

HE WAS DISCUSSING WITH NEWSP
THAT CONGRESS MIGHT NOT RENEW
WOULD CONSIDER A PERMANENT UNIVE
EYSTER SAID DISCONTINUANCE OF
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EPL NIDWH

EYSTER SAID DISCONTINUANCE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE WOULD NOT AFFECT THE FLOW OF REPLACEMENTS TO EUROPE UNTIL JULY OR AUGUST, WHILE COMMITMENTS TO GET 61'S WITH 40 OR MORE POINTS HOME BY JUNE 30 "WILL BE MET AS PLANNED."
OTHER REDEPLOYMENT OFFICIALS SPECULATED, HOWEVER, THAT THE END OF SELECTIVE SERVICE MIGHT FORCE A REDUCTION IN THE SCHEDULED STRENGTH OF 300,000 MEN FOR THE OCCUPATION FORCE IN GERMANY.
NQ1105PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 18-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND HIS DAUGHTER KATHLEEN RETURNED TO MOSCOW FROM LONDON TONIGHT.
(IN LONDON TODAY AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID HARRIMAN WOULD GO TO TOKYO IN ABOUT A WEEK, PRESUMABLY FOR CONSULTATIONS CONCERNING THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.
(DISCLOSURE OF HIS PLANS AROUSED SPECULATION THAT HE WOULD LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMISSION AS AGREED ON AT THE RECENT MOSCOW FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.)
NQ1229AES

SIERRE, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 18-(AP)-PROF. AUGUSTE PICCARD, KNOWN FOR HIS STRATOSPHERE BALLOON FLIGHTS, NOW PLANS TO PLUMB THE OCEAN DEPTHS FIVE TIMES DEEPER THAN ANY HUMAN BEING HAS GONE.
THE WAR AND QUIRKS OF FATE HAVE BROUGHT THE 61-YEAR OLD SWISS SCIENTIST TO SIERRE, THE DRYEST SPOT IN LANDLOCKED SWITZERLAND, TO WORK AT A ROUTINE JOB WHILE HE SPENDS HIS SPARE TIME ON PLANS FOR PENETRATING THE OCEAN DEPTHS TO ABOUT 13,000 FEET IN A SPHERICAL SUBMARINE.
W1025AES

BARCELONA, SPAIN, JAN 18-(AP)-THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY CIFRA SAID TODAY THAT TWO MINISTERS OF THE WAR-TIME FRENCH VICHY GOVERNMENT AND TWO OTHER MEN WHO FLED FROM FRANCE WITH THE LATE PIERRE LAVAL HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM SPANISH GOVERNMENT CUSTODY.
THEY WERE MINISTER OF JUSTICE MAURICE GABOLDE, MINISTER OF EDUCATION ABEL BONNARD, HIS BROTHER, EUGENE BONNARD, AND PAUL NERAUT, A WINE MERCHANT.

ROME, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS SOLD $60,000,-000 WORTH OF SURPLUS MATERIALS TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, THE OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COL. DANIEL P. CAULKINS, ACTING FIELD COMMISSIONER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, SAID THE SUPPLIES INCLUDED MOTOR VEHICLES, CAMP FACILITIES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

THE TERMS REQUIRE ITALY TO PAY ANNUALLY IN AMERICAN DOLLARS, BEGINNING JAN. 1, 1951, AT A RATE EQUAL TO THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE, PLUS INTEREST AT TWO AND THREE-EIGHTHS PER CENT BEGINNING JAN. 1, 1947.

THE UNITED STATES RESERVES THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE WHOLE OR PART PAYMENTS DUE AND THE ACCRUED INTEREST IN ITALIAN LIRE TO PAY FOR ITS EXPENDITURES IN ITALY, INCLUDING THE PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE AND OTHER PROPERTY AND FINANCING STUDIES, RESEARCH AND INSTRUCTION. EXPENDITURES ON THE LATTER ITEMS, HOWEVER, ARE LIMITED TO $300,000 ANNUALLY.

SURPLUS VALUED AT $13,000,000, INCLUDING $10,000,000 WORTH OF ROLLING STOCK, ALREADY HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

BELGRADE, JAN. 8--(AP)--A YUGOSLAV-POLISH TRADE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED HERE TODAY BY POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER STEFAN JEDRIHOVSKI AND AND THE YUGOSLAV MINISTER OF TRADE NIKOLA PETROVICH.

YUGOSLAVIAN EXPORTS TO POLAND CONSIST MAINLY OF COLOR-METALS, TOBACCO AND TANNIN. THEIR POLISH IMPORTS ARE COKE, COAL AND IRON. THE AGREEMENT IS FOR A SIX MONTH PERIOD.

BUDAPEST, JAN 18-(AP)-ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGES AND MOUNTING GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES ARE FORCING HUNGARY INTO AN INFLATIONARY SPIRAL THAT MAY REACH FANTASTIC HEIGHTS BEFORE THE END OF WINTER, FINANCIAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS SHOWED THAT THE VALUE OF THE PENGO HAD DROPPED NEARLY 50 PER CENT, IN TERMS OF UNITED STATES DOLLARS, SINCE THE ENACTMENT OF A DRASTIC 75 PER CENT BANK NOTE LEVY LAST MONTH. (LAST AVAILABLE QUOTATION ON THE PENGO WAS .01 CENTS).

FOOD SUPPLIES ARE SO LOW AND PRICES SO HIGH THAT THE MONTHLY WAGES OF SOME WORKERS ARE SUFFICIENT TO BUY ONLY A HALF A POUND OF SUGAR OR ONE KILOGRAM (2.2 POUNDS) OF FAT ON THE OPEN MARKET.

FOOD SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN SO SCARCE THAT PREMIER ZOLTAN TILDY ESTIMATED LAST MONTH THAT ONE-EIGHTH OF HUNGARY'S 8,000,000 PEOPLE WAS IN DANGER OF STARVATION. HOWEVER, NEWS THAT UNRRA WOULD MAKE $1,000,000 WORTH OF SUPPLIES AVAILABLE WAS RECEIVED WITH REJOICING IN BUDAPEST LAST WEEK.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER TO CLOSE ALL BUDAPEST SHOPS LAST MONDAY AS A FOOD-SAVING MEASURE WAS RESCINDED WHEN RESIDENTS STORMED THE STORES IN A BUYING SPREE BECAUSE THEY FEARED FURTHER DEVALUATION OF THE PENGO.

CAIRO, EGYPT, JAN. 18-(AP)-PROSECUTOR GENERAL AL TAWIER PASHA SAID TODAY THAT A CAIRO UNIVERSITY STUDENT HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF THREATENING TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER MAHMOUD FAHMY NOKRACHI PASHA. HE IDENTIFIED THE SUSPECT AS AHMED HASSAN MANSOUR AND SAID THE DEATH PENALTY WOULD BE ASKED.

NIGHT LEAD IMMIGRANTS (190)

HAIFA, PALESTINE, JAN 18-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH AGENCIES CONFERRED TODAY OVER THE DISPOSITION OF 910 JEWS, INCLUDING 366 WOMEN, TAKEN FROM A SMALL MOTORSHIP WHICH FAILED YESTERDAY IN AN EFFORT TO ELUDE IMMIGRATION OFFICERS.

THE PASSENGERS WERE BROUGHT ASHORE BY BRITISH TROOPS AND TAKEN TO ATHLIT CLEARANCE CAMP SOUTH OF HAIFA. THE JEWS CAME FROM COUNTRIES ALL OVER EUROPE. SOME FORMERLY HAD BEEN IN DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS IN ITALY. EXCEPT FOR FIVE HOSPITAL CASES, ALL WERE SAID TO BE IN GOOD HEALTH.

THE 500-TON VESSEL, THE ENZIO SERENI, WAS BROUGHT TO HAIFA BY A BRITISH BOARDING PATROL AFTER IT WAS SIGHTED BY AN RAF RECONNAISSANCE PLANE AND INTERCEPTED BY A DESTROYER 40 MILES OUTSIDE PALESTINE WATERS.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN, IDENTIFIED AS A ROMANIAN, AND CREW MEMBERS WERE ARRESTED. THE SHIP, NAMED FOR AN ITALIAN-BORN JEWISH LABOR LEADER EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS, WAS SAID TO HAVE SAILED FROM ITALY 12 DAYS AGO. IT FLEW THE BLUE AND WHITE ZIONIST FLAG.

BATAVIA, JAN. 18-(AP)-TWO INDONESIANS DROWNED AND THREE OTHERS WERE INJURED FATALLY WHEN A LARGE SAILING OUTRIGGER CARRYING 70 PERSONS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, OVERTURNED ALONGSIDE THE DUTCH SUBMARINE TIJGERHAAI OFF JAVA TUESDAY.

A DUTCH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE CRAFT WAS FLYING THE INDONESIAN RED AND WHITE FLAG, AND LURCHED AGAINST THE SUBMARINE, WHICH HAD APPROACHED TO INVESTIGATE HER CARGO. SURVIVORS WERE BROUGHT TO BATAVIA.

30.24-397

HONG KONG, JAN. 18-(AP)-- A CROWD OF SEVERAL HUNDRED CHINESE SMASHED WINDOWS IN AN INDIAN-OWNED SILK STORE TODAY AFTER THE OWNER HAD ACCUSED A CHINESE OFFICER OF SHOPLIFTING.

THE DEMONSTRATORS MILLED AROUND THE SHOP FOR SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE THEY FINALLY WERE DISPERSED BY ~~BRITISH~~ BY BRITISH MILITARY AND POLICE AUTHORITIES.

JAN 19 1946

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, JAN. 18-(AP)-"CEASE FIRE" TEAMS SENT OUT TO IMPLEMENT THE TRUCE IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE WILL NOT ENTER MANCHURIA AND MAY BE CURTAILED IN JEHOL PROVINCE, IT DEVELOPED TODAY.

WHILE ONE TEAM, HEADED BY COL. RAYMOND R. TOURTILLOT, WENT TO CHIHFENG, MOST NORTHERLY RAILROAD JUNCTION IN JEHOL, A SECOND TEAM'S SCHEDULED ENTRY INTO THE PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF CHANGTEH WAS CANCELLED.

THE TRUCE COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING SAID THE CHANGTEH AIRFIELD COULD NOT ACCOMMODATE AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLANES. OTHER TRUCE TEAMS ARE IN TSINAN AND CHINING IN SUIYAN PROVINCE OF NORTH CHINA AND ARE BEING SUPPLIED WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SAID THE MANCHURIAN PROBLEM WAS COMPLICATED. DISCUSSIONS HERE HAVE CENTERED ABOUT THE REPORTED LOSS OF YINGKOW, SOUTHERN MANCHURIAN PORT, BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS AFTER THE CEASE FIRE ORDER WAS GIVEN.

WITH MANCHURIA RULED OUT, THE SITUATION IN JEHOL WAS BECOMING AN IMPORTANT TEST OF THE POWERS OF THE TRUCE COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT-COMMUNIST AGREEMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS 80 REPRESENTATIVES IN PEIPING. THEY WERE JOINED YESTERDAY BY CHIANG CHING-KUO, ELDEST SON OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM MOSCOW AFTER CONFERENCES WITH STALIN. CHIANG'S VISIT TO PEIPING WAS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF TAKING OVER ADMINISTRATION OF MANCHURIA FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

-DASH-

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18-(AP)-THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ANNOUNCED TODAY FOREIGN BANKS WILL BE PROHIBITED FROM OPENING ACCOUNTS OR TRANSACTIONS OVERSEAS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY UNTIL A NEW FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE IS FIXED. SUCH BANKS, WHICH OPENED LAST MONTH, ARE HANDLING LOCAL ACCOUNTS IN CHINESE CURRENCY.

DS540APS

SHANGHAI, JAN. 18-(AP)-MUKDEN BECAME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN THE FAR EAST DURING THE 14 YEARS OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION, A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY FROM THAT NEWLY-REOCCUPIED MANCHURIAN CITY.

THE CHINESE CORRESPONDENT WROTE THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL THE JAPANESE INVESTED IN MORE THAN 3,000 FACTORIES IN MUKDEN, BUT THAT IT APPEARED EQUAL TO ABOUT HALF THAT OF THEIR OWN HOME INDUSTRIES.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN DENIED PERMISSION TO ENTER MUKDEN SO LONG AS SOVIET TROOPS ARE THERE.

THE CHINESE REPORTER SAID INDUSTRIAL EXPERTS ESTIMATED AT LEAST THREE YEARS WILL BE REQUIRED TO GET THE CITY'S INDUSTRIES GOING AGAIN.

"IN THE EARLY DAYS FOLLOWING THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, MACHINERY IN MUKDEN'S FACTORIES WAS STILL INTACT," WROTE THE CORRESPONDENT. "SUBSEQUENT DAMAGE LEFT ONLY THE SHELLS OF THE VAST INDUSTRIAL PLANTS WHICH NOW STAND GUTTED.

"IN THE TATUNG AREA, SMOKE STILL IS SMOULDERING FROM THE CHARRED BUILDINGS, AND IN OTHER AREAS BITS OF BROKEN MACHINERY LIE SPRAWLED AMID PILES OF DEBRIS."

THE CORRESPONDENT DID NOT SAY HOW THE FACTORIES BECAME DAMAGED.

DS721APS NM

JAN 19 1946

INSERT CHUNGKING (ASSEMBLY) XXX DeLeon

BEFORE TODAY'S CONFERENCE SESSION RECESSED, THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE PROPOSED THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE BE POLLED ON THE MATTER OF THE ASSEMBLY'S MEMBERSHIP.

THE CHINESE PRESS REPORTED MEANWHILE THAT CHIANG CHING-KUO, ELDER SON OF THE GENERALISSIMO WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FROM TALKS WITH PREMIER STALIN IN MOSCOW, HAD GONE TO MANCHURIA ON A SPECIAL MISSION.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID YOUNG CHIANG PLANNED TO CONFER WITH GEN. HSIUNG SHI-HUI AT CHINHSIEN AND VISIT MUKDEN AND CHANGCHUN, THE MANCHURIAN CAPITAL. HE IS EXPECTED BACK IN CHUNGKING NEXT WEEK.

NEW CHARGES THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD VIOLATED THE CIVIL STRIFE TRUCE WERE MADE BY A SPOKESMAN OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL. HE SAID THE COMMUNISTS WEDNESDAY BROUGHT UP 30,000 REINFORCEMENTS TO THE VICINITY OF TSINING IN EASTERN SUIYUAN PROVINCE AND THURSDAY ATTACKED THIS IMPORTANT POINT ON THE PEIPING-SUIYUAN RAILROAD. FOUR ASSAULTS WERE REPORTED REPULSED.

THE SEVEN PRINCIPALS ARRESTED "ALL TALKED PRETTY FREELY, BUT OF COURSE THEY ALL SAY THEY WERE ORDERED TO DO IT," HENDREN SAID.

A KEY PROSECUTION WITNESS WILL BE A SHANGHAI PORTUGUESE YOUTH, CAESAR REMEDIOS, WHO WAS AN INTERPRETER FOR THE JAPANESE "UNTIL I WAS THROWN IN JAIL BECAUSE I WAS IN THE WAY." HE WAS IN THE SAME CELLBLOCK AS THE AMERICANS FOR NINE MONTHS. ADD SHANGHAI COURT AUGUST

DS717APS XXX

NEW DELHI, JAN. 18-(AP)-A TWO-MAN SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING DISPOSAL OF ARMY SURPLUSES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER DEPARTED BY PLANE TODAY FOR CAIRO. COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE SENATORS KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) AND TUNNELL (D-DEL)

THE GROUND ROCKED SO ALARMINGLY THAT MANY AUSTRALIAN TROOPS PREPARING TO EMBARK FOR THEIR HOMELAND BELIEVED THE RABAUL VOLCANO HAD ERUPTED. A MESSAGE TO THAT FORMER JAPANESE BASE BROUGHT WORD THAT ALL WAS QUIET THERE, HOWEVER. ADD SYDNEY (EARTHQUAKE) XXX Shuddered

WW210APS

SYDNEY, JAN. 18-(AP)-CAPT. CLIVE R. CALDWELL, AUSTRALIAN AIR ACE WHO HOLDS THE DSO, DFC AND TWO BARS, AND THE POLISH CROSS OF VALOR, PLEADED GUILTY "IN ORDER TO SAVE TIME" TODAY TO A CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY SELING WHISKY AND GIN TO AMERICANS AT MOROTAI.

SENTENCE WAS NOT PRONOUNCED IMMEDIATELY.

HE PLEADED TO THE SECOND OF FOUR CHARGES RELATING TO ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALES ON WHICH HE WAS COURT MARTIALED. HE HAD PLEADED INNOCENT TO THE FIRST CHARGE, WHEREUPON THE COURT RETIRED TO CONSIDER A VERDICT, THEN RESUMED SESSION WITHOUT ANNOUNCING ANY DECISION. CUSTOMARILY, AN ACQUITTAL IS ANNOUNCED IMMEDIATELY, BUT VERDICTS OF GUILTY ARE WITHHELD PENDING REVIEW.

WHEN THE SECOND CHARGE WAS READ, CALDWELL, STANDING STIFFLY ERECT, SAID, "IN VIEW OF THE ADVERSE FINDING OF THE COURT IN REFERENCE TO THE FIRST CHARGE, AND THE SIMILARITY OF THE CHARGE JUST READ, IN ORDER TO SAVE TIME I PLEAD GUILTY."

A SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE, READ IN COURT, INCLUDED THE STATEMENT OF A LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN WHO SAID HE COLLECTED TWO CASES OF LIQUOR FROM CALDWELL, AND SOLD IT TO AMERICANS. LATER, THE AIRCRAFTSMAN SAID, HE COMPLAINED ABOUT THE HEAVY WORK OF LUGGING HAVERSACKS OF LIQUOR AROUND THE CAMP, AND CALDWELL AUTHORIZED USE OF A JEEP.

WW209APS

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN 18-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY STEPPED INTO THE CASE OF THE BRIGADIER'S FORMER VALET TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE A CONTROVERSY WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE CANBERRA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL BLACKLISTING THE OFFICER'S ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD.

THE PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BOTH BRIG. DEREK SCHREIBER, THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S CHIEF OF STAFF, AND SAM BLUMENTHAL, SECRETARY OF THE TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL CHARGED THAT SCHREIBER HAD INFLUENCED A CANBERRA HOTEL AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HIS FORMER VALET, CPL. ERNEST C. FIELDS, WHO LEFT THE BRIGADIER'S HOUSEHOLD IN A DISPUTE OVER WAGES.

SHORTLY AFTER THE INTERVIEW, SCHREIBER ISSUED A STATEMENT DENYING THE UNION SPOKESMAN'S ALLEGATION THAT HE PUT PRESSURE ON THE HOTEL KINGSTON THROUGH A BREWERY TO HAVE FIELDS DISMISSED FROM HIS POST AS A BARMAN AT THE HOTEL.

THE UNION ASSERTED THAT SCHREIBER ALSO HAD USED HIS INFLUENCE TO KEEP FIELDS' WIFE, FORMERLY THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S CHEF, FROM OBTAINING A POSITION.

BUT EVEN AS SCHREIBER WAS DRIVING TO PARLIAMENT HOUSE IN AN AUTOMOBILE SENT TO HIM BY THE PRIME MINISTER, THE UNION'S BLACKLIST ORDER WAS WORKING.

THE BRIGADIER'S GARDENER HAD LEFT AND UNION MECHANICS WERE TOLD NOT TO SERVICE HIS CAR IN THE GOVERNMENT GARAGE. UNION OFFICIALS SAID ALL SHOP ASSISTANTS WERE BEING INSTRUCTED TO REFUSE SERVICE TO ANY MEMBER OF THE SCHREIBER HOUSEHOLD.

MR5AFS

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JAN.19-(AP)-JAPANESE SOURCES CONFIRMED TODAY THAT THE FORMER JAPANESE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG IS ON THE NEW LIST OF 110 WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS WHOSE ARREST HAS BEEN ORDERED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

HE IS LT.GEN.RENSUKE ISOGAI BUT ON THE LIST HE HAD BEEN NAMED BY THE ALTERNATE SPELLING OF "ISOGAYA."

ISOGAI IS BELIEVED TO BE IN JAPAN BUT MOST OF THE TOP RANKING MEN ON THE LIST, INCLUDING SIX OTHER GENERALS, PRESENTLY ARE ABSENT FROM THE SURRENDERED COUNTRY, THE CENTRAL LIAISON OFFICE SAID.

ISOGAI WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KWANTUNG ARMY OF MANCHURIA WHEN IT WAS DEFEATEDBY THE RUSSIANS AT NOMONHAN IN 1939. HE RESIGNED AS A CONSEQUENCE AND RETURNED TO ACTIVE DUTY SHORTLY AFTER THE CAPTURE OF HONG KONG.

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF THE 110 WAS ISSUED YESTERDAY.

AT THE SAME TIME ALLIED COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THE ARREST OF LONG-MISSING DR.BA MAW, PUPPET PREMIER OF BURMA. AND IN PEIPING, CHINESE JAILED MAJ.GEN.EUGEN (CORRECT) OTT, NAZI AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO AT THE TIME OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.

MACARTHUR'S PROGRAM FOR THE REVISION OF JAPAN'S SCHOOL SYSTEM WAS CRITICIZED MEANWHILE IN WASHINGTON BY "AMERICA", THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WEEKLY, WHICH SAID THAT NO ONE OF THE 30 AMERICAN EDUCATORS SELECTED TO SUPERVISE THE PROGRAM WAS A CATHOLIC. THE WEEKLY CHARGED THAT "THE ABSENCE OF CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION APPEARS TO BE CONSCIOUS EXCLUSION."

BRIG. GEN.KEN R.DYKE, CHIEF OF MACARTHUR'S EDUCATION AND INFORMATION SECTION, REPLIED THAT THE RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF THE SELECTED EDUCATORS "WERE NOT KNOWN TO US."

"THERE WAS NO ATTEMPT TO DISC

INIMATE," DYKE SAID. "AS A MATTER OF FACT, SOME OF THOSE IN MY SECTION WHO RECEIVED AND CARRIED OUT THE SELECTIONS ARE THEMSELVES CATHOLICS."

THE JAPANESE GENERALS WHOSE ARREST WAS ORDERED INCLUDED TAKEJI WACHI, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF JAPANESE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AND TAKASHI SAKAI, ONCE COMMANDER OF JAPAN'S 23RD ARMY. AMONG THE CIVILIANS ORDERED INTO CUSTODY WAS KISHIRO YASUDA, CAPTAIN OF THE TACHIBANA MARU, WHICH AMERICAN PRISONERS HAVE NAMED AS ONE OF THE "HELL SHIPS" IN WHICH ALLIED CAPTIVES SUFFERED AND DIED ENROUTE TO JAPAN.

THE ARRESTED BURMESE PUPPET, DR.BA MAW, WILL BE HELD INCOMMUNICADO "LIKE OTHER TOP PRISONERS", BRIG.GEN. E.F.THORPE, HEAD OF ALLIED COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE, SAID. HE DECLINED TO SAY WHERE BA MAW WAS BEING HELD.

NIGHT LEAD HOMMA

BY JOHN GROVER

MANILA, SATURDAY, JAN.19-(AP)-THE PROSECUTION NEARED THE END OF ITS CASE AGAINST LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA TODAY. REMAINING TO BE INTRODUCED IS EVIDENCE THAT HE ARROGANTLY REJECTED GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT'S FIRST OFFER OF SURRENDER.

THE REFUSAL RESULTED IN CONTINUED JAPANESE SHELLING OF CORREGIDOR AND DEATHS OF ADDITIONAL HUNDREDS OF THE DEFENDERS.

HOMMA DURING HIS TRIAL HAS BORNE LITTLE RESEMBLANCE TO THE LORDLY VICTORY OF BATAAN WHO RANTED AT WAINWRIGHT IN THE SPRING OF 1942. IN COURT, HE HAS BEEN SHY AND MOUSE-LIKE, AND HIS NERVOUSNESS AS THE TRIAL PROGRESSED WAS EVIDENT.

WAINWRIGHT'S TESTIMONY, GIVEN BY DEPOSITION, IS EXPECTED TO BE MADE PART OF THE RECORD.

PREVIOUS WITNESSES HAVE TESTIFIED THAT HOMMA WATCHED THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH AND DID NOTHING TO ALLEVIATE ITS BRUTALITIES; THAT HE KNEW OF THE MURDER BY HIS TROOPS OF DOZENS OF VICTIMS SUCH AS DR. CLARENCE KWANGSON YOUNG, CHINESE CONSUL AT MANILA; AND THAT THROUGH SUCH DIRECT KNOWLEDGE HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH DEATHS.

HOMMA'S WIFE, ARRIVING BY PLANE FROM TOKYO, IS SCHEDULED TO BE A MAJOR DEFENSE WITNESS.

30.24-399

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KOREA JAN. 18-(AP)-THE JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION MAPPING KOREA'S REHABILITATION STILL WAS UNCOMMUNICATIVE TODAY BUT WITH THE FIRST PHASES CENTERING ON ECONOMIC MATTERS IT FOLLOWED THAT THE CONVERSATIONS DEAL WITH SHIPS AND SHOES AND SEALING WAX; CABBAGES, TOO, BUT THE MATTER OF KINGS COMES LATER.

THE COMMISSION FACES THE GIGANTIC TASK OF SWEEPING UP THE ECONOMIC RUBBLE LEFT BY THE JAPANESE AFTER A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF OCCCUPANCY.

COL. JOHN CAMPBELL UNDERWOOD, MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION AS ADVISER TO MAJOR. GEN. A.V. ARNOLD, GAVE SOME INSIGHT INTO THE MULTITUDE OF PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE CONFERENCE ALTHOUGH HE GAVE NO DETAILS OF PROGRESS.

THE BIG-FISTED UNDERWOOD, WEARER OF THE PURPLE HEART AND LEGION OF MERIT, HEADS THE IMPORTANT BUREAU OF MINING AND INDUSTRY WHICH CONTROLS THE LIVES OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION PEOPLE AND MORE THAN 900 INDUSTRIES, MINES AND A POWER SYSTEM COMPARABLE WITH TVA.

ALTHOUGH POPULAR CONCEPTION HAS KOREA A MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS OR QUAINT AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY, IT HAS JAPANESE-CREATED PLANTS TURNING OUT BEER, LOCOMOTIVES, STEAM ROLLERS, AIRPLANES, SHIPS, SOAP AND SILK UNDERWEAR.

MINES PRODUCE $25,000,000 IN GOLD PLUS VALUABLE TUNGSTEN, COAL AND SOME IRON.

WHEN U.S. OCCUPATION TROOPS ARRIVED SEPT. 8 INDUSTRY VIRTUALLY WAS HALTED.

THE JAPANESE, IN DELIBERATE INFLATIONARY SABOTAGE, DELUGED KOREA WITH HASTILY PRINTED CURRENCY AND LEFT BEHIND A NATION OF PEOPLE CRUELLY UNSCHOOLED IN EVEN THE SIMPLER CRAFTS.

THE KOREANS ARE WILLING BUT INEPT AND IT WAS UP TO THE AMERICANS TO REVIVE INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS.

WW335APS

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 18-(AP)-JOHN CABOT, UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT THAT THE ARGENTINE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS MAKING NEWSPRINT AVAILABLE TO THE "SUCCESSORS" OF NEWSPAPERS ONCE SUBSIDIZED BY GERMANY.

"THAT IS ONE REASON RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT SO CORDIAL AS THEY SHOULD BE BETWEEN TWO AMERICAN REPUBLICS," HE ADDED.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARGE, CABOT RELEASED THE TEXTS OF 13 "TOP SECRET" TELEGRAMS FOUND RECENTLY IN ARCHIVES OF THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE IN BERLIN.

THE MESSAGES WERE SENT BY ERICH OTTO MEYNEN, GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN BUENOS AIRES, PRIOR TO ARGENTINA'S SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN JANUARY, 1944. CABOT SAID THE TELEGRAMS "REVEAL CLANDESTINE LINKS" EXISTED AT THAT TIME BETWEEN THE GERMAN EMBASSY AND "A SECTION OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS."

CABOT IS THE RANKING UNITED STATES DIPLOMAT NOW IN ARGENTINA. NO SUCCESSOR HAS BEEN NAMED TO AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN, WHO WAS ELEVATED TO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN CHARGE OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEWSPAPERS LISTED AS HAVING RECEIVED SUBSIDIES FROM THE GERMAN EMBASSY WERE EL PAMPERO, NOW DEFUNCT; CABILDO, WHICH CABOT SAID HAD BEEN RECHRISTENED "LA TRIBUNA" AND IS STILL BEING PUBLISHED; THE CATHOLIC MORNING PAPER EL PUEBLO; AHORA; AND THE DEFUNCT GERMAN LANGUAGE DAILY, DEUTSCHE LA PLATA ZEITUNG. THE LAST PAPER IS SAID BY THE BUENOS AIRES PRESS TO BE CONTINUING PUBLICATION AS THE "FREIPRESSE."

ONE TELEGRAM SIGNED BY MEYNEN ON MARCH 9, 1942 TOLD BERLIN:

"MONTHLY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESS PURPOSES WILL BE: EL PAMPERO, 42,000 REICHSMARKS; AHORA 7,200 REICHSMARKS; DEUTSCHE LA PLATA ZEITUNG, 7,000 CENTERA. AT THAT TIME THE REICHSMARK WAS VALUED AT ABOUT 40 CENTS, U.S. CURRENCY.

MOST OF THE PAPERS FIGURED ON THE BLACK LIST, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF EL PUEBLO. ANSWERING A QUESTION, CABOT SAID EL PUEBLO WAS NOT ON THE BLACK LIST BECAUSE "IT WAS CONSIDERED IN MAY CIRCLES A MOUTHPIECE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND WAS NOT PLACED ON THE LIST OUT OF RESPECT FOR THE CHURCH."

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ISSUED A DECREE BY WHICH IT COULD SEIZE STOCKS OF NEWSPRINT OF THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC DAILIES SUCH AS LA NACION, LA PRENSA, AND EL MUNDO FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG SMALLER PAPERS WHICH HAVE BEEN FAVORABLE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY OF COL. JUAN PERON.

THE TEXT OF THE TELEGRAMS SHOWED HOW THE GERMAN EMBASSY SUBSIDIZED CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS, EVEN TO THE EXTENT OF OBTAINING NEWSPRINT FOR THEM AT A TIME WHEN ALL IMPORTED NEWSPRINT COULD ONLY BE ADMITTED BY NAVICERTS ISSUED BY THE ALLIES, PERMITTING SHIPS TO BRING THEIR CARGOES TO ARGENTINA.

CABOT EXPLAINED ALSO THAT THE ARG

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CABOT EXPLAINED ALSO THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, HEADED AT THAT TIME BY THE LATE PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO, IN OBTAINING NEWSPRINT FOR PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPERS DID SO "DESPITE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ACTING IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RIO DE JANEIRO RESOLUTION 17 TO PREVENT THEIR GETTING IT."

THE TELEGRAMS SHOWED ALSO THAT THE GERMAN EMBASSY USED THE SUBSIDIZED NEWSPAPERS TO INFLUENCE INTERNAL ARGENTINE POLICY AND OBTAIN SUPPORT FOR CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY.

W916AES

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JAN. 18-(AP)-DECLARING "REASONS OF HEALTH" WERE FORCING HIM TO ABANDON THE CHILEAN PRESIDENCY TEMPORARILY, PRESIDENT JUAN ANTONIO RIOS ASKED CONGRESS TODAY TO APPROVE A DECREE NAMING INTERIOR MINISTER ALFREDO DUHALDE PROVISIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT. DUHALDE WILL ASSUME THE DUTIES OF INTERIM PRESIDENT WHILE RIOS RECUPERATES, IT WAS SAID. HE PREVIOUSLY SERVED AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT WHILE RIOS WAS ON A 60-DAY TOUR TO SEVERAL SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

W1043AES

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE NEWSPAPERS.

JAN 19 1946

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 18 -- (AP) -- THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT REPLIED TO ASSERTIONS BY UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES JOHN CABOT THAT IT WAS MAKING NEWSPRINT AVAILABLE TO THE "SUCCESSORS" OF NEWSPAPERS ONCE SUBSIDIZED BY GERMANY, SAYING THE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN ORDER TO PERMIT THE FREE EXPRESSION OF IDEAS.

CABOT, RANKING UNITED STATES DIPLOMAT IN ARGENTINA, SAID IN A PRESS CONFERENCE LAST NIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITIES IN MAKING THE NEWSPRINT AVAILABLE TO SUCH PAPERS "IS ONE REASON RELATIONS BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE NOT SO CORDIAL AS THEY SHOULD BE BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICAS."

A DECLARATION ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE TONIGHT SAID CABOT'S CHARGES, "POSSIBLY FOR LACK OF INFORMATION, DID NOT INTERPRET EXACTLY THAT WHICH OCCURRED." THE STATEMENT THEN EXPLAINED THAT THE SECRETARY HAD CALLED PAPER IMPORTERS AND TOLD THEM, "THE GOVERNMENT DESIRED AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PAPER TO BE UTILIZED BY ALL DAILIES OF WHATEVER POLITICS UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS AND AT THE SAME PRICES."

THE GOVERNMENT REPLY TO CABOT'S CHARGES SAID THAT ONLY BY THE ACTION IT HAD TAKEN COULD IT "ASSURE TRUE LIBERTY OF EXPRESSION, WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO PRESSURE BY CERTAIN INTERESTS AND WOULD MAKE LIBERTY OF EXPRESSION ILLUSORY".

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT AS A RESULT OF TALKS WITH IMPORTERS 600 TONS OF PAPER WERE PUT AT THE DISPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALREADY HAD DISTRIBUTED 120 TONS AND IS NOW CONSIDERING REQUESTS FROM SMALL PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

JAN 19 1946

THE NEWSPAPER LAEPOCA, PRO-GOVERNMENT DAILY NAMED BY CABOT AS EMPLOYING SOME PERSONNEL OF THE EXTINCT PRO-GERMAN PAPERS, SAID THEY HIRED THE EMPLOYES FOR THEIR PROFESSIONAL ABILITY AND NOT FOR THEIR

30.24-401

OPINIONS.

THE PAPER STRESSED THAT THE PRESENT MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS NOT IN OFFICE AT THE TIME THE GERMANS WERE PAYING SOME ARGENTINE PAPERS, AND ASSERTED THAT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT WHICH CAME INTO POWER AFTER THE REVOLT OF JUNE 4, 1943, HAS SHUT DOWN PRO-GERMAN PAPERS.

JAN 19 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 18-(AP)- FOREIGN MINISTER JUAN COOKE SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS TONIGHT THAT ARGENTINA WISHES THE UNITED STATES, "BECAUSE OF ITS [redacted] VERY GRANDEUR X X X TO RESPECT OTHER STATES, SINCE THE POSSESSION OF SUCH GREAT POWER TENDS TO INCITE SUSPICION AND JEALOUSY AMONG SMALLER COUNTRIES."

NON-INTERVENTION "GOES PARALLEL WITH THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY AND ANY INTERFERENCE CAN ONLY CAUSE A LACK OF CONFIDENCE," HE ADDED.

DECLARING THAT ARGENTINA ALWAYS DESIRED INTERNATIONAL PEACE, COOKE SAID THE ARGENTINE ARMY NEVER HAS BEEN AGGRESSIVE TOWARD NEIGHBORS AND WAS FORMED ONLY TO PROTECT THE COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE AND THAT OF NEIGHBORS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED THAT THE ARMY, FORMED BY CONSCRIPTION,

WAS A "DEMOCRATIC SYNTHESIS OF A FREE COUNTRY AND HAS NO IDEAS FOREIGN TO
AND SAID
THOSE OF THE PEOPLE." THE MILITARY MEN IN THE GOVERNMENT, [redacted]
WERE A SMALL NUCLEUS WITH TRANSITORY POWERS."

WB/1010P 02042

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 18 -- (AP) -- ARGENTINA'S [redacted] CABINET
CRISIS WAS SOLVED TODAY WITH THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. RAMON ALBARINOS
AS INTERVENTOR OF THE BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, WHO HAS BEEN UNDER PRESSURE
FROM THE NAVY.

JAN 19 1945

ALBARINOS' RESIGNATION [redacted] A VICTORY FOR THE FORCES
OPPOSING COL. JUAN PERON, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE IN THE COMING ELECTIONS.

ALBARINOS HAS BEEN UNDER FIRE FROM NAVY MEMBERS OF THE
CABINET, WHO COMPRISE A STRONG ANTI-PERON BLOC, FOR PAYING FUNDS RECEIVED

FROM THE JOCKEY CLUB OF HIS PROVINCE TO PRO-PERON PAPERS; AND HIS ACTIVITIES LED HER NAVY MINISTERS TO THREATEN TO RESIGN UNLESS MCBARNE HAS OUSTED.

JAN 1 1946

VANCOUVER, B.C., JAN. 18-(AP)-R.M.BRYAN OF VANCOUVER, DIRECTOR OF FEEDS ADMINISTRATION FOR THE CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD, SAID TODAY THAT FEDERAL POLICY RESTRICTING EXPORT OF OATS TO THAT EARMARKED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION HAS BARRED SHIPPING 70 TONS OF THE GRAIN TO FEED HORSES IN THE PANAMANIAN CAVALRY.

QUESTIONED ABOUT A REPORT A MERCHANT HAD BEEN REFUSED AN EXPORT PERMIT, BRYAN SAID ANY OATS CANADA CAN SPARE FOR EXPORT MUST GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION OR COUNTRIES DEFINITELY SUFFERING FROM A FOOD SHORTAGE.

F.J.SSACS

RUSSIAN LOAN (JCC)

WASHINGTON, JAN.18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, READY SINCE AUGUST TO TALK LOAN PROSPECTS WITH RUSSIA, HAS RECEIVED NO FORMAL REQUEST FROM MOSCOW FOR A FULL YEAR.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT PROVIDED THIS REPORT ON THE SITUATION AFTER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FRED M.VINSON TOLD REPORTERS HE UNDERSTOOD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD SENT A NOTE ON THE SUBJECT OF A LOAN.

THE DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT SAID THE ONLY ACTUAL SOVIET LOAN REQUEST ON RECORD IS ONE TRANSMITTED LAST JANUARY THROUGH W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW.

ON THAT OCCASION, THIS COUNTRY REPLIED THAT FUNDS WERE AVAILABLE IN THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK AND THAT THE LEGISLATION SETTING UP THAT INSTITUTION PROHIBITED LOANS TO NATIONS IN DEFAULT ON PREVIOUS OBLIGATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE LATTER REFERENCE WAS TO A LOAN MADE TO THE CZARIST GOVERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR I AND NEVER REPAID.

HOWEVER, AFTER CONGRESS VOTED MORE FUNDS FOR THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LAST AUGUST AND REMOVED THE PROHIBITION AGAINST LOANS TO DEFAULTING COUNTRIES, THE UNITED STATES NOTIFIED RUSSIA IT WAS PREPARED TO DISCUSS A REQUEST.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID.

IT ADDED THAT SINCE THEN RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON DISCUSSED INFORMALLY A POSSIBLE LOAN WITH LEO T.CROWLEY, WHEN HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, BUT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NEVER HAS FILED A FORMAL APPLICATION.

ALTHOUGH THE DEPARTMENT DID NOT DISCLOSE THE AMOUNT REQUESTED LAST JANUARY, IT HAS BEEN WIDELY REPORTED AT $4,000,000,000.

IN THEIR DISCUSSIONS WITH CROWLEY, HOWEVER, THE RUSSIAN OFFICIALS ARE SAID TO HAVE MENTIONED A SUM OF ONLY ABOUT $1,000,000,000, THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID EITHER AMOUNT PROBABLY WOULD HAVE TO TAKE AND THUS BE SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL.

THESE OFFICIALS CONCEDE THAT THE CONGRESSIONAL BARRIER MIGHT BE A FORMIDABLE ONE.

WX1145ES

(160) WASHINGTON, JAN 18-(AP)-ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON SAID TODAY A VERY GREAT EFFORT IS UNDER WAY TO PREPARE A CIVILIAN ORGANIZATION FOR TAKING OVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE JOB FROM THE ARMY IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY.

ACHESON TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE, HOWEVER, THAT HE BELIEVES MANY OF THE TOP ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS WILL BE RETAINED BY MEN NOW IN THE ARMY BUT SCHEDULED TO BE DEMOBILIZED SHORTLY.

ACHESONSAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS COOPERATNG IN SETTING UP THE CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND IS RECRUITING PERSONNEL FOR IT, BUT HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE JOB WILL BE HANDLED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THAT THE GOVERNMENT HOPED TO REPLACE MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS WITH CIVILIAN ONES IN GERMANY BY JUNE 1--A MOVE RECOMMENDED BY GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER BEFORE HIS RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY TO BECOME ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

AT THE TIME MR.TRUMAN MADE HIS STATEMENT, THERE WAS SPECULATION THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD TAKE OVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS.

942PES

(ADVANCE) LOS ALAMOS, N.M., JAN.18-(AP)-NEW MEXICO SAND FUSED BY THE FIRST ATOMIC BOMB EXPLOSION AND A PICTURE OF A DEVASTATED NAGASAKI JAPAN, WERE DELIVERED TODAY TO MAYORS OF 42 LARGE CITIES FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION AS A REMINDER OF WHAT THE NEXT WAR MAY HOLD.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS, WHO SENT THE MATTER, IS ADVOCATING CONTROL O

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THE ASSOCIATION OF LOS ALAMOS SCIENTISTS, WHO SENT THE MATTER, IS ADVOCATING CONTROL OF ATOMIC WEAPONS BY A WORLD ORGANIZATION. IT URGED CITY OFFICIALS TO TESTIFY AT HEARINGS OF THE MCMAHON COMMITTEE NOW UNDERWAY IN WASHINGTON.

"THIS SAMPLE AND THE PICTURE," WILLARD STOUT, ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMAN, WROTE THE MAYORS, "SHOULD REMIND THE PEOPLE OF YOUR CITY THAT IN ANOTHER WAR THEIR CITY WOULD PROBABLY BE DESTROYED IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS OF THE CONFLICT BY ATOMIC EXPLOSIVES, DROPPING FROM THE AIR IN GUIDED ROCKETS OR PREVIOUSLY HIDDEN IN SOME CELLAR BY ENEMY AGENTS."

THE ATOMIC MATTER WAS SENT FOR DELIVERY AT 2 P.M. LOCAL TIME TO MAYORS OF AKRON, ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, BIRMINGHAM, BOSTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, DALLAS, DAYTON, DENVER, DETROIT, HOUSTON, INDIANAPOLIS, JERSEY CITY, KANSAS CITY, LOS ANGELES, LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE.

NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK, NEWARK, N.J.; OAKLAND, CALIF.; OKLAHOMA CITY, OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, PORTLAND, ORE.; PROVIDENCE, ROCHESTER, N.Y.; ST.LOUIS, ST.PAUL, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; SAN DIEGO, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; AND TOLEDO, OHIO.

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LOS ANGELES, JAN 18-(AP)-A JET-DRIVEN LOCKHEED P-80 TRAVELED FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO LOS ANGELES IN 42 MINUTES, 33 SECONDS YESTERDAY, SETTING AN OFFICIALLY-TIMED SPEED MARK APPROXIMATING 504 MILES PER HOUR. THE PILOT WAS ARMY LIEUTENANT CLAUDE L. WOLFORD, 39, WHO LEARNED TO FLY IN 1923 IN A 90-MILE-PER-HOUR JENNY.

EV443APS

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NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (620)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) DIRECT GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE NATION'S TWO BIGGEST LABOR CONTROVERSIES FAILED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY)

THE THREATENED STRIKE OF 800,000 CIO STEEL WORKERS WAS "ON" AGAIN FOR 12:01 A.M. MONDAY, AFTER THE U.S.STEEL CORPORATION REJECTED PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S UNION-ACCEPTED WAGE PROPOSAL.

EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE THREE-DAY NATIONWIDE STRIKE OF 263,000 AFL AND CIO MEAT WORKERS REACHED A STALEMATE IN WASHINGTON AND THE MEAT FACT-FINDING BOARD ARRANGED TO START PUBLIC HEARINGS IN CHICAGO TUESDAY.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DECLARING THAT A STEEL STRIKE WOULD "STALL OUR ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH A SOUND ECONOMY TO WHICH OUR VETERANS CAN RETURN," APPEALED TO U.S. STEEL TO RECONSIDER ITS REJECTION.

"A STRIKE IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY WILL BE FELT IN PRACTICALLY EVERY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES," THE PRESIDENT SAID IN A STATEMENT. "IT WILL HAMPER OUR RECONVERSION EFFORT."

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD NO PLANS FOR SEIZING THE INDUSTRY AND NO FURTHER STEPS FOR AVERTING THE STRIKE WERE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

AFTER DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS IN THE WHITE HOUSE BROKE DOWN THURSDAY BETWEEN PHILIP MURRAY, CIO PRESIDENT, AND BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, U.S. STEEL CORPORATION PRESIDENT, MR.TRUMAN SUBMITTED HIS PROPOSAL FOR AN 18 1/2 CENT HOURLY WAGE BOOST. THIS WAS ONE CENT LESS THAN THE UNION'S ONCE-LOWERED DEMANDS BUT THREE

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AND ONE HALF CENTS ABOVE THE INDUSTRY'S ONCE-INCREASED OFFER.

MURRAY, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH LEADERS OF THE CIO'S BIG THREE UNIONS--STEEL, AUTO, AND ELECTRICAL--ACCEPTED. FAIRLESS, WHO HAD CONFERRED WITH TOP STEEL MEN IN THE INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK, SENT A MESSAGE OF REJECTION.

FAIRLESS SAID IN HIS LETTER THERE WAS "NO JUST BASIS FROM ANY POINT OF VIEW" FOR A WAGE INCREASE OF THE SIZE THE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED AND SAID U.S. STEEL HAD REACHED THE "LIMIT" IT COULD OFFER WHEN IT UPPED ITS ORIGINAL 12 1/2 CENTS OFFER TO 15 CENTS. AND 18 1/2 CENTS RAISE, HE ADDED, WOULD "RESULT IN GREAT FINANCIAL HARM" TO HIS CORPORATION AND USERS OF STEEL IN GENERAL.

MURRAY CALLED NEWSMEN INTO A CONFERENCE A FEW HOURS AFTER THE PEACE PLAN COLLAPSED AND ASSERTED THE STRIKE "MUST TAKE PLACE."

HE CHARGED THE STEEL INDUSTRY "BAMBOOZLED THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT" AND ADDED THAT INDUSTRY "NOW HAS THE FULL AND SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STRIKE WHICH MUST TAKE PLACE 12:01 A.M. JAN. 21."

APPEAL CHARGES SOVIET INTERFERENCE BY FORCE WITH INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Call For Inquiry Cites Failure Of Negotiations With Moscow

J. Parris

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—Iran appealed directly tonight to the UNO Security Council to investigate "interference of the Soviet Union, through the medium of their officials and armed forces in the internal affairs of Iran" and announced that direct negotiations with Russia had failed.

The announcement presented the first thorny test of the eleven-member Council on which five major nations, including Russia, have veto power. The Council, to which armed forces eventually will be assigned to maintain peace, was organized formally only last Thursday.

"May Lead To Friction"

The Iranian delegation presented a letter to Gladwin Jebb, Acting Secretary General, stating that a "situation has arisen which may lead to international friction," and adding that repeated attempts of the Iranian Government to negotiate with the Soviet Union had "met with no success."

"Accordingly," the letter said, "the Iranian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, on behalf of the Iranian Government, have the honor to request to you, in accordance with the terms of Article 35 (1), of the Charter, to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council so that the Council may investigate the situation and recommend appropriate terms of settlement."

Promises Statement Of Facts

The letter said the delegation would assist the Council by supplying a full statement of facts. It was signed by Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, Iran's Ambassador to Britain and chief of the delegation.

Iran's grievance grew out of the proclamation by an insurgent group of an autonomous government of Azerbaijan in that province of northwest Iran. Earlier, Iranian Government troops sent to quell the uprising there had been halted by Soviet troops occupying the area.

Council On Horns Of Dilemma

The Iranian question is a delicate one for the Council. Should the Council be compelled to make a decision which was critical of the Soviet Union, the unity among the Big Three nations—Russia, the United States and Britain—might be upset at the outset.

On the other hand, should the Council rule against Iran, the faith of little nations in the organization might be shaken.

The Council would have one other course of action—to arrive at no decision, at least for a long time. But this, it is said, would almost certainly damage its prestige.

Some delegates, in earlier discussions of a possible Iranian complaint, expressed opinion that Russia, armed with its veto power, should refrain on voting on any recommendation the Council might make in the dispute.

Calls For Vote Of Seven

The United Nations Charter says that a decision of the Council requires seven votes, including all of the five major nations, on anything but procedural matters, but some delegates have voiced the opinion that discussion of any subject which might lead to a disruption of peace could be considered procedural.

Russia herself has strongly opposed the lifting of the veto power from any decision of the Security Council.

'Big-Power' Plan On Atom Control Unit Accepted

London, Jan. 19 (AP)—The "big power" plan to place the proposed atomic energy commission directly under the United Nations Security Council passed its first test today without opposition.

The test came when Paul-Henri Spaak, president of the General Assembly, called up a committee report providing that the atomic control proposal should go to the Assembly's security committee without discussion on the floor.

Spaak asked if anyone wanted to say anything, but not a word was spoken. He promptly declared the report accepted.

Manuilsky Heads Committee

The security committee of the Assembly is headed by Dmitri Manuilsky, chief Ukranian delegate. Senator Tom Connally (D., Texas) is the United States member.

A committee meeting is expected to be held Monday.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand yesterday contended that the Atomic Commission should be under the direction of the 51-nation General Assembly instead of the 11-nation Security Council, but he did not oppose today's move.

Committee Gets UNRRA Plan

Spaak also sent to a committee on social, humanitarian and cultural problems a British proposal calling on the United Nations to give their full support to UNRRA.

Meanwhile, the chief UNO interests centered on the next move to be made by Iran in line with her announced intention to bring before the new security organization an appeal for action in the Iranian-Russian dispute.

Nasrullas Entezam, an Iranian delegate, said the appeal would be filed "before Monday" with Gladwyn Jebb, executive secretary of the UNO.

Appeal Not Yet Drafted

Entezam indicated that Jebb

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would be directed to take the issue directly before the powerful Security Council, although the possibility remained that the Iranians at the last moment would seek

ing United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, chatted or moved restlessly around the auditorium until repairmen sent word that the system was working.

Membership Expansion Urged

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France urged expansion of the European membership in the UNO, saying thirteen countries in both western and eastern Europe were conspicuously absent. After the session he told a reporter the countries were Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Eire, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Spokesmen for Syria and Lebanon, one-time French mandates which claimed independence during the war, served notice that they expected the organization to rid

their countries of foreign troops if other means failed.

British, French Troops There

Both France and Britain promised last month to withdraw their forces from the two Levant states, but it was provided that France would hold garrisons in Lebanon "to guarantee security until such time as the United Nations Organization has decided on the organization of collective security in this zone." British troops had intervened after fighting between native forces and the French.

Faris El Khoury told the Assembly Syria demanded "a complete and early withdrawal" of the foreign troops. He added, however, that it was not planned to pursue the matter further just now, in the hope the demand would be heeded.

was given to the Brooke family by the Sultan of Brunei in 1840 after Sir James Brooke, a merchant mariner, had quelled an attack on the State by head hunters. Sarawak has 500,000 inhabitants and 300,000 acres of rubber plantations. The Japanese seized it in 1942.

Sir Charles, who has three daughters, will retain his title as rajah, but a British resident-general will handle the colony's affairs, the Daily Herald said.

WOKE UP ON SHIP AFTER NEW YEAR'S

JAN 20 1946

Liverpool, England, Jan. 19 (AP).—An American who testified that he started a New Year's celebration in New York and woke up on a ship bound for England was remanded in custody until January 30 when he appeared in court today on a charge of landing in violation of the alien order.

He gave his name as Ralph Rose, 31 years old, and said he was a clerk in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prosecutor F. W. Austin said "Rose claims he was discharged as a master sergeant from the American Army in September in New Jersey. About New Year's Day he was celebrating with some friends and the next thing he remembers is waking up on a ship at sea."

Rose declined to give the name of the ship, where he boarded it or where he landed.

SARAWAK TO JOIN BRITISH EMPIRE

London, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Sarawak, north Borneo State ruled by Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, 71-year-old "white rajah," is to join the British Empire, the London Daily Herald said today. An agreement between the rajah and the Colonial Office will make the State a crown colony, the newspaper said. The Colonial Office promised a statement later.

Larger than Texas, Sarawak

NAZI FUGITIVES SURRENDER

DUBLIN, Jan. 19—(AP) Fifteen German prisoners of war surrendered today at Kinsale, County Cork, exhausted and famished by a four-day voyage in a stolen fishing boat after breaking from a French prison camp at St. Nazaire last Wednesday. The fugitives said they sailed 300 miles out in the stormy North Atlantic.

Stalin's Works in 16 Volumes

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Moscow radio reported tonight that a sixteen-volume collection of Generalissimo Stalin's writings covering a period from 1901 to 1946 will be published by the Communist party.

De Gaulle's Utility Plan Awaits Action

Paris, Jan. 19 (AP)—President de Gaulle's program for nationalization of France's electricity and gas industries today awaited action by the Constituent Assembly which last month nationalized five major French banks.

Industrial Production Minister Marcel Paul, a Communist, said the program—presented to the Assembly last night—affected about 2,400 plants, and estimated that it would cost the Government about 200,000,000,000 francs ($1,674,200,000) during the next six years to reimburse the stockholders.

Under the proposed plan, the production of electric energy would be placed in the hands of six regional companies, which would become "owners of the most important plants of French production, corresponding to more than 55 per cent of the total productive capacity of the country," Paul said.

GERMANS ACCUSED OF VAST PILLAGE IN FALLEN NATIONS

NUREMBERG, Jan. 19—(AP) The French prosecution, opening the second phase of its case against Nazi war leaders, charged today that occupied countries were subjected to a systematic pillage which extended through all phases of their economic life.

The [illegible] case, which also will deal with charges of widespread looting of art works, was opened by Charles Gerthoffer, chief of the French prosecution's economic section. It began after Prosecutor Jacques Bernard Herzog asserted the German chieftains had adopted a policy of "utilization of living forces and extermination of the unproductive" in occupied countries.

Gerthoffer will elaborate on the economic phase of the French case when the international military tribunal reconvenes Monday.

Accusing all 22 defendants with "functional responsibility" for the slave labor program in western Europe, Herzog asked conviction on this count "to restore the dignity of human labor which the defendants attempted to degrade."

Fritz Sauckel, czar of the Nazi forced labor program, was Herzog's chief target. He also singled out for particular responsibility Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Economics Minister Walther Funk and Munitions Minister Albert Speer. Herzog said, however, that the French held all the defendants equally guilty.

He presented to the court a steady stream of decrees and other documents. All detailed methods the Germans employed to bring millions of foreign workers into the Reich to bolster Germany's strained war economy with what Herzog said was an unconcealed intent to deplete for generations the able-bodied manpower of neighbor nations.

Only the swift Allied advance during the latter days of the war kept the Nazis from carrying out new schemes for mass deportation of all able-bodied men and women into Reich munitions plants, Herzog charged.

The prosecutor said foreign workers were forced to work 11 to 12 hours daily. Although they were paid the same wages as Germans, he continued, they were subjected to excessive taxes and frequent heavy fines.

Herzog submitted an estimate from Prof. Henri Dessaile, medical inspector general, which said that at least 25,000 French workers died in Germany after their deportation. Some workers deemed recalcitrant were thrown into reprisal camps or disappeared in political concentration camps, Herzog asserted.

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M. Herzog also charged that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, as gauleiter for the Netherlands, issued decrees that left the Germans free to impose virtually any penalty they chose upon youths who tried to evade forced labor.

Sauckel, M. Herzog said, sought to hang the mayor or prefect of one French town, merely to convince Frenchmen they could not evade forced toil. This proposal was made when Sauckel became irritated with continued resistance of the French to labor deportations, the prosecutor said.

Today's was the first Saturday session since the Christmas holiday. The tribunal gave no explanation why the session was considered necessary, but it was deemed possible the judges might decide upon a regular six-day schedule in an effort to accelerate the trial, which wound up its second full month today. Current opinion here is that the proceedings cannot end before June.

Allied Speed Hit Nazi Slave Plan, Court Hears

Nuernberg, Jan. 19 (AP)—Lightning-like Allied advances during the closing stages of the European war disrupted Nazi plans to draft an additional 1,500,000 slave laborers from France and the Low Countries, Assistant French Prosecutor Jacques Bernard Herzog asserted at the war crimes trial today.

Herzog said Fritz Sauckel, boss of the forced labor program, planned to bring in 1,000,000 additional men and women from France and 500,000 from the Low Countries to work in Reich industries.

"The rapidity of the Allied victory prevented Sauckel from realizing his plan of mass deportation," Herzog said. "However, he undertook its execution. Deportations of workers were carried out up to the day of liberation of each territory."

Vichy Acquiescence

Herzog submitted a letter from Sauckel to Hitler reporting that the Vichy regime largely accepted the Nazi labor demands, but that Pétain would not consent to send women to the Reich.

Sauckel sought to draft all men between the ages of 16 and 60 and all women between 18 and 45, as part of a program to obtain 4,000,000 foreign workers in 1944, Herzog said. The Nazi boss concentrated on France as a source of slave labor, the prosecutor added.

Complaint About Frenchmen

Herzog read the minutes of a meeting of German officials in 1944, at which Sauckel complained that Frenchmen were showing no respect to military squads sent to round up workers.

Sauckel proposed on that occasion that the Nazis "make an example" by hanging a prefect or a mayor of some French town where disobedience of labor-enrollment orders was widespread, the prosecutor said.

Herzog noted Sauckel's own statement that 5,000,000 foreign workers were brought into Germany, of whom only 200,000 came voluntarily.

Nazis Planned To Hang Bishop, In 1941, Secret Papers Show

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Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 19 (AP)—A high Nazi official demanded the hanging of Cardinal-designate Count Clemens August von Galen, the Bishop of Muenster, in 1941, and Martin Bormann agreed a death sentence was "appropriate," secret papers of the missing Hitler deputy disclosed.

The demands were made after the bishop in a bitter denouncement of Nazi mercy killings told German mothers their wounded sons returning from the battlefields would be destroyed "like old horses gone lame, or old cows gone dry," because they no longer were productive.

The bishop is one of three German prelates who will be elevated to cardinals in Rome next month.

Property of Catholic Church

The documents, which are the property of the Catholic Church, include letters and minutes of a conference between Bormann, Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, and Walter Tiessler, official of the Nazi propaganda setup who proposed the hanging. The papers arrived here too late for use in the war-crimes trial, in which Bormann is being tried in absentia.

"After a conference of ministers, Dr. Goebbels discussed with me the sermon of the Bishop of Muenster," said Tiessler's account of the August 13, 1941, meeting in Berlin. "He could not say what effective measures could be taken at that moment.

"I explained to him that in my opinion there could be only one effective measure, namely, to hang the Bishop of Muenster and that I already had informed Reichsleiter Bormann accordingly."

Goebbels Asked Restraint

A second and more insistent plea by Tiessler for the prelate's execution brought this reply from Bormann:

"A death sentence certainly would be appropriate. Considering the state of the war, however, the Führer will hardly order such a measure."

Goebbels counselled restraint, pointing out the position of power held by the bishop in the community, and arguing that it would be better to wait until the war was over to deal with the bishop and the entire Catholic Church within the Reich, the documents disclosed.

Tribute Paid To Bishop

Tiessler noted that Goebbels paid this tribute to the bishop:

"The population of Muenster could be regarded as lost during the war if anything were done against the bishop, and I fear that one could safely include the whole of Westphalia."

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., regent of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and consultant on religious persecution to Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, obtained the documents from the archives of the bishop's conference at Fulda in December. Dr. Walsh told this story about the Muenster prelate:

On one occasion twenty Gestapo hooligans invaded the bishop's quarters intent on arresting him. As they burst in he cried: "Only twenty of you! I must be slipping."

No More Arrest Attempts

Outside, hundreds of the bishop's flock were waiting in the street.

"I'll be with you in a moment," the bishop told his would-be captors, "I want my hat and coat."

He emerged clad in Episcopal robes, with his miter on his head and his bishop's staff in his hand.

The Nazis did not dare to lead him outside before his followers under those circumstances.

"They never attempted to arrest him again," Dr. Walsh commented.

SOVIET DESERTERS TAKE OWN LIVES IN GERMAN CAMP

BAD TOELZ, Germany, Jan. 19.—(AP) Ten Russians who fought for the Germans on the Eastern front committed suicide and 21 others slashed themselves in a flaming prisoners' barracks at Dachau today when American soldiers tried to force them to return to Russia, U.S. Army headquarters announced.

The Russians at first had barricaded themselves in the barracks, set it afire, stripped off their clothes, linked arms and invited American soldiers and Polish

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guards to shoot them. Not a shot was fired by the Americans, who tossed tear gas into the barracks and rushed in armed only with billy clubs, headquarters said.

Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces in Europe, said the only Russians forced to return home under the Yalta agreement on repatriation were those proved to have been Soviet army deserters, to have served in German uniforms or to have aided enemies of the Soviet Union.

None is being forcibly repatriated merely from ordinary acts of ordinary employment in German industry or agriculture, or simply for preferring not to return, McNarney emphasized.

The wounded, prevented from killing themselves by the American guards, were taken to a hospital. All had slit their throats or inflicted other wounds, apparently with razor blades they had hidden in the barracks.

Army officials said the 31 were part of a group of 271 who were members of a force of flying Cossacks commanded by Lt. Gen. Andrei A. Vlassov, who fought for the Germans on the Eastern front. Their return to Russia was demanded by the Soviet government.

The entire group refused to board a train two days ago, but this morning all were induced by the American troops to go aboard, except the 31 holding out in the barracks. Although the Russians were not informed of their destination, they appeared to "sense" they were headed for Russia, the Army announcement said.

Led by Vlassov, a White Russian wanted by Moscow even before the war, the Cossack horsemen fought Red army men during the entire war on the Eastern front.

Propaganda Value Cited

Soviet troops were sworn to hunt down every one of Vlassov's men, and in turn Vlassov's troops were reportedly vowed never to be taken alive by a Soviet soldier. It was conceded, however, that their punch was more in propoganda value to the Nazis than in their actual fighting.

The Russians charged that Vlassov's soldiers, when not fighting, masqueraded as Soviet troops and raped and plundered.

Clues in Passau Murders Fail to Lead to Slayer

PASSAU, Germany, Jan. 19.—(AP) A powerful killer who used 35 gallons of flaming gasoline in attempts to destroy all clues of his crime remained at large tonight, 12 days after he hacked three U. S. military government officers to death in an elegant Danube river villa.

Army criminal investigators who escorted this correspondent through the fire-blackened wreckage of the home once occupied by an S. S. (elite guard) colonel indicated that all the available evidence bore out these assumptions:

Crime Planned Carefully

The slayer was a man. The triple crime was carefully premeditated. Someone familiar with the floor plan of the villa, its furnishings and the habits of its occupants was involved in the murderous plotting.

Two leads ended apparently in blind alleys today.

Investigators ascertained that a Polish prisoner who committed suicide in the Pfarrkirchen jail on Sunday had no burns on his body such as might have been caused by a gasoline explosion, and there was no positive information linking him with the Passau case.

The investigators asserted that prolonged questioning of the attractive daughter of an elderly German servant of the military government was "merely routine." She was known to have been on cordial terms with members of the Passau military government.

Many Germans Questioned

Counterintelligence operatives were said to be still questioning numerous Germans.

These are most of the verified facts pieced together thus far by the squad of khaki-clad detectives:

Military government commander Maj. Everett S. Cofran of Washington, D. C., in private life a city planner of wide recognition, took two visiting friends from Regensburg to an army movie on Sunday night, Jan. 6. They were Capt. Adrien L. Wesseler, New Rochelle, N. Y., a legal officer, and Major Lt. Stanley Rosewater, Omaha, Nebr.

Later the three retired quietly to the upper rooms of the villa.

Maj. Hugo Hesson, Lexington, Ky., a middle-aged agricultural expert temporarily serving with Cofran, was asleep on the ground floor.

A fierce fire broke out about 4:30 a. m. Monday morning in the upper floors. When German firemen got the fire under control, inspection showed that 35 gallons of gasoline which Cofran had stored on the third floor had been emptied in the victims' rooms.

Cofran and Rosewater apparently died almost instantaneously in bed from knifing blows on the skull probably inflicted by a hatchet. Wesseler was wounded fatally, with his forehead dented as if by the blunt back of a hatchet.

Investigators said Hesson told them he was awakened by the fire, and the heat turned him back when he tried to climb the stairway.

No German servants were accustomed to sleeping at night in the villa. No object has been found which could be identified as a murder weapon. A Hungarian naval prisoner of war in a diving suit searched for an entire day along the rocky bed of the half frozen river fronting the villa for such a weapon.

The victims were buried in an American military cemetery at Luxembourg after an autopsy at Regensburg.

Suicide Fraulein Linked To Crime

Passau, Germany, Jan. 19 (AP)—The suicide of a Polish prisoner and the activities of the pretty daughter of a German house servant were investigated today by United States Army secret agents searching for the slayer of three American Military Government officers here January 6.

Hopes of finding the murder weapon were virtually abandoned after a diver searched in vain along the rocky bed of the half-frozen Danube river, in front of the fire-damaged villa where the officers lived. The three were attacked with an ax before the luxurious villa was set afire.

Probe Of Suicide

Representatives of the army Criminal Investigation Division checked on the death in Pfarrkirchen jail Sunday of a Pole charged with illegal possession of firearms.

The prisoner, who had told his captors he fought against the Germans in the Polish Underground Home Army, hanged himself with his belt, and CID agents sought to learn whether fear of being linked to the Passau slayings might have been the motive for his suicide.

The German girl, whose father worked for the Passau Military Government detachment, was questioned at length by the army agents.

Possible Black-Mart Link

Six CID agents and about the same number of counter-intelligence operatives were reported working on the case.

"Half a dozen theories sound plausible," one source said. "The motive could have ranged from personal hatred to international black-market intrigue."

One of the victims, Maj. Everett S. Cofran, of Washington, D.C., who assumed command of the Military Government here about two months ago, had been combating a brisk illegal traffic in food and clothing.

The two other victims were Capt. Adrian L. Wesseler, of New Rochelle, N.Y., and Lieut. Stanley Rosewater, of Omaha, Neb. Wesseler reportedly came to Passau to confer with Cofran on black-market prosecutions.

Munich Bars Farben Stock

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Munich Stock Exchange banned today all trading in stocks of the I. G. Farbenindustries, which had almost doubled in price during the past three months despite the United States Military Government's break-up of the giant industrial concern. The move was taken by German brokers in apparent anticipation of a similar ban by the military government.

MORGAN TO COME TO

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 19 (AP) Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, prepared today to journey to Washington for consultation with UNRRA officials on his recent statements concerning Jews leaving Poland. UNRRA Director Herbert H. Lehman announced last night that Morgan had appealed his suspension, and had been reinstated as UNRRA chief for Germany, pending action on his appeal.

I. G. [illegible] Director Arrested

HEIL[illegible]B, Germany, Jan. 19 (AP)—The American-controlled Dana News Agency said today that Matthias Pier, I. G. Farbenindustrie director who was primarily responsible for Nazi synthetic gasoline production, had been arrested by American Military Government authorities for his former activities.

Italy Approves Accord On Boost In Relief

Rome, Jan. 19 (AP)—Premier Alcide de Gasperi today signed an agreement under which relief-supply shipments to Italy by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be increased during 1946 to an estimated value of $450,000,000.

Limited UNRRA assistance previously given to Italy has covered only mothers, children, sick and displaced persons. Under the new agreement, aid will be extended in a comprehensive program of relief and rehabilitation for industry and agriculture.

POPE DISTRESSED BY RUSSIAN ACTS

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 19—(AP) Pope Pius XII issued an encyclical today declaring that religious freedom was denied in Ruthenian territory under the Soviet government.

The encyclical was issued on the 350th anniversary of the reunion of the Ruthenian church with Rome. The Pope appealed to God "to calm the tempest" which he said was causing the clergy in Ruthenia to "suffer for loyalty to the Catholic church."

(Ruthenia formerly was part of Czechoslovakia, but now is in the Soviet Union. It also is known by the name of Carpatho-Ukraine).

The Pope addressed "Ruthenian bishops in prison" and urged priests "to bear the brunt of the struggle for the faith courageously."

Giving the historical background of the Ruthenian church, the encyclical pointed out that after the partitioning of Poland early in the 19th century the regions which Russia annexed were subjected to Czarist persecutions.

The encyclical stressed the Pope's anxiety because of "sad reports" it said had reached him on the present state of the Ruthenian clergy and church.

It said that pressure was brought to bear on the Ruthenians to have them leave the Ruthenian church "under the pretext of political considerations, with the suggestion that Catholics are state enemies."

It declared that Moscow Patriarch Alexei "openly praised the defection of Ruthenians from the Catholic church."

Europe Is In Need, Churchmen Insist

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 19 (AP). The World Council of Churches said today that a cable prepared by three prominent churchmen had been sent to the United States taking exception to the recent report of an American delegation which it quoted as saying that churches need not send food to Europe.

The cable, addressed to Robin W. Barstow, New York director of the Commission for World Council Service, asserted the 1,500 calories supplied in the occupation zone by the United States Army were "not sufficient for many hundreds of thousands living in leaking, unheated ruins and cellars."

"Starving And Diseased"

"The chief problem in Germany," the cable said, "is the displaced, wandering, starving, diseased millions of refugees from east of the Oder, Czechoslovakia and the Danubian countries."

The cable cited "especially cruel conditions for children."

Signed By Cockburn

It was signed by J. Hutchinson Cockburn, former moderator of the Church of Scotland and now director of the World Council of Churches reconstruction department here; S. C. Michelfelder, American representative and director of the council here, and Paul Neff Garber, European bishop of the Methodists, who is associated with the reconstruction program.

The American delegation was headed by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches in America.

Greek Reprisal Deaths

Athens, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Ministry of Public Order said today that seven persons had been killed and five wounded in reprisal for the slaying near Sparta on Wednesday of the president of a monarchist organization, his 6-year-old son and two other persons.

The Ministry placed the blame for the Wednesday slayings on a Communist band. Authorities in Sparta and Gytheion have asked for immediate police reinforcements.

Hungary Plans To Be Republic

National Assembly Will Act This Month, Tildy Asserts

BUDAPEST, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Hungarian telegraph agency, official government spokesman, today quoted Premier Zoltan Tildy as saying that Hungary would be declared a republic by the end of January.

Tildy, whose coalition government was formed after the election last fall, succeeding a provisional regime set up when the country was freed from German domination, said the republic would be established through action by the national assembly, "in accordance with the Hungarian historical tradition."

The Premier said the revision law would include "those human rights of liberty without which the Democratic development of a nation would be unimaginable."

Hungary was first proclaimed a republic in November, 1918, but that regime lasted only a few months. Soon afterward, Hungary became technically a constitutional monarchy, with the throne vacant and with Admiral Nicholas Horthy as Regent.

TERRORISTS KILL 5 IN JERUSALEM

Radio Station Silenced, Power Station and Prison Bombed.

JERUSALEM, Jan. 19—(AP)—Rioting, explosions and gunfire spread throughout Jerusalem tonight in a bloody outbreak by terrorists in which at least three persons were killed and five wounded, with casualties among both police and attackers.

The Palestine radio station went off the air after attacks on its building and bombing of an electric power station nearby in St. Paul's road.

Police Fire on Rioters

The military radio station JCPA said police opened fire and attackers fired back after the bombing.

Part of the Jerusalem prison was was wrecked in a subsequent explosion, in which the military radio said one British police officer was killed and another wounded.

A British army officer was killed later, the broadcast added, and other casualties included a dead Jew brought to Haddassah hospital on Mount Scopus.

The broadcast said three wounded [illegible], who arrived at the hospital [illegible] a taxi containing a Bren gun and bombs, were arrested immediately.

The outbreak was the third in a month in Palestine. Terrorists rioted twice in late December.

Reports from Tel Aviv said explosions and gunfire occurred there also. Both at Tel Aviv and the nearby village of Ramatgan leaflets, spread by terrorists, proclaimed: "We will fight to the last drop of blood."

The explosions in Jerusalem were spread over at least three hours, starting about 8 p.m. with a blast near the radio station. Apparently no one was killed or injured in this first blast, nor was there any damage to the building.

Steel-helmeted police and soldiers in armored cars rushed through the streets as blast followed blast and sporadic gunfire crackled. Many persons near the scene of the first attack were herded together and detained.

Strong police and military detachments spread throughout the area and established posts on rooftops and in the streets, frequently checking the identity cards of passersby.

An 11 p.m. curfew, already in effect in central Jerusalem, was extended throughout the city.

A mine which exploded in St. Paul's road at the height of the disturbances overturned a military truck but its soldier occupants escaped unhurt.

There was no official indication near midnight whether the situation was considered under control. Gunfire still was being heard.

The radio station and the prison wall appeared to have been the focal points of the attack, although it was reported unofficially that attackers created diversions near the police stations, drawing tommy-gun fire.

It was stated officially that prompt action by police prevented any serious damage to Government property except that to the prison wall.

Jerusalem Protection

JAN 20 1946 NIGHT

Jerusalem, Jan. 19 (AP)—Barbed-wire entanglements were erected today around the general post office, near the site where a British-American committee will conduct hearings on Jewish immigration to Palestine.

DAY

As officials laid plans for the arrival of the committee, police continued to check identity cards and to search for terrorists and forbidden arms.

An official announcement said the committee was expected to reach Palestine early in March after studying conditions in Europe and visiting Cairo.

Representative Arab and Jewish groups have been asked to prepare their case for submission to the committee, which will also consider written testimony presented by individuals.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Government announced that the British-American group would visit Lebanon and has recommended appointment of a Lebanese committee to prepare information on political, social and economic matters.

Threatened Indonesian Christians Rescued

Batavia, Java, Jan. 19 (AP)—Two hundred Indonesian Christians, who said they had been threatened with death by "extremist" Indonesians unless they became Moslems, were evacuated today from the 200-year-old Portuguese-founded village of Toegoe, near Tandjong Priok.

The evacuation was carried out by British Gurkha troops at the request of Dutch authorities.

CHINA TRUCE FAILS TO HALT FIGHTING IN OUTLYING AREAS

SUNDAY AM

CHUNGKING, Jan. [illegible] (AP)—Scattered fighting continued in various zones of China's civil war front tonight, both government and Communist leaders said, six days after the official deadline for a nation-wide truce.

Three-member truce teams, each including an American, a Communist and a central government representative, moved into additional areas to halt reported conflicts, but they were admittedly powerless to end the fighting if rival Chinese leaders continued action after being informed of the truce order from Chungking.

Walter Robertson, American representative on the truce commission, which includes Gen. Cheng Kai-Ming for the central government and Gen. Yeh Chien-Ying for the Communists, said, however, that he and his associates had agreed on "three principles which will put teeth into the orders truce teams will give opposing commanders."

The nature of the three principles was not disclosed.

A high official of the national military council said that Communists were operating in force from the heart of Inner Mongolia to points near the lower reaches of the Yangtze river and were seeking to establish a corridor from the lower Yangtze to Jehol.

Communist quarters in Chungking countered the government charges with assertions that government forces were conducting mopping-up operations around the Honan province highway center of Kwangshan and were "attacking vigorously" the railroad town of Yuncheng in south-western Honan to which a truce team has been assigned. Communists said government forces seized Tsoyun, 30 miles southwest of the rail junction city of Tatung in northern Shansi.

General Marshall, U. S. Presidential envoy who has followed closely every development since he brought national government and Communist leaders together for the formal truce, flew from Chungking to Shanghai today for a conference with Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, U. S. commander in the China theater.

More China Truce Teams Sent Out

Chungking, Jan. 19 (AP)—Truce teams have been dispatched to Hsuchow, railway junction in northern Kiangsu province, and to Kwangshan, highway center in southeastern Honan province, a Communist spokesman announced today.

The teams, latest to be listed among those checking up on the armistice in China's civil strife, included representatives of the Chinese Government, Communist party and the United States Army.

[In Peiping, Associated Press Correspondent Spencer Davis reported truce commissioners conceded at their first press conference that zones of conflict still existed in North China. They specified eight areas on four railway lines. Deadline for the truce was last Sunday.

Fighting Reported

(Gen. Cheng Kai-ming, armistice commissioner for the Government, said fighting was underway at Chining on the Peiping-Suiyan railway; Kupehkow on the Peiping-Mukden railway; Lincheng, Tsiaochuan, Kiaochi and Weihsien on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, and Anyang and Yuanse on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

(Cheng and the other commissioners, Walter Robertson, of the United States, and Gen. Yeh Chienying, representing the Communists, said they had established "a thorough working agreement.")

Four Problems Studied

Committees appointed by the political consultation conference in Chungking sought solutions to four outstanding problems:

1. Reorganization and nationalization of the Chinese Army.
2. Reorganization of the state council and fair representation of all groups in the executive Yuan (Cabinet).
3. Opening of the National Assembly, scheduled to meet at Nanking May 5.
4. Drafting of a new constitution.

Communists on the political committees are pressing actively for establishment of a new parliamentary system modeled after that of the United States or Great Britain.

YANKS GET BREAK ON CHINESE FOOD

JAN 20 1946

Shanghai, Jan. 19 (A. P.)—American forces in Shanghai will pay less for borsch under the new Army-Navy ceiling price list—but the sky is the limit on baked Alaska. That dessert luxury was removed from the list because so few places serve it.

Borsch came down from 675 Chinese dollars to 550, which is about 40 cents in American money. The coffee ceiling was lowered from 450 to 350, which is around 25 cents.

Failure to observe ceilings results in the loss of "in bounds" signs for Shanghai eating places.

General Marshall in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's envoy to China, arrived by plane today from Chungking. He conferred tonight in his private suite with Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of United States Forces in China. General Marshall said he would hold a press conference tomorrow.

French Seize Junks Carrying Annamese

Saigon, Indo-China, Jan. 19 (AP)—French naval forces, striking to prevent revolting Annamese from using sea lanes, have seized a number of junks laden with Annamese in the Gulf of Siam off the port of Rachgia, it was officially announced today.

MARINES NEAR END OF MISSION IN JAPAN

HONOLULU, Jan. 19—(AP) U.S. Marines on the Japanese island of Kyushu have completed 70 per cent of their primary mission—the disposition of enemy war material—Maj. Gen. Harry Schmidt, commanding the Fifth Marine Amphibious corps, said today.

The job is being done with almost 100 per cent cooperation by the Japanese, who are exploding small-calibre ammunition, dumping heavy ammunition at sea, burning junked aircraft and cutting up guns for scrap metal, he said.

Schmidt arrived at Pearl Harbor today en route to San Diego, where the Fifth corps, which participated in the Tarawa, Marshall, Marianas and Iwo Jima campaigns, will be disbanded.

Jap Structure Upheld

Honolulu, Jan. 19 (AP)—The basic structure of the present Japanese Government must not be disturbed at this time, Maj. Gen. C. A. Willoughby, General MacArthur's intelligence officer, told correspondents here today.

He declined to answer questions of the possible effect if the Emperor were accused as a war criminal.

Willoughby is en route to Washington with the Pauley Reparations Commission.

Aussie Press-Cable Subsidy To End

Canberra, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Australian Government's subsidy for press cables to the United States will be discontinued February 28, Information Minister Arthur Calwell announced today.

Australia's wartime subsidy reduced the rate to the equivalent of 11-3 cents (United States) per word.

Quick Sales To India Sought

New Delhi, Jan. 19 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, on a globe-circling survey of American military establishments, said at a press conference today that every effort was being made to speed up a decision on the price the Indian Government would pay for American surpluses in the India-Burma theater.

WORK IS MAPPED ON JAPS' TRIALS

MacArthur Explains Plans On Rules Of Procedure

JAN 20 1946

Tokyo, Jan. 19 (AP)—The long-awaited trials of Ex-Premier Hideki Tojo and other high Japanese war leaders for "crimes against peace and crimes against humanity" were ordered by General MacArthur today in chartering an international tribunal, tentatively scheduled to begin operations March 1.

NIGHT

MacArthur, ordering establishment of the tribunal and announcing its rules of procedure, made clear that the court of five to nine members "will not be bound by technical rules of evidence" and will not recognize official position or obedience to orders as justification for a defendant's acts.

Three Categories Of Crimes

Members of the court will be appointed by MacArthur from nominations submitted by nations signatory to the Japanese surrender. Russia has not yet indicated whether she will participate, but some sources here expressed the belief that she would.

The charter under which the tribunal will operate lists three categories of crimes for which the defendants will be tried:

1. Crimes Against Peace—"The planning, preparation, initiation or waging of declared or undeclared war of aggression, or war in violation of international law. . . ."

2. Conventional War Crimes—"Violations of the laws and customs of war."

3. Crimes Against Humanity—"Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts committed against any civilian population before or during the war. . . ."

Forestalling controversies such as developed during the recent trials of various Japanese commanders accused of ordering or condoning atrocities, the court's charter specifically declares that affadavits and similar statements shall be admitted in evidence—even documents without legal proof of issuance or signature, provided the court deems them genuine or of probative value.

Each defendant will be entitled to counsel of his own choosing, "subject to disapproval by the tribunal." MacArthur will appoint the chief counsel responsible for investigation and prosecution, while any member of the United Nations which fought Japan may appoint an associate counsel.

A majority of the court will be sufficient to convict and impose sentence—subject to review by MacArthur, who can reduce but cannot increase any penalty.

Rules For Jap Trials Proclaimed By M'Arthur

Tokyo, Jan. 19 (AP)—General MacArthur today set the international machinery for the trials of Hideki Tojo, his Pearl Harbor Cabinet and his militarists, charged with "crimes against peace and crimes against humanity."

The supreme commander announced a charter giving detailed procedures for insuring "fair trial for the accused."

Outstanding points of procedure listed included:

1. A majority of the members of the international tribunal present shall be sufficient to convict and impose the death sentence—subject to review by MacArthur.

2. The five-to-nine-man tribunal "will not be bound by technical rules of evidence," and even documents without proof of signature may be accepted.

3. A plea that he acted under orders shall not of itself be sufficient to free a defendant.

Set For Tokyo

The charter provided that the first trial would be held in Tokyo. It has been scheduled tentatively for early March.

"A sentence will be carried out in accordance with the order of the supreme commander for the Allied powers, who may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentence," except that he may not increase its severity, the charter noted.

The tribunal membership will be appointed by MacArthur from names submitted by the Allied

NATIONS.

(CONT'D ON PG. 424)

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cal trends for two reasons—first, only local officials will be chosen and, second, the German people are too confused to be much interested in the vague platforms which have been submitted by the four major parties. Still, the first postwar German election is an event worth watching.

From a sample poll which military authorities have taken in the American zone it has been indicated that 77 per cent of the people desire to vote. This enthusiasm would seem to contradict the arguments for postponement of the election which were put forth by the four major political parties. They contended that the Germans were too cold to be interested in politics, and that popular opinions could not be clearly defined because the scope of the social and economic plans to be imposed upon Germany by the Allies was not yet known.

The limitations on the election are that no Nazis may vote, and an insistence that every official who is elected must be indorsed by our Government before he can be sworn into his post. Obviously, it will be a difficult task to sift out all Nazis or those who had some sympathy with Nazi ideology, but the second check on the elected local officials should be effective in screening out any persons not acceptable to our occupational authorities.

While General Clay has decreed that no flags, either American or German, may be displayed at the polls, he has in so far as possible been very liberal in restoring German election traditions. The old system of proportional representation voting which was used under the Weimar Republic will be reintroduced, and in customary tradition the elections will be held on Sundays. American troops

DISREGARD

was to see that in his dealings with the Russians and the British, Uncle Sam did not emerge "low man."

DISREGARD

Finally, Mr. Pauley is an oil man. He has closely interested himself in the tidelands oil dispute which is now before the Supreme Court. As Under Secretary of the Navy, he will necessarily have to deal with oil matters, since the Navy possesses huge oil deposits. All this is not to suggest that Mr. Pauley could not take a disinterested view of these questions. It is to say that his own financial interests would make his view always open to question.

All in all, Mr. Truman would

MacArthur Reprimands Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur reprimanded the Japanese government today for failure to establish coal production quotas on the basis of capacity output, and for delays in providing for increased food, salary and clothing distribution as an incentive to increased coal production.

Million in Silver Seized in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP).—Sixty-two tons of silver bullion with an estimated value of $1,000,000 have been seized by the 82d Military Government team in Chiba prefecture during the last few days, the United States 11th Corps Military Government section announced. Allied headquarters said the silver was part of loot taken by Japanese military officers prior to the collapse of Japan and secreted in a Chiba area cavalry camp.

Have Mercy, Yuri Asks M'Arthur

Tokyo, Jan. 19 (AP)—A condemned Japanese officer today congratulated General MacArthur on "your great victory," said he was sorry for the two Americans killed in the prison camp he commanded, and appealed for commutation of his death sentence.

Lieut. Kei Yuri wrote from his cell in Sugamo prison that the had tried to make things easier for Allied internees at the Omuta camp on Kyushu Island. Yuri said his camp was so good that "I even received words of praise from General Wainwright."

No mention of the hero of Bataan was made at Yuri's trial.

"You are my only god and savior," Yuri pleaded to MacArthur, the reviewing authority on death penalties. "I will do anything for you I can if you will save me from the death penalty."

3 Jap Palaces Given Away

Tokyo, Jan. 19 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito was granted permission by General MacArthur today to give away three palaces, worth nearly $1,000,000.

Hakone palace, valued at more than $267,000, was bestowed on the Kanagawa prefecture. Hama palace, worth about $390,000, was given to the city of Tokyo, and Muko palace, worth about $320,000, went to the city of Kobe.

Lands accompanying each gift are worth an estimated $13,000.

affidavits, diaries or letters. Copies may be introduced if originals are unavailable. DISREGARD

Defense Counsel

DUP-

Each defendant shall be defended by counsel of his own choosing, "subject to disapproval by the tribunal." MacArthur will appoint the chief counsel responsible for

to the Russo-American trusteeship parley.

Parade Starts Trouble

Hodge demanded cessation of such activities in a radio appeal this afternoon.

Trouble began with a parade last night. Demonstrating student groups marched past the Russian consulate, United States 24th Army Corps headquarters and the Chosen Hotel, headquarters of the Soviet and American leaders.

Banners and placards carried inscriptions denouncing trusteeship although no trusteeship yet has been established under terms of the recent Moscow pact and provisions for setting up such a trust are indefinite.

Hodge Broadcasts Appeal

The newspaper *Inmin Bo*, organ of the leftist People's Party, which was heavily damaged in a simila[r] demonstration New Year's Day

Two Koreans Killed, Many Injured, 119 Arrested In Riot

JAN 20 1946

By Meyer

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 19 (AP)—Bloody rioting flared in Seoul today as right-wing Koreans renewed demonstrations against Allied trusteeship for their country.

Two Koreans were killed and many were injured in an armed battle at dawn between civil police and more than 200 persons, said to be members of the Koreans Students League, which started the demonstrations.

More than 100 shots were fired as police sought to break up a demonstration at the rear of the Governor General's palace, occupied by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, American occupation commander, and his aides.

119 Koreans Arrested

Korean police, handling their first big job without assistance, arrested 119 Koreans.

Americans were neither molested nor threatened during the sporadic outbursts, which began last night.

There were indications the demonstration was organized to impress the visiting Soviet delegates

was attacked again and heavily damaged this morning.

"Let us face the facts," Hodge asked in his prepared radio statement. "The Soviet-American conference to arrange for alleviation of Korea's immediate problems now is in progress. The eyes of the world are on Korea. The world already knows Korea does not want trusteeship. There is no reason for further demonstrations. Continuation of demonstrations and disorders can only hurt the Korean cause."

Last night's parade reached its climax at historic East Gate, where one man was shot and a woman was injured in a melee in which at least thirteen shots were fired.

American military government authorities are investigating.

Girl Beaten

One girl was badly beaten in a melee between Rightist students and young men reported to be members of the Communist party.

The general feeling among American observers was that the anti-trusteeship theme was a blind

for the real struggle—a battle between Right and Left wings.

Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, new governor general, declared in a statement "I am warning you that the constant quarreling among yourselves and constant clamor, raging and petitioning against a trusteeship, are hurting your cause badly."

Criticized For Being Idle

He pointed out that the Russo-American Commission is working in a room whose windows overlook the broad street where the demonstrations occurred and added:

"The Russians and Americans are practical men. They know the value of work. When they see big strong men and women standing on the street all day waving a flag they wonder just how much Koreans are interested in economic recovery . . . and if Koreans are ready for independence."

ROXAS IS NOMINATED FOR PHILIPPINES OFFICE

NIGHT

MANILA, Jan. 19—(AP) Manuel Roxas was nominated for the presidency of the Philippines today by the liberal wing of the Nacionalista party and immediately accepted in a speech critical of President Sergio Osmena, his expected opponent in the April 4 election.

Roxas and Osmena, long friends and political allies, finally split officially last month. Osmena is regarded as the certain choice of the regular wing of the Nacionalista party at its nominating convention next Monday. A proposal that Roxas run for vice president on Osmena's ticket failed in December

Mr. Roxas, now President of the Philippine Senate, was nominated by acclamation, and his vice presidential running mate, Senator Elpidio Quirino, also was named without opposition.

nated Monday at the regular party convention. Persistent efforts of mutual friends to persuade Roxas to run for vice president on the Osmena ticket failed.

Three-Plank Platform

The Roxas convention adopted a short platform featuring:

1. We shall oppose any attempt to re-examine the Philippine independence question.

2. We shall prosecute mercilessly those guilty of collaboration and remove the collaboration question from politics.

3. We favor the investment of American capital in the Philippines on the same terms and with the same safeguards as Philippine capital and will extend them assurances of fair treatment and security. . . ."

Roxas Named In Philippines To Run Against Osmena

Manila, Jan. 19 (AP)—Manuel Roxas, president of the Philippine Senate, today was nominated by acclamation for the presidency at a convention of the liberal wing of the Nacionalista party. The faction had split from the wing supporting President Sergio Osmena.

Osmena is certain to be nomi-

DAY

Homma's Wife To Ask For 'Simple Justice'

Manila, Jan. 19 (AP)—Self-conscious and apprehensive, Mrs. Masaharu Homma told a press conference today she will be a defense witness at the war-crimes trial of her husband not to plead for mercy but for "simple justice."

Homma, Japanese lieutenant general and former commander in the Philippines, is charged with responsibility for the Bataan "death march" and other atrocities.

In broken English and with the aid of an interpreter, the 44-year-old housewife told newsmen her husband was "very kind and considerate of his wife, children and servants."

Engineer Battalion Is Cited

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 19 (AP).—Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall, 8th Army commander, cited the 106th Engineer Combat Battalion today for heroism on Mindanao

, in the Philippine Islands, between April 22 and June 30, 1945. The battalion built bridges and roads under artillery fire.

Aleman Is Nominated For Mexico Presidency

Mexico City, Jan. 19 (AP)—Miguel Aleman was nominated for president of Mexico today by the Government's reorganized party, now called PRI (Party of the Institutional Revolution). Aleman will make his speech of acceptance tomorrow.

Preceding the formal nomination by Deputy Donato Miranda Guerrero, there was an informal nomination by the Latin American labor leader, Vincente Lombardo Toledano, who spoke of possible "civil war" in Mexico and repeated his charge that "arms and tanks are being brought from the United States" by filibusters for "an armed movement at an opportune moment."

This is the statement about which the United States Embassy recently inquired of the Mexican Government and which the Mexican Government repudiated.

Gen. Arnold Better, Goes On To Chile

Lima, Peru, Jan. 19 (AP)—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commander of the United States Army Air Forces, who was prevented by illness from attending a reception in his honor at the United States Embassy last night, was improved sufficiently today to continue his trip to Chile as scheduled, members of his party said.

The General received treatment at the American Clinic for a heart ailment. He has been making a tour of the west coast of South America

JAN 20 1946

Steel Shutdown On, 55,000 Already Out;

750,000 to Strike Tonight Across Nation; Hopes of Settlement Fade in Washington

Steel Mills Let Fires Die and Lay Off Thousands Before Deadline Arrives

Pickets Are Ready, Some Jump the Gun

First Demonstrations Are Orderly; Bulk of Men Await Midnight Signal

By The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The greatest shutdown in the history of the steel industry was under way tonight, with thousands of workers already off the job, some quitting work ahead of the time set for a strike—12:01 ... m. Monday—and others being sent home by companies curtailing operations in preparation for the stoppage.

Twenty-nine thousand went on strike at a few scattered plants after the collapse of eleventh-hour negotiations for higher wages, swelling to 55,000 the number of steel workers idle in strikes in various parts of the country, some of them over local grievances.

Workers generally, however, were waiting the official strike deadline which the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steelworkers of America estimated will take 750,000 workers from their jobs at 1,292 companies in thirty states.

Large steel companies went ahead with the mill-closing program. Spokesmen for the United States Steel Corporation in the Chicago and Pittsburgh areas declared the "curtailment program was going ahead as planned and in quiet fashion."

JAN 20

Close Down Gradually

Steel producers were closing the mills gradually, banking blast furnaces and open hearths, in preparation for the suspension. The shutdown machinery was set into motion almost immediately after the United States Steel Corporation rejected President Truman's mediation wage proposal yesterday, and Philip Murray, president of the union, ordered the strike "into full force and effect" on Jan. 21.

The union's "strike list" embraces a majority of the basic steel producing companies, as well as hundreds of fabrication plants, and also a large part of the aluminum industry.

Reports from the great steel centers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which produce the major part of the nation's steel, showed plans for the stoppage progressing in an orderly manner, with no expectation from any quarter that the strike could be headed off.

Pennsylvania Mills Affected

Already idle in Pennsylvania strikes were an estimated 21,000 men, including workers at the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation's plants, and the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation works at West Leechburg. Since the collapse of the wage negotiations more than 7,000 also walked out at the Great Lakes Steel Company in Detroit, and 2,500 struck at the Columbia Steel Company works in Pittsburg, Calif.

In other states, strikes which started earlier, involving local grievances for the most part, affected 12,400 in New York State, 3,700 in Massachusetts, 3,500 in Indiana, 900 in Connecticut and 3,600 in Illinois.

Pickets were out at some of the struck plants. Orderly conditions prevailed. Crowds watched the pickets, wearing armbands and carrying signs, marching in front of the mill gates of Jones & Laughlin's Pittsburgh works. Girls joined the picket line in front of the corporation's strip mill on Second Avenue here.

Damage Is Avoided

The strike started last night as the corporation's Pittsburgh works and spread during the day to its Aliquippa, Pa., plant.

Together the two plants employ 18,000.

A spokesman for the corporation said some workers at the Pittsburgh plant left "without regard for the safety of furnaces or equipment, but that enough supervisors and maintenance men were on duty to avoid damage."

Frank Burke, director of the union's District 16, which includes the J. & L. plant, replied that the company had refused admittance to a union grievance committee sent to tell the workers to "properly service" the furnaces and equipment.

"However," Mr. Burke said, "the men who came in at 4 o'clock yesterday stayed as late as 6:30 this morning to see that the furnaces and other equipment had been sufficiently taken care of to prevent any damage."

Negotiations between the union and the company regarding maintenance workers broke off yesterday following Mr. Murray's strike call.

Largest Exodus Ahead

An estimated 227,000 steel and aluminum workers in the Pittsburgh area, the nation's most important steel center, were expected to leave the mills at the time set by the union.

At Chicago, Joseph Germano, district director of the union, estimated 50,000 workers at plants of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Inland Steel and Republic Steel would be "out" by midnight. He said seventy-seven plants in the Chicago-Gary area would be "virtually shut down" by then adding: "The strike will last until we have won. We do not anticipate any trouble anywhere, any time."

At Ambridge, Pa., site of an American Bridge Company plant, Bert Hough, a union director, told a reporter the workers in his neighborhood "wouldn't jump the gun, but it is tough to hold the men in. The temper of the men is bad—they really want a strike."

In the steel field it was a repetition at many plants of last Saturday's closing operations. On Jan. 12, at the urgent request of President Truman, Mr. Murray postponed the strike to the new deadline.

In West Virginia, 800 limestone and cement quarrymen were notified that operations would cease immediately because of the scheduled steel strike. The quarries supply fluxing stone and lime to a number of steel factories.

The American Iron and Steel Institute has estimated that "over 40 per cent of all the factory workers in the country earn their living by making steel into useful products."

Plants to be struck, by states, as listed by the union:

Pennsylvania, 423; Ohio, 215; New York, 106; Michigan, 97; Illinois, 78; California, 64; Indiana 58; Massachusetts, 37, New Jersey 35; West Virginia, 35; Tennessee 17; Wisconsin, 16; Alabama, 16; Texas, 16; Connecticut, 12; Maryland, 11; Kentucky, 10; Rhode Island, 7; Utah, 7; New Hampshire, 5; Delaware, 5; Georgia, 5; Colorado, 5; Virginia, 4; Arkansas 1; Washington, 2; Montana, 2; Missouri, 1; North Carolina, 1 and Oklahoma, 1.

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Pennsylvania Hardest Hit

Pennsylvania, the largest steel-producing state, has nearly one-third of the nation's steel ingot producing capacity. Its capacity in 1945 was 29,679,770 tons, says the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Ohio is the second steel state with a capacity of 19,397,000 tons.

Others: Indiana, 11,110,300; Illinois, 8,543,220; New York, 4,350,000; Maryland, 4,189,000; Alabama, 3,509,400; Michigan, 3,190,420; West Virginia, 2,186,000; California, 1,940,820; Utah, 1,283,400; Colorado, 1,272,000; Kentucky, 1,196,100; Minnesota, 610,400; Texas, 500,320; New Jersey, 463,000; Delaware, 460,000; Missouri, 426,000; Washington, 346,800; Massachusetts, 280,000; Connecticut, 188,280; Georgia, 154,000; Oklahoma, 63,450; Oregon, 60,000; Rhode Island, 60,000; Tennessee, 38,000; Virginia, 7,500.

The capacity for the nation in 1945 was given as 95,505,280 tons.

Kaiser Accepts Terms Drafted by Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) Henry J. Kaiser signed up today under President Truman's compromise wage plan to keep his California steel plant in operation while the bulk of the industry got set for an economy-shaking shutdown Monday.

The C.I.O.-Steelworkers, meanwhile, reported that they were dickering for additional breaks in the industry front against their pared-down demand for a boost of at least 18 1-2 cents an hour.

Kaiser Plant to Operate

Kaiser's contract assured continued operation for his plant at Fontana, Calif.

Elsewhere 750,000 C.I.O.-Steelworkers were ready to walk out of steel plants as of 12:01 a.m. Monday in a crucial reconversion struggle. Some jumped the gun.

An official close to the presidentially-sponsored negotiations which collapsed yesterday said there was no indication that the White House would initiate any new steel move before the walkout.

C.I.O. President Philip Murray said the Fontana workers had not been included in the nationwide strike poll by which the walkout was authorized, because of a "temporary agreement" which he had with the union leaders there. Murray said that the agreement provided for a meeting with him in the event of any "action."

The steelworkers' chief declined to discuss the question whether the Fontana workers actually would have joined in the strike Monday.

Did Not Favor Strike

An associate of Kaiser said it was his understanding that the majority of workers did not favor going on strike, but that "we were not sure that they would not strike."

Questioned about Kaiser's relations with the balance of the industry in the east, this associate said that the firm had waged a struggle "all the way through" the war over keeping the Fontana plant open and operating.

A Kaiser representative said that the company was producing very little steel for use of Kaiser operations, and that the steel would be available to other companies. Much of the Fontana output at pre-

sent is being exported to France, he said.

Mr. Truman had suggested the 18 1-2 cent increase as a compromise between the union's 19 1-2-cent demand and the U.S. Steel corporation's counter of 15 cents. The corporation, accepted here as representing the entire industry concentrated in the east and midwest, turned it down as too high.

But Kaiser, who has battled the eastern steel kings throughout the war, asked "who in the industry is smart enough to measure efficiency at two per cent." He estimated the 3 1-2-cent difference between the U.S. Steel offer and the President's proposal was two pe cent.

"Can anyone hesitate to save nation for 3 1-2 cents?" K asked after a White House c ence with President Trum President Philip Murr Steelworkers union.

Kaiser's Statement At The White House

JAN 20 1

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement at the White House by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast steel producer, after signing a contract with the CIO steelworkers:

I came to the White House this morning as an American who believes in his country. I have informed the President of the United States that I have sufficient faith in this great nation to humbly take the lead in peace—as I endeavored to do in war—in helping our people and our world establish the sincere and honest relationship which these critical times require.

I have signed this agreement with President Murray of the steelworkers union because I am confident that only by integrity and fair play on the part of both labor and management can we ride the perilous seas up ahead and achieve industrial harmony and security of our people.

Unity Called Vital

Like many other Americans, I learned what co-operation could do for a nation under attack by its enemy in time of war. The great-

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ness that is America's was achieved through the unity, which was the common result of the contributions of both labor and management.

It is not only time now to sing Ameica but it's time to live and love it. This is a crisis! Shall we support the President of the United States? The people's answer will be, yes—it can be no other way. Too much is at stake not to support him.

President Termed Sincere

The President's proposal which I have accepted was made by him in utmost sincerity with an understanding of the human relationship and economic factors that are essential to a prosperous nation.

The public should know that the agreement signed today covers the operation of the largest steel plant on the Pacific Coast.

The President has already assured the nation and the steel industry that the Administration has and will continue to be fair and equitable in its steel-pricing policy and I have the utmost confidence that he will fulfill every obligation to both sides.

CONFERENCE SET FOR TUESDAY BY SCHWELLENBACH

Westinghouse Groups Also to Attend Parley; G-M Not Invited.

WILSON DELIGHTED

Union Locals Here Plan Mass Picketing, Mass Meetings Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) The government took a hand in the electrical strike tonight to try to get it settled.

Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach invited heads of the union and General Electric and Westinghouse companies to meet him here at 10 a.m. Tuesday.

A labor department spokesman said telegrams went out tonight. A break had not yet appeared in the dispute which sent 175,000 CIO United Electrical workers of the two firms on a walkout last Tuesday.

Replies had not yet been received. Text of the telegram was not made public.

Wilson 'Delighted to Go'

In New York, however, Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric, said he would be "delighted to go" to Washington in accordance with Schwellenbach's telegram.

"This is the first tangible evidence of the government trying to find a basis for settling the strike," he said.

It was not addressed to General Motors whose electrical division also is included in the strike. No explanation for the omission was forthcoming, however conciliation talks have been carried on jointly with GE and Westinghouse, the spokesman said.

Union leaders said this week negotiations were proceeding with General Motors.

The strike involved 100,000 GE workers, 75,000 of Westinghouse and 25,000 employes of GM. It was called in support of CIO demands for wage increases.

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STRIKE SETTLED IN GLASS PLANTS

Workers Accept 10.7 Cents an Hour Increase in Two Firms.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 19—(AP) A three-month strike of approximately 15,000 C.I.O. glass workers ended tonight with acceptance of a 10.7 cents an hour average wage increase and company and union officials announced production would resume Monday at plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass company and the Libbey-Owens Ford Glass company.

A joint statement by Joseph Froesch, president of the Federation of Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers of America (C.I.O.) and L. G. Bryan, vice president of Libbey-Owens Ford, said some maintenance employes would return to their jobs tomorrow. The strike began Oct. 19.

The agreement includes an additional seven cents an hour for certain maintenance duties plus a reopening clause, allowing the union to petition for subsequent increases. Management in that case would be committed to meet and discuss the renewed requests within 20 days.

The increase amounts to an average hourly rate less than the 25 cents originally asked last September. Conferees, who included Ward Colvin, assistant chief of the U. S. Conciliation Service, explained percentage of the increase over present rates had not yet been computed because of the large variety of rates in the industry.

The contract is retroactive to October, 1945. Other issues, including increases for certain maintenance workers will be arbitrated later, union officials asserted.

Plants affected by the agreement are at Charlestown, W. Va., Shreveport, La., Mt. Vernon and Toledo, O., Ford City and Creighton, Pa., Ottawa, Ill., and Crystal City, Mo.

Lost Wages Put At $75,000,000 In G. M. Strike

$400,000,000 Production Cutback in Industry; Total Output Off 50%

DETROIT, Jan. 19 (AP).—The General Motors strike, now in its ninth week, and work stoppages in related industries have cost hourly-rated workers in the automobile plants upward of $75,000,000 in lost wages and have cut back production by at least $400,000,000 worth of motor vehicles.

The loss to the retailing division of the industry probably amounts to an additional $80,000,000 in unsales commissions.

To date, the assembly plants have turned out slightly more than 100,000 passenger vehicles. But for the General Motors strike and the stoppages in plants of supplier concerns, total output now would aggregate around 500,000 units and a 400,000-cars-a-month production level would be close at hand.

The General Motors strike idled 175,000 production workers and halted approximately 50 per cent of the car industry's manufacturing capacity. It was not in itself wholly responsible, however, for the cutback in assemblies of 1946 model passenger cars. Strikes in glass, transmission, gear, ignition assembly and other parts and materials factories had curtailed output by other car manufacturers even before the General Motors strike began last November.

On the basis of developments since then, it is a fair assumption that even had the General Motors strike been averted, Chevrolet, Buick, Pontiac, Oldsmobile and Cadillac assembly plants would have had to curtail the production volume they scheduled for December and January.

Ford, which started assemblies in July and scheduled 85,000 passenger cars by Dec. 31, has only this week passed the 50,000 mark; General Motors, which scheduled 291,000 passenger units up to Jan. 31,. has turned out only 25,000; Chrysler has not disclosed its output volume, but it has been estimated at around 15,000. Nash has assembled no cars since Dec. 21.

Hudson has been making about 200 cars a day, but may soon feel the pinch of glass shortages. Studebaker has just started its assembly lines, and Packard has reopened after a parts shortage shutdown of several weeks.

Now definitely abandoned in the industry is any hope that 6,000,000 cars may be made this year. That was the figure projected for 1946 when plant reconversion got under way last year.

A total of 4,000,000 units this year now is regarded as an optimistic expectation. To achieve it, the assembly plants would have to get into high level output in March, continue current model output through July and cut down sharply the time normally required to switch over to next year's model.

The 1947 models have already been designed by most of the car builders. Barring unforeseen circumstances the industry will put them in production next Septem-

Union Asks Former G.I.s To End Mine Picketing

7,500 Miners Urged to Resume Work in the Pits

LANSFORD, Pa., Jan. 19 (AP).—More than 7,500 anthracite miners made idle by the picketing of ex-G. I.s were urged today by their union to go back to the pits.

Mark F. Brennan, president of District 7 of the United Mine Workers, issued the appeal. He called on the jobless former servicemen at the same time to halt their picketing, promising that the union will do all in its power to help them find employment.

The veterans, who were not employed before entering military service, are demanding dismissal of "outsiders" who, they say, came to work in the mines from other areas during the war. Their picketing in quest of jobs resulted in the closing of several collieries, when miners refused to cross picket lines.

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SUPPLIES OF MEAT FALL OFF SHARPLY

Retail Stocks Depleted in Some Areas as Stockyard Receipts Decline.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—(AP) A meat shortage exceeding anything during the war time rationing period appeared in prospect today as efforts to settle the four-day strike of 263,000 packing house workers shifted from Washington to Chicago.

Public hearings before a President-appointed fact finding panel were scheduled to begin here Tuesday on demands of the C. I. O. United Packinghouse Workers and the A. F. L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The panel has ordered to report to Labor Secretary Schwellenbach Feb. 16.

Conciliation Effort Pushed

Meanwhile Federal conciliation efforts continued.

The C.I.O. union asks a 17 1-2 cent an hour wage increase and continued negotiations on an additional 7 1-2 cents. The A.F.L. affiliate's demand is 15 cents. The highest counter-proposal from any of the major packers affected, including Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Morrell, has been 10 cents.

As retailers throughout the nation reported increasingly critical depletion of stocks and stockyard receipts fell off, an indication that the situation may grow worse came from Washington, where government-sponsored conferences ended without settlement yesterday.

Don Mahon, president of the unaffiliated National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, said his union, with a membership of 50,000, would file a 30-day strike notice if conciliation efforts fail.

The brotherhood is not on strike. If it should join the walkout, it would halt operations at many of the plants whose combined production is already inadequate.

Panel to Consider Price Situation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) The fact-finding board in the meat packing strike said today it will consider the industry's demand for price relief, as well as ability pay union demands for higher wages.

The fact-finding board, headed by Dr. Edwin E. Witte, said it would take into consideration the "cost of each cent per hour wage increase to the production workers involved in the present disputes."

The board said it would also consider the price controls to which the industry is subject and subsidies and special price provisions affecting meatpacking.

It will also undertake to determine the total operational picture of the companies involved, such as profit and loss statements for war and pre-war years, business volume and margins, and operation prospects for the remainder of the contract period. The board will study data on output per worker and per man hour, and any available information on significant changes in recent years, plus the prospects with regard to productivity of workers.

The board will begin its hearings in Chicago Tuesday.

BOARD TO PONDER MEAT PRICE PLEA

Fact-Finding Group in Strike Also to Study Output of the Workers

JAN 20 1946

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The fact-finding board in the meat packing strike stated today that it would consider the industry's demand for price relief, as well as ability to pay union demands for higher wages.

The board, headed by Dr. Edwin E. Witte, said it would take into consideration the "cost of each cent per hour wage increase to the production workers involved in the present disputes," the price controls to which the industry is subject and subsidies and special price provisions affecting meat packing.

It will also undertake to determine the total operational picture of the companies involved, such as profit and loss statements for war and pre-war years, business volume and margins and operational prospects for the remainder of the contract period. The board will study data on output per worker and per man hour, and any available information on significant changes in recent years, plus the prospects with regard to productivity of workers.

The board will begin its hearings in Chicago Tuesday.

Greyhound Bus Yields To Fact-Finding Panel

Begins to Submit Evidence in Wage Controversy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Greyhound Corporation today began submitting evidence to Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach's fact-finding panel investigating the bus-wage dispute, abandoning its position that it would not present evidence until the scope of the panel's authority was settled.

After hearing two days of testimony on the disagreement which recently stalled eastern Greyhound operations for sixty-nine days, the panel chairman, William H. Simkin, recessed the meetings until

Jan. 28. "I urge the parties to see if they can possibly use this week of recess in getting together and solving any of the differences between them," he said.

Without altering his contention that the panel has no legal validity, Ivan Bowen, general counsel for the corporation and several subsidiary bus and terminal companies involved, told the panel members that there is "no such thing as secrecy" on the employers' part. He said they could find most of the desired information available, or could "call on us for it."

However, Mr. Bowen declared, there should be no invasion by the government of the province of collective bargaining.

Testimony of Mr. Bowen and of spokesmen for the American Federation of Labor Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees was largely a review of figures supporting or opposing the union's demands.

STRIKE CONTROL APPROVAL IS SEEN

Involves Probable Modification Of Truman Plan

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—A majority of the House Labor Committee predicted today the group will approve a new strike control bill next week, probably Tuesday.

They agreed, in individual questioning, that it will embody the principle of fact-finding, but President Truman's recommendations on that point probably will be modified. Varying opinions were expressed as to the degree of compromise.

Some of the members interviewed asked that their names not be used, but ten of the eighteen who are due to be present Tuesday for the vote agreed with the viewpoint expressed by Acting Chairman Randolph (D., W.Va.).

"Vote Will Be Close"

He said:

"I expect the committee to approve some type of legislation embodying the principle of fact-finding. The vote will be close, but most of the members believe we should get a measure to the floor so Congress can make a decision."

Representative Landis (R., Ind.) asserted he has enough votes assured now to guarantee adoption of his modification plan, which was defeated by a 7-to-7 tie vote in the committee Thursday. He added that even if his proposal is not accepted he and his supporters will go along with "any reasonable compromise" in order to get floor action.

Power Of Subpoena

The legislation requested by Mr. Truman would establish fact-finding boards to make recommendations for solution of major labor disputes. It would give them power to subpoena records and would ban strikes during a 30-day period while they deliberated.

Under the Landis amendment, the power of subpoena would be denied the board and the section providing for a 30-day "cooling off" would be eliminated.

Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.), asserted that with these controversial sections stricken from the bill it "will be acceptable to supporters of both management and labor."

"Teeth Out Of Bill"

Representative Barden (D., N.C.), declared that the Landis plan "takes all the teeth out of the bill" but said he would support any type of strike control measure "so we can get something to the floor and get a vote."

Some members said they would try to get the power of subpoena merely limited, instead of abolished.

In addition, some asserted they would agree to elimination of the section making strikes illegal during the 30-day period, but would try to write into the bill language expressing the desire of Congress that the "cooling off" period be observed.

Action Of "Some Kind"

Regardless of the version approved, Randolph said the group definitely would "take final action of some kind" on the issue Tuesday. He said this is necessary because "as tension mounts throughout the country there will follow insistent demands for drastic legislation and we must forestall unwarranted action along those lines.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee said that if the labor group does not act next week he will try to bring up for a floor vote a bill providing stringent penalties for unions violating no-strike contracts.

Held Up By Filibuster

Some members of May's committee favor a move to attach the President's fact-finding proposal as an amendment to their legislation.

Meanwhile, the Senate still has pending a motion by Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) to take the fact-finding plan away from its Labor Committee and send it to the floor for an immediate vote. However, the Eastland motion is not expected to come up at once, because of the filibuster over the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

SUBWAY WORKERS THREATEN STRIKE

W-E Turns Down Union's Offer To Settle for 17 1-2 Pct. Boost IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 — (AP) Frank Fitzsimmons, union leader of 17,000 striking Western Electric workers in the Metropolitan area, offered today to end the walkout for a 17 1-2 per cent wage increase, but the company termed the offer "not acceptable."

Fitzsimmons, president of the Western Electric Employes association (Ind.), telegraphed President Truman and the Western Electric company that the union would settle "provided the company increases its present offer of 15 per cent to 17 1-2 per cent as was recommended in the findings of the fact-finding board in the recent UAW-GM dispute case."

In a telegram to Fitzsimmons tonight, F. J. Hammel, labor relations director of the big Kearny, N. J., plant of Western Electric, said:

"The offer made in your telegram of Jan. 19, 1946, is not acceptable to the company. The Kearny dispute should be settled on its own merits and not on the basis of recommendations in the GM-UAW dispute referred to in your telegram."

Hammel's telegram continued:

"The company has not withdrawn its offer of Dec. 28, 1945, (for a 15 per cent increase) though it was made in an attempt to settle the dispute before a strike was called. The company sees no justification for increasing this offer, but continues ready to negotiate on all disputed points."

The union originally asked a 30 per cent increase. The workers went on strike 16 days ago.

Henry Mayer, counsel for the union, said Fitzsimmons sent his offer to President Truman, the company, Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach and U. S. Conciliator J. R. Mandelbaum after an emergency meeting of the strikers' steering committee in Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—(AP) A strike date for men who operate and maintain New York city's vast underground and surface transportation system will be set Monday night, a union leader said today, unless the Board of Transportation agrees to abandon a plan to sell the city's three power plants.

Michael J. Quill, president of the C.I.O. Transportation Workers union said "complete arrangements" had been made for a walkout by his union, which has, members working in the city-owned subways, but lines and elevated trains and in plants that supply power for the city's transportation facilities.

The last walkout of transportation workers in New York was in 1926 when employes of IRT, one of three subway lines, struck.

The Board of Transportation has been considering selling three power plants to the Consolidated Edison company because, it said, two need "rehabilitation if they are to be continued" and one "contains some old and inefficient machinery."

Sale of the plants to consolidated, the board said, would be economically sound for the city because cost of modernizing them would be prohibitive.

Quill said the union's policy committee decided to strike in opposition to the sale of the plants and also for a $2 a day wage increase and for an up-to-date union contract.

William J. Daly, secretary of the Board of Transportation, said 32,000 persons were employed in the city's systems, but that not all belonged to Quill's union.

"Some employes belong to the Transport Workers union, some to an A.F.L. union, some to the Civil Service Forum and thousands belong to nothing," Daly said. "There is nothing before the board from the TWU which requires an answer. No demands have been made, nothing has been presented."

Quill said yesterday that the union would not object to sale of the plants if it were approved by referendum in the next election. The board said such a sale did not have to be submitted to a public vote. Final authority rested with the mayor and the Board of Estimate, the board said.

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Continuous Sessions of Senate Proposed

Members May Catnap While Southern Filibuster on FEPC Runs Its Course.

Washington, Jan. 19 (A. P.).—Round-the-clock Senate sessions, with cots for sleepy members, were proposed today to break a Southern filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Senator Morse (R.-Ore.) came up with the idea of provisions for quickie naps after Senator Chavez (D.-N. M.) disclosed that supporters of the fair employment practice bill will seek to hold the chamber in continuous meetings.

Their proposals came in the face of a claim by Dixie Democrats that they have lined up more than enough votes to block any attempt to shut off the prolonged debate which began Thursday and which shows no signs of coming to an end.

Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) told a reporter that forty-odd Senators are firmly aligned against cloture, a parliamentary device rarely used to limit talk in the Senate.

Morse would not concede that his side lacks the necessary two-thirds vote (64 of the 96 members if all were present) to invoke cloture, but he did say this in an interview:

"The issue that has been raised is more important than the fair employment practice bill—important as that is. "The issue is whether the legislative program is to be determined by majority vote rule or by a filibuster conducted by men, many of whom were elected by a small minority of the adult voters of their States because the right to vote was denied a majority of the adults because of the poll tax.

Spectacle for Nation.

"Imagine what would happen if the country saw forty-nine men—a majority of the Senate—with guts enough to hold continuous sessions twenty-four hours a day. That fight would produce all the votes needed for cloture, with the spotlight of American public opinion focused on the Senate twenty-four hours a day. "We could put cots in the cloakrooms so that members could be on hand at any time to respond to a roll call."

The hotly disputed measure, called up unexpectedly on Thursday, would establish a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission to guard against discrimination on account of race, creed, or color in private or Government business or in labor unions. A wartime committee still is supposed to do the same thing, but its funds and authority are limited.

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Antis in Driver's Seat.

The anti-FEPC group is undeniably in the driver's seat at this stage. By a legislative stratagem, they began yesterday to correct the official journal of Thursday's Senate proceedings. The bill itself hardly came in for mention.

Reading of the journal took an hour and a half by itself. Then Senator Overton (D.-La.) offered his first correction—insertion of the chaplain's prayer. That was still the unfinished business when the Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon until Monday. Then the debate on Correction No. 1 resumes, unless it is interrupted by the reading of the President's combined message on the State of the Union and the budget.

President's Message.

The text of the message itself is said to be about 25,000 words. It is accompanied by a detailed statistical analysis about as bulky as a big city telephone directory.

Eastland said he certainly thought the Senate ought to have the benefit of the detailed analysis, read aloud by one of the clerks. After that, he added, there probably will be a right smart bit of debate on insertion of the prayer. Then there is the question of whether the bills, petitions and memorials shown in the journal were referred to the proper committees.

There could be extended debate, for instance, whether the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & Railway Company should have been sent to the committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Army Speeds Its Drive for Re-enlistments

New Inducements Offered as Effort Grows to Keep Force at 1,500,000 Mark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—With the future of the draft law clouded, the Army sought today to make re-enlistments more attractive so as to assure itself a minimum force of 1,500,000 for its occupation and war liquidation roles.

The latest re-enlistment inducement, it was disclosed, will give soldiers returning to civil life nine-

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ty days, prior to July 1, in which to decide whether to re-enlist in the regular Army with the privilege of retaining their present grade and pay. The present deadline is Feb. 1.

With talk on Capitol Hill of letting the Selective Service law expire without renewal after May 15, the size of the Army by midsummer and continuation of the present occupation missions hinge largely on the success of the recruiting drive, officials said.

By Feb. 1, or less than six months since the war ended, it is expected that more than 500,000 volunteers will have joined the regulars as a result of an intensified drive that has broken all recruiting records.

About 11 per cent are from civil life, including a number who otherwise would be drafted, Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told a Congressional committee this week.

Under estimates given Congress by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, the Army is counting on 650,000 volunteers by July 1. But no such limitation is accepted by Major General Harold N. Gilbert, who has directed Army man-power procurement drives since pre-war days. "Maybe we will get a million," he said.

Current military man-power difficulties are confined to the Army. The Navy expects to reach its reduced goal of 500,000 enlisted men and 50,000 officers by Sept 1, and the Marine Corps is as confident of being able to retain the 100,000 men estimated as its interim post-war needs.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, today advocated "the biggest advertising campaign this country ever saw" to draw volunteers for the Army.

The chairman of a special military affairs subcommittee which has been studying demobilization problems said, "The adoption of a voluntary system is the answer to the whole thing."

Bill Would Speed GI Discharges

JAN 20 1945

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—A Kentucky air corps veteran, now in Congress, says the present GI morale is "lower than a well-digger's toe"—and he's decided to do something about it.

Representative Chelf (D., Ky.), a major in the Army Reserve, has begun a one-man battle to "law our service men out of uniform as they were lawed in."

A petition to force House debate and vote on his self-styled "junior GI bill of rights" has been introduced in the House by the Kentuckian.

218 Signatures Needed

Chelf said if the bill is passed the man in uniform would "know in advance that Congress had taken over the reins from the War Department and had established his right to come home by law and not merely by promise."

To take effect, the Chelf petition must bear the signatures of 218, or a majority, of the House members. His bill then would be taken from the House Military Affairs Committee, where it was sent when introduced last November, and brought up for House consideration.

35 Points Bring Discharge

The Chelf bill would provide for the immediate discharge from the Army and Navy of:

1. All men who have accumulated 35 points under the army system.
2. All ex-prisoners of war.
3. All recipients of the Purple Heart.

Terminal Leave Provided

It also provides that the enlisted man receive the same terminal leave "now the prize possession of only the officers." Under the plan, an army private with four years of service at $30 per month would be granted 30 days' terminal leave for each year or a minimum of $200.

"This, added to his discharge pay of $300 for overseas duty, would give him a total of $500, or an adequate amount to buy some decent clothes and tide him over until he had rested up and actually felt like seeking a job," said Chelf.

SUGGESTS WAY TO BUILD ARMY

Senator Urges Record-Making Advertising For Recruits

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.) today advocated "the biggest advertising campaign this country ever saw" to draw volunteers for the Army.

Chairman of a special Military Affairs subcommittee which has been studying demobilization problems, he said:

"The adoption of a voluntary system is the answer to the whole thing. We must get vigorously behind a program to get whatever men we need in the Army."

Estimates "Not Excessive"

While declaring the Army should reassess its requirements, Johnson said he did not consider the War Department's estimate of July 1 needs excessive. That calls for 1,500,000 officers and men.

"We have 400,000 volunteers in the Army right now," he said. "Then there are 150,000 officers, all volunteers, which leaves 950,000 volunteers to be recruited by July 1. I believe the whole need can be filled by volunteers."

The Senator said that the developments of the past few weeks "should convince us that an impressed army in times of peace is disastrous."

Navy Filling Needs

He added that the Navy appears to be filling all its needs with volunteers and is experiencing little trouble with demobilization.

Johnson said he hopes to have the report of the committee's investigation completed in the next few days.

Meanwhile, with the future of the draft law clouded, the Army sought to make re-enlistments more attractive so as to assure itself the minimum force it needs for its occupation and war liquidation roles.

Latest Inducement

The latest re-enlistment inducement, it was disclosed, will give soldiers returning to civil life, during the period ending July 1, a total of 90 days in which to decide whether to re-enlist in the regular army with the privilege of retaining their present grade and pay.

Thus a soldier discharged February 1 would have until May 1 to make up his mind, but one discharged June 24, would have but a week in which to make the decision.

With talk on Capitol Hill of letting the selective service laws expire without renewal after May 15, the size of the Army by midsummer and continuation of the present occupation missions hinge largely on the success of the recruiting drive, officials said.

CIO Tells Of Money For Ads

Meanwhile, the CIO announced that 10,000 enlisted men and officers at Sub Base R, Batangas, Philippines, had sent it $5,000 with which to insert ads in sixteen newspapers protesting the slowdown in the demobilization program

The CIO Veterans Committee said the service men provided the copy for the ads, which will urge that letters be sent to congressmen demanding immediate action on the clarification and speedup of demobilization"

500,000 Expected

By February 1, or less than six months since the war ended, it is expected that more than 500,000 volunteers will have joined the regulars as a result of an intensified drive that has broken all recruiting records.

About eleven per cent are from civil life, including a number who otherwise would be drafted, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director, told a congressional committee this week.

Under estimates given Congress by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of staff, the Army is counting on 650,000 volunteers by July 1. But no such limitation is accepted by Maj. Gen. Harold N. Gilbert, who has directed army manpower procurement drives since prewar days.

"May Get A Million"

"Maybe we will get a million," he said.

Current manpower difficulties are the Army's alone. The Navy expects to reach its reduced goal of 500,000 enlisted men and 50,000 officers by September 1, and the Marine Corps is as confident of being able to retain the 100,000 men estimated as its interim post-war needs.

The Marines are relying entirely on voluntary enlistments. The Navy has been taking slightly more than 1,000 men a month from the selective service pool.

Division Of Forces

The reduced estimates of overseas army forces needed on July 1 call for 335,000 in Europe, 375,000 in the Pacific, 4,000 in India-Burma, and 6,000 in China. Although some congressmen profess to be unconvinced, Eisenhower said even these provide no margin of safety.

In addition, the Marines currently have approximately 55,000 in China, and one division of about 15,000 in Japan. These presumably will be reduced.

Explaining the Army's latest re-enlistment inducement, General Gilbert said it had been found that men returning to civil life "need longer than we have given them to make up their minds."

WARNING ON EVE OF DEC. 7 HINTED

Kimmel Recalls Knox Stated War Message Had Been Sent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) The Pearl Harbor investigating committee today ran up against the question whether there was a "lost" Navy warning message intended to go to the Pacific fleet the night before Japan's Dec. 7, 1941 attack.

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel related that the late Secretary of the Navy Knox, talking with him at Pearl Harbor five days after the attack, was "positive" a message was sent.

Knox flew to Hawaii to investigate the damage. Kimmel said that as he recalled Knox arrived on Dec. 12 "and almost the first thing he asked me was if we got the message Saturday night." The attack was on a Sunday morning.

Kimmel, fleet commander at the time, said that if such a dispatch was prepared it must have gotten "bogged down in the Navy department," for he never received it.

He told the committee he believed Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army commander in Hawaii, and Admirals C. C. Bloch and W. W. Smith were present when Knox referred to the supposed message.

The committee has received testimony that the only major dispatch sent to Kimmel after a Nov. 27 "war warning" was a Dec. 3 message advising that the Japanese here and in London were destroying their code machines.

Kimmel made no reference to the nature of the reported Dec. 6 message but Senator Brewster (R-Maine), who had asked him about it, told reporters he was informed it was supposedly a warning.

At one point in his questioning, Brewster commented that top War and Navy department officials had more information on Japan's plans than Kimmel did and they had testified they were surprised by Japan's attack. He suggested that there was more reason for Kimmel to be surprised.

Quotes Mrs. Roosevelt

Brewster then picked up a clipping he said was from the New York Times of Oct. 8, 1944, which quoted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as saying that at the White House the attack was "far from the shock" it was to the rest of the country.

"We had expected something of the sort for a long time," Mrs. Roosevelt was quoted as saying.

Brewster asked Kimmel whether "that expectation was conveyed to you."

Saying it had not, Kimmel added that Knox told him "no one in Washington" expected the attack.

In a double-barreled question, Brewster asked whether Kimmel knew any reason why copies of decoded Japanese messages were not sent to him and were sent to the British Admiralty.

"I know of no reason why they should not have been sent to the commander of the Pacific fleet," Kimmel replied. "And I think he was as much entitled to them as the British Admiralty."

Brewster turned to a purported quotation Kimmel had supplied the committee from testimony of Admiral R. K. Turner, 1941 Navy war plans officer, to a Navy inquiry conducted by Admiral Thomas C. Hart.

Turner was quoted as saying the Navy felt there was a possibility of war with Japan without involvement of Germany and had "determined that in such a case the United States would, if possible, initiate efforts to bring Germany into the war against us in order that we would be enabled to give strong support to the United Kingdom in Europe."

JAN 20 1945

FEARS LOSSES IF LOAN TO BRITISH IS REJECTED

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19 (AP)—Clair Wilcox, director of the State Department's International Trade Policy office, said today, in an address before the City Club, that rejection of the pending $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain would touch off a world-wide economic war that would cost this country billions of dollars. He added:

"If there should be an economic war, we could doubtless win it, but it would be a sorry victory. The division of the world into contending economic blocs would be a tragedy, not only for Britain, but for us and for every other nation on earth."

Mr. Wilcox contended that failure to make the loan would drive Britain into raising her tariffs against this country, widen the margins of imperial preference and cause her to enter into separate deals with other countries. This in turn, he added, would force the United States to regiment its import and export trade and "deprive our domestic industry of a large measure" of its freedom.

Mr. Wilcox termed Britain "a good risk" and, asking himself whether the loan would be repaid, replied that "all that she needs is a chance to come back." He continued:

"The real question on the repayment of this loan and other foreign loans is whether the world is going to be prosperous and foreign trade large.

"If our hopes for the expansion of world trade and employment are realized, the service on this loan will be manageable. If they are not, and if there is another great depression, much greater values will be lost than the repayments on this loan. Of course there is a risk. But the stakes are very great."

Korean Independence Termed Sole U.S. Aim

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—The sole objective of the United States in Korea is to bring about self government and independence at the earliest possible moment, a State Department spokesman said tonight.

John Carter Vincent, director of the department's Office of Far Eastern affairs, in a broadcast devoted to Korea, said that he believed that agreement reached at the Moscow conference of Big Three foreign ministers showed that Russia and Britain had the same desire.

Viewed As Auspicious Test

Vincent said the agreement on Korea afforded "an auspicious test for Soviet-American co-operation in the Far East."

Edwin M. Martin, chief of the division of Japanese and Korean economic affairs, added that the Moscow accord provided the United States and Russia with "a made-to-order opportunity to show that we can free Korea without getting involved in any imperialistic adventures."

Col. Brainard E. Prescott, former civil administrator of the United States zone in Korea, who appeared on the program with Vincent and Martin, said early attempts to achieve liaison with the Soviet command following the joint occupation of Korea had failed.

Reason Pact Is Important

"That's why the Moscow agreement on Korea is so important," he said. "It paves the way for the economic unification of Korea, so we can establish free movement of goods and people between the two occupation zones."

Prescott defended temporary retention of some Japanese officials in public offices in Korea following its liberation last fall. He said they were shipped back to Japan as soon as they could be replaced by Allied Military Government personnel and added that their retention enabled the Americans to recover a lot of looted Korean Government funds.

VETERAN PRIORITY ON RENTS BACKED BY HOUSING CZAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) Wilson Wyatt, national housing coordinator and self-styled "expediter on a hot spot," maintained today that war veterans must be given first priority in obtaining living quarters as vacancies develop.

He told the National Emergency Conference on Jobs and Security that there are about 3,000,000 "turnovers" a year in homes, and declared that if there is to be any waiting to be done by home-hunters, "it should be done by the non-veterans."

Wyatt and Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) joined in cautioning against the danger of inflation accompanying runaway rentals and prices for houses.

Patman urged the organizations represented at the conference to support his pending bill to provide subsidies for house building and to give the government authority to allocate all construction material.

R. J. Thomas, vice president of the C.I.O., terming the housing shortage a "national catastrophe," contended construction of houses should be stepped up to a million units this year and a minimum of two millions next year.

Another conference prevented Thomas from being present, but his prepared address was read by William Nicholas, director of the C.I.O.'s department of housing and community development.

In it, Thomas contended that the "maximum use of both unuses and under-occupied public buildings and private dwellings for temporary shelter for homeless veterans can best be achieved through the use of the Federal government's requisitioning power."

Urging government limitation of all but essential construction, he argued that "veterans sleeping in vacant storerooms find it difficult to understand why this is necessary when they see bars being remodeled and night clubs being rebuilt."

OWNERS TO REGAIN MERCHANT SHIPS

JAN 20 1946

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP) Nearly 900,000,000 tons of shipping —9,499 vessels—will be returned to 18 nations when the United Maritime authority dissolves March 2, it was learned today.

The ships are of all types and sizes—from slow-going tankers and small freight ships to huge luxury liners.

An official report will be made public next week in a complete post-war survey of world merchant shipping. However, an unofficial breakdown of the UMA lists, obtained today, disclosed how much each member nation relinquished to common shipping control during the war.

Of the total tonnage—one of the most closely guarded secrets of the war—the United States led with some 56,798,000 tons. Britain came second with about 15,500,000 tons.

In number of ships, the United States lead contributions to the greatest shipping pool in history with 5,529 vessels. Next came Britain, 1,771; Norway, 465; Canada, 361; Holland, 272; Sweden, 252; and France, 213.

The UMA directorate is scheduled to meet in London February 4 to discuss final plans for its own dissolution and take steps to avoid chaotic shipping competition when it is dissolved.

Shipping officials said that the UMA's immediate problem when the pool is broken up will be to guarantee shipping to United Nations relief organization, principally UNRRA, and to maintain the flow of rehabilitation goods to war-devasted countries.

These officials said the pool's breakup will precipitate a major shortage of tankers and refrigerated ships, two types of vessels which only the United States, Britain and Norway have in excess of their own requirements.

Courts-Martial Limits Restored By President

Washington, Jan. 19 (AP)—President Truman today restored, except in occupied territory, a peacetime regulation preventing courts martial from imposing the death sentences for several offenses.

These are desertion, aiding or advising another to desert, absence without leave and misbehavior of sentinels.

Today's action restores limitations suspended by presidential order on November 9, 1942.

Truman to Give Medals To 54 on Draft Boards

Men Chosen by Lot Represent 100,000 Members

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Selective Service medals authorized by Congress will be presented by President Truman Monday to fifty-four members of local draft boards representing each state and territory.

Given in recognition of patriotic service, the medals will be awarded at a White House ceremony to volunteer board members who have served more than five years.

Members who will receive medals were chosen by lot in their respective states and territories. They will represent, National Selective Service said, 100,000 draft board members wtih two or more years' service who will be awarded medals later by state governors.

In the evening, the draft board members will be guests of Selective Service at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club. Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Draft Director, will preside.

Among those to receive medals are William J. Dodd of Waterbury, Conn.; J. H. Hoagland, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Robert M. Colt, of Gloversville, N. Y., and F. E. Johnson, of the Bronx, N. Y.

WOULD AVOID COTTON CURB

Anderson Hopes No Ceiling Price Will Be Needed

Washington, Jan 19 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told a committee of Southern congressmen he hopes a ceiling price will not be needed on raw cotton

Representative Whittington (D., Miss.) told newsmen after a two-hour conference between Anderson and the committee that "no formal conclusion was reached"

Will Continue Study

The nineteen-man group which Whittington heads agreed to continue Monday its study of OPA's announced intention to impose ceilings on cotton unless prices remain stabilized. Committee members said OPA officials will attend.

The group conferred yesterday with Price Administrator Chester Bowles, who was quoted by members as saying a 24.09-cent base price on 15/16-inch middling cotton is the lowest being considered by the agency.

Anderson took the same position, Whittington said.

Ceiling A Minimum

"Both the secretary and Mr. Bowles state that the ceiling announced was a minimum, not a maximum, and that they hope it will not be necessary to have any ceilings at all," Whittington said.

Other members of the committee, which was chosen to act for cotton producing States at a mass meeting of 110 representatives yesterday, declined further comment on today's talk with Anderson.

Cotton belt congressmen have threatened to withdraw their support of continuation of OPA if the agency adopts ceilings.

SENATOR ATTACKS OPA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) Senator Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) found five kinds of fault with OPA today in a letter addressed to Price Administrator Chester Bowles.

He said he believes the price agency "badly muffed the crucial job of preventing inflation."

Specifically, Wiley charged that the organization (1) has "created czars out of pinsqueak juveniles" (2) contains "needless layer upon layer of bureaucratic superstructure," (3) issues "confusing and confounding" public directives, (4) employs "gestapo-like' enforcement tactics and (5) has adopted policies which force business to operate at a loss.

"The square pegs who fill OPA's round holes must be eliminated," Wiley declared.

Veterans Office for Newark

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—The Veterans Administration said today it has obtained temporary space in the Newark, N. J., armory and in the industrial office building there preparatory to opening regional headquarters in Newark about Feb. 1. A spokesman said the regional offices would occupy about 52,000 square feet of space in the armory and about 32,000 square feet in the office building. No decision has been made concerning permanent headquarters in Newark, the spokesman said, but the temporary regional offices probably will be organized by March 15.

AsksPreference in U.S.Surplus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, said today he will introduce legislation on Monday to give veterans a preference on the purchase of surplus government property second only to that granted the Federal government. He said Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, will be a co-sponsor and veterans would be allowed to buy materials for their own personal use.

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Probe of Rapido River Battle Asked by 36th

Veterans Hit Gen. Clark for 'Colossal Blunder' in Ordering Crossing.

BROWNWOOD, Tex., Jan. 19.—(AP) With yells of approval members of the 36th Division, in reunion here, adopted a resolution today calling for a congressional investigation of the division's tragic Rapido river engagement Jan. 20 and 21, 1944.

The resolution declared almost 2,900 casualties were suffered by the unit in two crossings of the treacherous Italian stream in the vicinity of San Angelo.

Only two "noes" were heard when a voice vote was called for.

Read by Officers

The resolution was read by Carl Phinney, Dallas attorney and former transportation officer of the division, and seconded by Maj. Gen. Claude C. Birkhead of San Antonio, former commander of the group.

"Be it resolved," the resolution concluded, "that the men of the 36th Division association x x x petition the Congress of the United States to investigate the Rapido river fiasco and take the necessary steps to correct a military system that will permit an inefficient and inexperienced officer, such as "General Mark W. Clark, in a high command to destroy the young manhood of this country and to prevent future soldiers being sacrificed wastefully and uselessly."

Capt. A. F. Fisher of Wichita Falls, only man to speak against the resolution, called it "the most absurd thing I ever heard." He added that General Clark must have had his reasons for ordering the Rapido crossings.

Birkhead, in seconding the motion for adoption, said: "with the information General Clark had we feel he was derelict in his duty when he deliberately forced the crossing on the Rapido river."

Birkhead declared the only objection he had to the resolution was that it was not strong enough.

The men in the audience, many now civilians and some still in the Army, jumped to their feet to yell approval of the resolution.

Called 'Blunder'

"This is the eve," the resolution began, "of the second anniversary of the crossing of the Rapido river, a military undertaking that will go down in history as one of the colossal blunders of the second world war.

"The 141st and 143rd infantry regimental combat teams caught the brunt of this holocaust. Every man connected with this undertaking knew it was doomed to failure because it was an impossible situation.

"This Rapido river was the main line of resistance. The German elements opposing the division had every foot of ground covered with fire, the high ground was all held by Germans, and observation was perfect for them in directing the artillery fire.

"Patrols had reported that these enemy positions were strongly held, that the area was heavily mined on both sides of the river, and the German positions were wired and strongly fortified, and that the crossing was not tenable.

"Notwithstanding this information (which was in the possession of the Fifth Army commander), contrary to the repeated recommendations of the subordinate commanders, General Mark W. Clark ordered the crossing of the Rapido at several points.

"The results of this blunder are well known. The crossings were made under the most adverse conditions and required two nights to get elements of the two combat teams across.

"At daylight, the Germans shot the bridges out behind the 36th division troops and began a methodical destruction of our troops. The division suffered heavy casualties, amounting to approximately 2,900 men.

Quote Commander

"It was such a colossal failure that one of the regimental commanders commented as follows: "the river was strongly defended by a German force superior in numbers to our attacking force. The first attack was made at night and was not successful. On the night before, the British attack of the south had failed. The last attack by my regiment was made in daylight and was more decisively unsuccessful than the first.'

"Losses from attacks of this sort are tremendous in manpower and material and have a devastating effect upon those few troops who survive them. Officers and men lost in the Rapido river crossing cannot be replaced and the combat efficiency of a regiment is destroyed."

Captain Fisher, arguing against the resolution, said: "The 36th was outnumbered from Salerno through Rome."

Maj. Gen. Fred Walker, division commander at the time of the Rapido engagement, was in atten-

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dance at the reunion. He refused comment on the resolution itself, but defended the right of the men to ask the congressional inquiry. He said he had not taken part in preparing the resolution.

Hundreds of 36th members, veterans of both world wars, attended the reunion.

War Dept. Says Rapido Attack Helped Anzio

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—(AP) A War department spokesman said today that the allied soldiers who fell in the battle of the Rapido river helped make a successful landing on Italy's Anzio beachhead in January, 1944.

The spokesman, designated to answer reporters' questions about a demand for a congressional investigation of the engagement, said one of the purposes of the Rapido assault was to keep German pressure off the initial beach operations at Anzio.

Diversionary Action

This diversionary result was obtained, the spokesman said, adding that the men who fell in the three-day battle "did not die in vain." About 2,000 casualties occurred in the operations, he said, with approximately half of these killed or wounded and half taken prisoners.

If the German command had not been forced to deal with the Rapido operation, the spokesman said, it would have stripped its Rapido line to skeleton personnel and diverted major strength to cope with the Anzio attack.

Here is what the war department says happened:

On January 2, 1944, headquarters of the 15th Army group, commanded by General Sir Harold Alexander, ordered Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the 5th Army, to begin about January 21-22 an attack on the German Rapido line south of Cassino. The orders were to "make as strong a thrust as possible" toward Cassino and Frosinone, just before the scheduled Anzio landing on January 22 to draw in any German elements which otherwise might be employed at the beachhead.

The Fifth army's attacking force consisted of a corps of two French divisions on the right flank, the British Tenth corps of three divisions on the left and the American Second Corps, made up of the 36th 34th divisions, in the center. The initial objective of the American corps was to take a hill mass and then with that secured, the 36th was to cross the Rapido river.

A 30-minute artillery barrage of 31,000 rounds preceded the jump-off for the Rapido crossing attempt by two regiments moving abreast. The river was from 40 to 50 feet wide, with a swift current and banks five to six feet high.

An attempt was made to put four bridges across. One bridge connection was made. Two companies crossed it. Enemy fire destroyed it.

Two rifle platoons crossed in boats, then most of a battalion got across on a foot bridge. Further crossing attempts were unsuccessfull. A German counterattack was checked, but the American forces were unable to exploit their precarious bridgehead. On the night of Jan. 22-23 survivors of the crossing returned.

JAN 20 1944

Curley Is Met In Boston by A Gala Throng

'Just One of Those Things,' He Tells Admirer After Mail-Fraud Conviction

BOSTON, Jan. 19 (AP).—Mayor James M. Curley, convicted of using the mails to defraud by a District Court at Washington last night, told cheering supporters who crowded the Back Bay station to meet his train tonight—"No case is ever settled until it's settled right."

"There is no record anywhere of a single penny wasted in the transactions," the seventy-one-year-old Mayor and Massachusetts Representative added as cheers and cowbell-ringing broke out again in the crowd which had surged against him in a tumultuous parade from the train level up into the station.

Facing possible prison sentences totaling forty-seven years following his conviction with two others as officials of Engineers Group, Inc., which the government said took in $60,000 on promises to get war contracts for clients or refund their money, Curley stepped off the train to an admirer's sudden yell: "Three cheers for the greatest figure in America."

He was arm in arm with his wife and daughter, Mary, as his son, Naval Lieutenant George Curley, discharged today, joined Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell Grossman, Boston Penal Institutions Commissioner, and City Greeter William J. Shepherd in trying to open a path through friends who struggled through to shake the Mayor's hand.

Looking tired when he appeared on the train platform, the veteran Massachusetts officeholder smiled and waved his brown hat at the roar touched off by the three-cheers yell and told one of his first greeters: "There will be an appeal next week."

To a fur-coated woman who broke through to pat him on the shoulder, Curley said: "Just one of those things that happen in a lifetime."

Coming home on a continued $2,500 bond, the four-term Mayor, former Governor and fourth-term Massachusetts Representative heard the guilty verdict brought in late Friday night by a jury that had deliberated nearly twenty hours and was ordered out again when the first conviction verdict was questioned by defense counsel and discrepancies were revealed in individual polling of jurymen.

Curley was convicted on nine counts and acquitted on four of using the mails to defraud as president of Engineers Group, Inc.,

German Cruiser Due In Boston About Jan. 22

Boston, Jan. 19 (AP)—The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, which furnished the Allied fleets with plenty of headaches, is due to reach Boston about January 22, the Navy announced today.

She will be the first large German warship to come to this country since the war. Taken over by the Allies on the surrender of Germany, she was allocated to the United States under the Potsdam treaty.

The 18,460-ton vessel is manned by a skeleton crew of eight American naval officers and 85 enlisted men, with German crewmen assisting. The vessel is commanded by Capt. A. H. Graubert of Los Angeles. The Prinz Eugen fought several actions in the Atlantic, Baltic Sea and English Channel.

UNO Group Inspects Sector Near Boston

Boston, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United Nations Organization site-seeking group, accompanied by Gov. Maurice J. Tobin today inspected the Concord-Lexington area which includes about 3,000 acres owned by Henry Ford.

During luncheon at the historic Wayside Inn, also the property of the automobile manufacturer, Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman of the selectors, said facetiously:

"I don't want to alarm Mr. Ford, but if this area is selected as a permanent site, any antiquities it contains will be preserved."

He said that no decision had yet been reached on selecting temporary headquarters for the agency.

TWO DIE IN CRASH OF TROOP TRAIN

JAN 20 19

Myerstown, Pa., Jan. 19 (A. P.)—Two persons, one a soldier en route to a discharge center, were killed last night when a Mississippi-bound troop train jumped the tracks five miles west of here and collided with an eastbound Reading Railroad freight train.

Twenty-two persons, including seventeen of 191 other soldiers, mostly from Louisiana and Mississippi, were injured when five cars of the troop train spilled against the freight. The dead soldier was identified by Army authorities as Pfc. James P. Morgan, 27 years old, Baton Rouge, La.

Reading officials identified the second victim as Charles W. Hellings, 32, Reading, Pa., fireman of the troop train which had left Camp Kilmer, N. J., for Camp Shelby, Miss.

The soldiers were members of the 29th Infantry Division, returned from Europe by troopship Wednesday, a Reading spokesman reported.

EDUCATORS SEEK TO AID VETERANS

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19—(AP) Some 300 educators of the National Education association concluded a three-day conference today by adopting a constitution dedicated to aid ex-servicemen "so that both they and the country may be helped to readjust to peacetime living."

Among resolutions adopted was that of a panel on college terminal programs declaring: "Despite overcrowding reported in approximately 100 of the nationally known universities, by a full use of their facilities the 1,700 colleges of the country will be able to admit all veterans who want to enroll."

Alonzo G. Grace, commissioner of education of Connecticut, told the conference veteran training programs should be organized first at the community level, directed by able leaders and aided by state and federal funds.

Establishment of federal G.I. universities was listed by Grace as one of several alternatives which might result if the present education system failed to meet needs of returning servicemen, but the Connecticut official declared there was "no threat, or even likelihood" of the formation of such nationalized vets' colleges.

Regional vice president named by the council included Francis Bassett of Hartford, Conn.

Stassen Proposes Atomic Air Force

Cincinnati, Jan. 19 (AP)—Establishment of a United Nations atomic air force to police the world was suggested last night by Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, who was a delegate to the San Francisco Charter Conference.

The "strategically located" unit should be armed with United States-made bombs, but manned by volunteers from all the United Nations, Stassen told a University of Cincinnati gathering. He proposed a tentative program for the United States to present to the United Nations Atomic Commission, "when it is formed."

Other Proposals

Other recommendations included:

Adoption of a world-wide law outlawing the manufacture or use of atomic bombs by any nation.

Provision for inspection and accounting of all fissionable materials throughout the world.

Requirement that scientists register their intention to engage in atomic research and, having registered, be free to carry on scientific research and publish their results to the world.

Stassen said the joint air force would be powerful enough "to inflict great damage on any aggressor . . . but not too powerful as to be itself a threat of world domination."

Cruiser San Francisco Makes Last Active Trip

Philadelphia, Jan. 19 (AP)—The battle-tattered heavy cruiser San Francisco steamed up the Delaware River today to its last anchorage at the Philadelphia naval base.

The eleven-year-old ship, veteran of most of the Pacific's major battles from Pearl Harbor to Okinawa, is to be placed in the inactive reserve, probably next month. Many of the 500 crew members aboard are slated for discharge and others for reassignment.

In command of the "Frisco" as she cruised from San Francisco through the Panama Canal on her final voyage was Capt. John E. Whelchel, of Annapolis, who came to Philadelphia as coach of the Naval Academy football team in 1942 and 1943.

2 Colgate Professors Abroad

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 19 (AP)—Dr. Charles R. Wilson and Dr. Eugene T. Adams, of Colgate University, will participate in an Army-sponsored lecture tour in the vicinity of Heidelberg, Germany, the university announced today. The two, on leave from Colgate, are teaching in the American Army university study center at Biarritz, France. Dr. Wilson is head of the Colgate history department and Dr. Adams is a professor of philosophy. The traveling speakers will discuss "international relations in the atomic age."

YOUNG ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR ACTION ON HOUSING

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—(AP) Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., chairman of the American Veterans Housing committee, and Rep. Benjamin J. Rabin (D-N.Y.) urged tonight that President Truman use his wartime emergency powers to solve the housing crisis.

In talks broadcast over CBS, Rabin suggested that President Truman's wartime powers be used to build emergency housing, requisitioning materials and condemning lands if necessary, and Roosevelt said such a plan would "quickly and efficiently solve the housing crisis" and "solve it now."

The late President Roosevelt's son predicted 8,000,000 Americans would be homeless in the next 10 years unless Rabin's plan were adopted and the government treated the housing situation in much the same way as it treated the war emergency.

STOWAWAY FOUND ON U.S. TROOPSHIP

JAN 20 1945

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—(AP) A 24-year-old woman, who said she had been reduced almost to a skeleton in a German concentration camp, today was turned over to immigration authorities as a stowaway by officers of the troopship Stevens Victory.

The Stevens Victory, carrying 1,538 soldiers from Le Havre, France, docked at Staten Island.

The woman, who identified herself as Helma Tibeth, said she was born in Holland, but had lived in Germany since she was three years old. She said she boarded the Stevens Victory because she wanted to come to the United States.

Her parents were killed during the war and she was confined, she said, because she corresponded with persons in Holland.

The ship's officers said she was found hiding in an ammunition locker. She was dressed in blue dungarees, a sweat shirt and the top of a pair of men's pajamas.

Among the returning troops were members of the 794th anti-aircraft artillery battalion, the 60th field hospital, and the 3610th quartermaster truck company.

Twenty other transports were due to arrive today at two east coast and four west coast ports, bringing home about 10,000 troops. Arriving at New York were the George G. Meade with 643 troops;

Andrew Furuseth, 573; Henry Wilson, 105; and Maritime Victory, 1,440.

At Newport News, Va.: H.M.S. Ruler, 512; Loami Baldwin, 12.

At San Francisco: Copiapo, 857 Navy, 776 Army; Mobile, 1,200; John Serales, 32; and LCI 793, five.

At Los Angeles; Gen. John R. Pope, 5,551.

At Seattle: Fremont, 1,589 Army, 69 Navy; Yukon 77.

At San Diego; Eaton, 142; LSTS 245, 454, 462 with 307; LCI 83, four; LSMS 70 and 79, no passenger information.

Destroyer Eaton: 142 navy.
LST's 245, 454, 462: total 307 army and navy.
LCI 83: 4 coast guard.
LSM's 70 and 79: no passenger information.

JAN 20 1946

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT A FORMER GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF, NOW A DEFENDANT AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL AT MINSK, ADMITTED ENSLAVING "OVIET CITIZENS AND HAVING OTHERS SHOT BECAUSE HE HOPED TO "GE[illegible]N QUICK" FROM A CONFISCATED ESTATE NEAR OREL. THE DEFENDA[illegible]S IDENTIFIED ONLY AS KOCH.
DA815PES

1946

LONDON, JAN. 19-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TODAY URGED PARLIAMENT TO TURN "ALL SPEED" TOWARD ACCOMPLISHING THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S FIVE-YEAR-PLAN TO CONVERT BRITAIN TO A SOCIALIST ECONOMY.

PARLIAMENT WILL RECONVENE TUESDAY, AFTER A RECESS IN WHICH ITS MEMBERS LEARNED AT FIRST HAND OF VOTERS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST CONTINUED SHORT RATIONS OF FOOD AND CLOTHING.

ATTLEE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT HAS MANY PROBLEMS YET TO TACKLE AND SOLVE."
RW1253AES NM CLEAR

LONDON, JAN 19-(AP)-SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, WILL FLY TO BATAVIA IN A FEW DAYS TO ACT AS BRITAIN'S SPECIAL ENVOY IN NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE VETERAN CAREER DIPLOMAT WOULD "ASSIST IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE THE ATTAINMENT OF AN AMICABLE AND SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT" OF THE DISPUTE OVER INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS AND THAT HIS ASSIGNMENT HAD THE APPROVAL OF THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

SIR ARCHIBALD WILL TRAVEL FIRST TO MOSCOW AND THEN TO BATAVIA BY AIR, ARRIVING ABOUT FEB. 1.

THE CONFERENCES ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN WITH THE ARRIVAL OF DR. H.J.VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. VAN MOOK NOW IS RETURNING TO BATAVIA AFTER CONFERENCES AT THE HAGUE AND IN LONDON. IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT VAN MOOK HAD BEEN DELAYED AT CAIRO BECAUSE OF INFLUENZA.
DA815PES

[illegible] JAN 19-(AP)-A TASS DISPATCH FROM TEHRAN, QUOTING THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER [illegible]ON, SAID TODAY ARMED IRANIAN GENDARMES IN CIVILIAN CLOTHES WERE [illegible]ILTERING INTO TROUBLED NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF IRAN TO COMMIT AC[illegible] OF TERRORISH AGAINST "PROGRESSIVE PARTY INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS."

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT A JAN. 6 CLASH IN THE IRANIAN CITY OF KAZVIN WAS INSPIRED BY "THE REACTIONARY MEJLIS (PARLIAMENT) DEPUTY" HADZHA FAGI-ZADE, AND THAT HIS AGENTS ATTACKED WORKERS ON THEIR WAY TO VOTE IN ELECTION WARDS.

(THE MOSCOW RADIO, HEARD IN LONDON, SAID A TRIBE IN SOUTHERN IRAN HAD PROTESTED TO THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT AGAINST "VIOLENCES" IN BAKHTIARA PROVINCE, AND ASKED THE GOVERNMENT "NOT TO CONSIDER THEM AS REBELS IF THEY DEFEND THEIR LIVES AND PROPERTY AGAINST OUTRAGES." THE BROADCAST, QUOTING THE IRANIAN NEWSPAPER DAK, SAID THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS IGNORED COMPLAINTS RAISE BY THE TRIBE AGAINST THE GOVERNOR.)
BD-RW1003PES

15,400 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

More than 4,800 service men are scheduled to debark from seven ships today at two East Coast ports and more than 10,600 from fourteen vessels at four Pacific Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Stevens Victory, from Le Havre, originally due yesterday: 1,540 troops, including 60th Field Hospital; 3,610th Quartermaster Truck Company, 794th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

George G. Meade, from Le Havre: 643 troops, including part of 319th Infantry Regiment of 80th Division.

Andrew Furuseth, from Le Havre: 573 troops, including 993d Engineer Treadway Bridge Company, 2d Battalion, 318th Infantry Regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on:

Henry Wilson, from Antwerp: 105.

Maritime Victory from Le Havre; 1,440, including four WACs and four nurses.

Newport News, Frisco

At Newport News—H.M.S. Ruler: 512 troops, including 485th Quartermaster Refrigeration Company; 353d Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company.

Loami Baldwin: 12 miscellaneous troops.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on:

Copiapo, from Pearl Harbor: 857 navy, 776 army.

Mobile, from Guam: 1,200 navy.

John Serales, from Sasebo: 32 navy; LCI 793: 5 navy.

Other Pacific Ports

At Los Angeles—Gen. John R. Pope, from Manila: 5,551 troops, including 616th Ordnance Base Armor Maintenance Battalion; 980th Signal Service Company.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous on: U.S.S. Freemont, from Nagoya: 1,589 army, 69 navy.

Yukon, from Alaska: 77 army.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on:

[illegible] JAN 20 1946

[illegible] JAN. 19-(AP)-THIS IS WHAT THE 10-DAY-OLD INITIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED: ELECTED FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK OF BELGIUM AS ITS PRESIDENT.

CHOSEN SIX NATIONS TO SIT WITH THE FIVE PERMANENT POWER MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ELECTED 18 NATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, FIRST MEETING OF WHICH IS TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK.

HELD AN ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

AGREED TO CONSIDER CREATION OF AN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

HEARD A SOLID WEEK OF ORATORY ENDING TODAY, DURING WHICH STATESMEN OF 51 MEMBER NATIONS DELIVERED 40 ADDRESSES.
RW1820PES

[illegible] JAN. 19-(AP)-A FOREIGN COULD NOT CONFIRM A REPORT THAT [illegible] GOVERNMENT A STABILIZATION LOAN OF [illegible] DIRECT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

"NOTHING OFFICIAL HAS BEEN STATED EXTREMELY UNHELPFUL TO SPECULATE AS SPOKESMAN SAID, ADDING AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT PROBABLY WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.
PA1137AES

30.24-415

LONDON, JAN. 19 -- (AP) -- MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING THE FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION NEW TIMES, SAID TONIGHT THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT "REACTIONARIES" HOPED TO KEEP GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO IN POWER BECAUSE SPAIN UNDER HIM COULD RE-SERVE AS A "VALUABLE ELEMENT" IN A "WESTERN BLOC" OF EUROPEAN POWERS.

JAN 20 1946

"NOT THE LEAST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THIS CONNECTION IS THE FACT THAT A NUMBER OF BIG BRITISH AND AMERICAN CONCERNS HAVE A DIRECT INTEREST IN THE EXPLOITATION OF SPAIN'S NATURAL RESOURCES," THE BROADCAST SAID.

AT ANOTHER POINT IN A LONG REVIEW, NEW TIMES WAS QUOTED AS SAYING FRANCO "IS OUT TO STRENGTHEN HIS CONTACT WITH THE PAPAL SEE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE -- AND THE VATICAN IS DOING ITS BEST TO MEET FRANCO'S WISHES."

THE CAUDILLO WAS DESCRIBED AS SEEKING THE SUPPORT OF SPANISH MONARCHISTS ALSO "IN HIS FRANTIC SEARCH FOR [redacted] ALLIES."

"WHILE FRANCO'S DEMARCHES MEET WITH EVIDENT SYMPATHY IN THE VATICAN, HIS EFFORTS IN OTHER QUARTERS MOSTLY END IN FAILURE," THE BROADCAST ADDED. "EVEN THE MONARCHISTS ARE PERSUADED THAT SPANISH FASCISM IS A LOST CAUSE."

PHILLIPS 2250 APRA 145 OC/71OPES

LONDON, JAN. 19 --(AP)-- M. CHISTOFFEL OF SWITZERLAND RETAINED HIS LEAD IN THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT TODAY WITH A 43-MOVE VICTORY, HIS SIXTH, OVER G. WOOD OF BRITAIN.

JAN 20 1946

ARNOLD DENKER OF FOREST HILLS BEAT E. KONIG OF YUGOSLAVIA IN 43 MOVES TO STAY IN THE RUNNING.

RESULTS OF ADJOURNED GAMES: DR. O. BERNSTEIN OF FRANCE BEAT J. STONE OF BRITAIN IN 69 MOVES AND W. WINTER OF BRITAIN BEAT KONIG IN 55 MOVES.

OTHER RESULTS: DR. S. TARTAKOWER OF POLAND BEAT DR. P. M. LIST OF BRITAIN IN 25 MOVES; W. FAIRHURST OF BRITAIN BEAT S. FRIEDMAN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 30 MOVES; KAREL OPOCENSKY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA BEAT H. GOLOMBEK OF BRITAIN IN 44 MOVES.

ARTURO POMAR OF SPAIN DREW WITH BERNSTEIN IN 28 MOVES; WINTER

OF BRITAIN BEAT FRANCISCO LUPI OF PORTUGAL IN 28 MOVES; G. ABRAHAMS OF BRITAIN BEAT P. DEVOS OF BELGIUM IN 38 MOVES, AND SIR GEORGE THOMAS OF BRITAIN BEAT A. MEDINA OF SPAIN IN 42 MOVES.

JAN 20 1946

ARTICLE 35 OF THE WORLD CHARTER, ON WHICH THE APPEAL IS BASED, PROVIDES THAT "ANY MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS MAY BRING ANY DISPUTE OR ANY SITUATION OF THE NATURE REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 34 TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY."

ARTICLE 34 PROVIDES THAT THE COUNCIL MAY INVESTIGATE ANY DISPUTE WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO INTERNATIONAL FRICTION TO DETERMINE WHETHER CONTINUANCE OF THE SITUATION MIGHT "ENDANGER THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY." ADD CONCIL(UNO) xxx Council

IRANIAN DELEGATE NASRULLAH ENTEZAM SAID HE HOPED J.N.O. MAKIN, AUSTRALIAN WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL, WOULD CALL AN EARLY SESSION NEXT WEEK TO CONSIDER THE DISPUTE. -PARIS-

EARLIER SYRIAN AND LEBANESE SPOKESMEN TOLD A SILENT ASSEMBLY THAT THEIR COUNTRIES WOULD TAKE STEPS TO RID THEMSELVES OF FOREIGN TROOPS IF OTHER MEANS FAILED. BRITAIN AND FRANCE AT PRESENT ARE NEGOTIATING FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE TWO COUNTRIES. NIGHT

SYRIA AND LEBANON, BOTH ONE-TIME FRENCH MANDATES, DECLARED THEMSELVES INDEPENDENT DURING THE WAR, AND FOR THE PAST YEAR HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN DISPUTES WITH FRANCE WHICH SOMETIMES BROUGHT VIOLENCE.

FARIS EL KHOURY, SPEAKER OF THE SYRIAN PARLIAMENT, TOLD THE ASSEMBLY THE MATTER WAS BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION AT THE PRESENT TIME, "BUT WE DO NOT INTEND TO PURSUE IT FURTHER NOW, IN THE HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE AN EARLY WITHDRAWAL."

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMID BEY OF LEBANON SAID HIS COUNTRY HOPED THAT, BY ADHERING TO UNITED NATIONS PRINCIPLES, IT COULD SAFEGUARD ITS OWN SECURITY, "BUT THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED AS LONG AS FOREIGN TROOPS ARE STATIONED IN OY TERRITORY."

"THE WITHDRAWAL OF THESE," HE SAID, "IS THE LAST STEP IN THE SOLUTION OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE LEVANT PROBLEM. X X X ITHVIG ESSENTIAL FOJ A FULL XIIII

SOLUTION OF WHAT IS KNOWZ.88..3);-,5 ;

SOLUTION OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE LEVANT PROBLEM. X X X IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR A FULL DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LIFE."

THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE SPEECHES FOLLOWED AN ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLY BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER GEORGES BIDAULT WHICH WAS INTERPRETED BY SOME DIPLOMATS HERE AS A FRENCH MOVE TOWARD DEVELOPING LEADERSHIP OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

BIDAULT TOLD THE 51-NATION ASSEMBLY THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SHOULD HAVE AN INCREASED EUROPEAN MEMBERSHIP, AND IN THAT RESPECT COUNTRIES BOTH IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE SOVIET-DOMINATED EAST SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

ADDLON (Atomic) xxxheeded DAY

SPEAKING FOR LEBANON, FOREIGN MINISTER HAMID BEY FRANCE SAID HIS -PARIS- COUNTRY HOPED, BY ADHERING TO UNITED NATIONS PRINCIPLES, TO SAFEGUARD ITS OWN SECURITY AND THAT "THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED AS LONG AS FOREIGN TROOPS ARE STATIONED IN THE COUNTRY."

JAN 20 1946 MJ923AES

BY WES GALLAGHER

BERLIN, JAN 19-(AP)-A HIGHLY-PLACED AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC SOURCE DECLARED TODAY THAT THE KNOWLEDGE OF MORE THAN 450 TOP-NOTCH GERMAN RESEARCHERS AND SCIENTISTS WAS GOING TO WASTE IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE OF OCCUPATION.

THE SOURCE, WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID SOME FAMOUS NON-NAZI SCIENTISTS WERE BEING HELD IN JAIL BECAUSE OF INDISCRIMINATE APPLICATION OF MANDATORY ARREST DIRECTIVES, UNDER WHICH CERTAIN HIGH OFFICE-HOLDERS WERE ARRESTED WHETHER THEY WERE NAZIS NOR NOT.

AN ABSENCE OF POLICY COVERING SCIENTISTS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE CONTRASTS SHARPLY WITH THE PRACTICE IN OTHER OCCUPATION ZONES, HE CONTINUED. THE RUSSIANS, AS WELL AS THE FRENCH, WERE SAID TO BE MAKING FULL USE OF ALL BUT THE MOST RABIDLY NAZI SCIENTISTS TO RECONSTRUCT DESTROYED FORMULAS AND RECORDS.

THE BRITISH WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO KEEP GERMAN SCIENTISTS EMPLOYED IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH AND INDUSTRIAL WORK ALONG PEACETIME CHANNELS.

IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT OTTO HAHN AND DR. WERNER C. HEISENBERG, BRITISH-HELD ATOM SCIENTISTS, WERE TO BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE THEIR RESEARCH UNDER THE EYES OF ALLIED AUTHORITIES.

THIS SOURCE DISCLOSED THAT IN ADDITION TO THE SCIENTISTS LIVING IN THE AMERICAN ZONE ITSELF, APPROXIMATELY 300 GERMAN RESEARCHERS OR TECHNICIANS EITHER VOLUNTARILY WENT INTO THAT AREA OR WERE TAKEN BY U.S. FORCES WHEN THE AMERICANS WITHDREW FROM WHAT IS NOW PART OF THE RUSSIAN ZONE.

OF THIS NUMBER, ABOUT 50 WERE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES. THE REMAINING 450, WHO WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TOLD THEY WOULD BE GIVEN WORK, WERE SIMPLY TURNED LOOSE AND LEFT TO WANDER ABOUT THE AMERICAN ZONE WITHOUT FUNDS OR JOBS.

AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID NO SPECIAL PROVISIONS HAD BEEN MADE FOR SCIENTISTS AND THAT GENERALLY SPEAKING THEY COME UNDER A GENERAL AMERICAN POLICY WHICH CONSIDERS SUCH PROVISIONS A GERMAN PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY THE GERMANS.

RV827PES

JAN 20 1946

BY DON DOANE

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 19-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 300,000 GERMANS WILL GO TO THE POLLS TOMORROW IN THE UNITED STATES ZONE FOR THEIR FIRST FREE ELECTION SINCE ADOLF HITLER SEIZED POWER 13 YEARS AGO.

THE ELECTION, A LOCAL ONE, IS FOR THE SELECTION OF TOWN COUNCILS FOR COMMUNITIES OF LESS THAN 200,000 POPULATION. THERE ARE 11,000 SUCH COMMUNITIES IN THE AMERICAN ZONE, BUT ONLY ABOUT 1,200 OF THEM,

30.24-417

ALL IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE OF GREATER HESSE, WILL VOTE TOMORROW. THE OTHERS WILL BALLOT SUNDAY, JAN. 27.

THE VOTING WILL BE WATCHED CLOSELY AS AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT I THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM OF REVIVING THE PROCESSES OF SEL GOVERNMENT AMONG PEOPLE WHO ALMOST HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO PARTICIPA IN THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR OWN GOVERNMENTS. BUT NEITHER GERMAN POLIT CIANS NOR MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EXPECT THE VOTING TO DISCL MUCH CONCERNING GERMANY'S POLITICAL TRENDS BECAUSE OF THE LOCAL CHARACTER OF THE ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO KEEP HANDS O THE ELECTIONS "UNLESS PUBLIC DISTURBANCES ARISE WHICH CANNOT BE HA OFF THE ELECTIONS "UNLESS PUBLIC DISTURBANCES ARISE WHICH CANNOT B HANDLED BY GERMAN POLICE." THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT WISHES TO GIVE THE GERMANS THE FULLEST OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR OWN CAPABILITIES.

GERMAN POLITICIANS HAVE PROTESTED, AND THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS ADMITTED, THAT THERE HAVE BEEN EFFORTS BY KNOWN NAZIS TO DISSUADE WOULD-BE VOTERS. THE POLITICAL LEADERS, ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY, ALSO HAVE OBJECTED THAT THE ELECTIONS WERE BEING HELD TOO SOON TO PERMIT PROPER ORGANIZATION. THEY PREDICT THAT WITH THE PEOPLE WORRYING CHIEFLY ABOUT FOOD AND FUEL, MOST OF THE CONTESTS WILL BE DECIDED ON PERSONALITIES RATHER THAN ISSUES.

OF THE 17 PARTIES WHICH HAVE SPRUNG UP SINCE THE WAR, ONLY FIVE ARE REGARDED GENERALLY AS OFFERING REAL BIDS FOR POWER. EVEN THEIR PROGRAMS REFLECT THE POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY OF THE COUNTRY. THERE IS A NOTICEABLE LACK OF SHARPLY DEFINED POLICIES, AND THERE IS A SIMILARITY IN THE PARTIES' VAGUE EMPHASIS ON "RECONSTRUCTION" AND "DEMOCRACY."
RM1009AES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 19--(AP)--THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION AWAITED SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES FROM LE HAVRE TODAY AS ITS ADVANCE ELEMENTS THE SECOND AND THIRD BATTALIONS OF THE 301ST REGIMENT, SAILED FOR HOME.

LAST ELEMENTS OF THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION ALSO AWAITED SHIPMENT FROM MARSEILLE WHILE MOST OF ITS UNITS WERE ON THE OCEAN. THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION WAS AT THE CALAS STAGING AREA IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE AND WAS DUE TO LEAVE SOON.

ALSO AT SEA WERE THE 42ND, 51ST AND 60TH FIELD HOSPITALS, THE 94TH AND 196TH GENERAL HOSPITALS, THE 80TH AND 84TH INFANTRY DIVISION THE 453RD ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION, THE 244TH ENGINEERS COMBAT BATTALIO AND THE 602ND ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY BATTALION.

A U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS REDEPLOYMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID 662 ENLISTE MEN AND CASUAL OFFICERS SAILED FROM ANTWERP LAST WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
DA811PES

HAMBURG, GERMANY, JAN. 19--(AP)--TEN THOUSAND ENVELOPES CONTA

JAN 20 1946

PERSONAL TREASURES OF CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIMS HAVE BEEN FOUND NEAR

HUSUM, A SMALL NORTH SEA FISHING PORT IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN. IT WAS LEA

TODAY.

A TEAM OF ALLIED LIAISON OFFICERS ARE SORTING THE BELONGINGS

WHICH WILL BE RETURNED TO THE RELATIVES OF THE VICTIMS. THE CONTENTS OF

ENVELOPES VARY FROM A FEW SMALL COINS TO LARGE SUMS OF MONEY AND JEWELRY.

JAN 20 1946

APR/ CHAMBERLAIN801740/THO/316P

IN THE LAST DAYS BEFORE THE LIQUIDATION OF [illegible] BY RED ARMY TROOPS, VLASSOV'S FORCES THROUGH A TRICK MANEUVER ALMOST HALTED CZECH PATRIOTS FIGHTING AGAINST GERMANS IN THE CITY. —DOANE—

A161 ADD BAD TOLLZ (Suicides) XXX Plundered

THE COSSACKS DECEIVED CZECH UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS INTO BELIEVING RED ARMY TROOPS HAD ARRIVED WHEN THEY WERE ACTUALLY 100 MILES AWAY. THE FIGHTING STOPPED, BUT WAS RESUMED A SHORT TIME LATER AFTER THE RUSE WAS DISCOVERED. VLASSOV'S TROOPS FLED TO THE HILLS, WHERE MANY WERE CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS. OTHERS FLED TO THE AMERICAN LINES. NOTHING AUTHORITATIVE HAS BEEN LEARNED OF VLASSOV'S FATE. NIGHT

MCNARNEY'S STATEMENT SAID:

"AS PART OF THE AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION AT YALTA, THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN TO FACILITATE EARLY REPATRIATION OF SOVIET CITIZENS. MORE THAN 2,000,000 ALREADY HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED FROM WESTERN GERMANY, LEAVING PERHAPS LESS THAN 20,000 IN THE U.S. ZONE.

"ALTHOUGH THIS PROGRAM OF REPATRIATION MAY IN SOME CASES INVOLVE THE USE OF FORCE, WHICH IN CERTAIN ISOLATED INSTANCES MAY RESULT THROUGH FEAR AND HYSTERIA IN SELF DESTRUCTION, IT IS NECESSARY TO POINT OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTAL POLICY IS FIRM AND CLEAR AND RECURRENTLY RESTATED, AND THAT AS THEATER COMMANDER MY ORDERS HAVE BEEN TO CARRY OUT MY GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS.

MCNARNEY EMPHASIZED THAT FORCE WAS BEING USED IN REPATRIATION ONLY WHERE RUSSIANS WERE EITHER DESERTERS FROM THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES, OR WERE CAPTURED IN GERMAN UNIFORMS OR VOLUNTARILY RENDERED AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY OF THE SOVIET UNION X X X NONE IS BEING FORCIBLY REPATRIATED MERELY FROM ACTS OF ORDINARY EMPLOYMENT IN GERMAN INDUSTRY OR AGRICULTURE, OR MERELY FOR PREFERING NOT TO BE REPATRIATED.

"THE RELATIVELY FEW REMAINING SOVIET NATIONALS IN THE U.S. ZONE WHO ARE BEING REPATRIATED BY FORCE, IF NECESSARY, AND WITHOUT REGARD TO THEIR PERSONAL WISHES, WERE BOTH CITIZENS AND RESIDENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION ON AUG. 1, 1939, AND IN EVERY INSTANCE THE SOVIET UNION HAS SATISFIED U.S. MILITARY AUTHORITIES BY SUPPLYING THE TIME AND NATURE OF OFFENSES X X X

"WHERE DESERTION OR SERVICE IN GERMAN UNIFORM OR TRAITOROUS ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT BEEN SUBSTANTIATED, U.S. MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARE NOT COMPELLING INVOLUNTARY REPATRIATION."
RJ410PES

MADRID, JAN. 19-(AP)-FERREIRA DE SA, LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT WHOM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT GAVE FIVE DAYS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY FOR WRITING AN ARTICLE ALLEGING REPUBLICAN GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN, DEPARTED FOR LISBON BY TRAIN TONIGHT, THREE HOURS BEFORE THE DEADLINE EXPIRED.

DE SA SAID THE SPANIARDS OFFERED TO RESCIND THE EXPULSION ORDER IF HE WOULD SIGN AN ADMISSION TO THE FALSITY OF HIS REPORTS. HE ADDED THAT HE HAD REFUSED TO SIGN BUT HAD LEFT A STATEMENT AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY SAYING HE WROTE THE STORIES IN GOOD FAITH.

RW1252AES

MADRID, JAN. 19-(AP)-THE SPANISH CABINET ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD DECIDED WHAT ACTION IT WOULD TAKE "IN CASE THE BAD NEIGHBOR POLICY PROPOSED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IS PUT INTO ACTION."

THE "BAD NEIGHBOR POLICY" APPARENTLY WAS A REFERENCE TO A RECOMMENDATION THURSDAY BY THE ASSEMBLY THAT FRANCE SEVER RELATIONS WITH FRANCO SPAIN. THE RECOMMENDATION HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED IN SPANISH NEWSPAPERS, BUT WAS HEARD IN SPAIN THROUGH FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS.

THE CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT, CONTAINED IN A BRIEF COMMUNIQUE, GAVE NO HINT OF WHAT ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN IF FRANCE SHOULD SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

JR623AES

CAIRO, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF VACANCIES IN THE EGYPTIAN CABINET WAS INCREASED TO FOUR TODAY WITH THE RESIGNATION OF MAHMOUD GHALEB PASHA, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS, BECAUSE OF A HEART AILMENT.

HJ645AES

JERUSALEM, JAN 19-(AP)-SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS AND RECURRENT BURSTS OF GUNFIRE SOUNDED IN JERUSALEM TONIGHT AND TROOPS WERE RUSHED TO EMERGENCY POSTS.

JAN 20 1946

STEEL-HELMETED SOLDIERS, HEAVILY ARMED, PATROLLED STRATEGIC STREETS. THE JERUSALEM RADIO STATION WENT OFF THE AIR AT 8 P.M.

ONE BURST OF MACHINE GUN FIRE WAS HEARD IN THE CENTER OF TOWN ABOUT 8:30 P.M., LASTING ABOUT TWO MINUTES, BUT OTHERWISE THE CENTER WAS QUIET.

ARMORED CARS SPED THROUGH THE CITY, BUT THERE WAS NO ANNOUNCEME FROM THE POLICE AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

SILENCE OF THE RADIO STATION STARTED A WAVE OF RUMORS THAT TERRORISTS HAD ATTACKED IT.

DA946PES

BATAVIA, JAN 20-(AP)-INDONESIANS FIRING MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS WERE DISPERSED IN THE SOERABAJA SECTION OF JAVA TWICE TODAY BY BRITISH ARTILLERY. SOME GUNFIRE WAS REPORTED NEAR SEMARANG, BUT THE REMAINDER OF JAVA APPARENTLY WAS QUIET.

JR611AES

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, JAN.19-(AP)-NEATLY ATTIRED IN SHINY BOOTS AND FULL UNIFORM, JAPANESE CAPT.SOTOJIRO TATSUTA DESCRIBED TODAY HOW HE TOLD THREE OF JIMMY DOOLITTLE'S AIRMEN THEY SHOULD "DIE BRAVELY LIKE HEROES"--JUST BEFORE HIS SIX-MAN FIRING SQUAD TOOK THEIR LIVES IN A CEMETERY AT THE EDGE OF SHANGHAI IN OCTOBER, 1942.

THE THREE WERE AMONG THE DOOLITTLE RAIDERS WHO BOMBED JAPAN AFTER TAKING OFF FROM THE CARRIER HORNET.

TATSUTA SPOKE NERVIOUSLY WITH A GROUP OF CORRESPONDENTS IN THE CELL OF A JAIL. WITH A START, HE RECOGNIZED CAPT.CHASE J.NIELSEN, OF MIRAM, UTAH, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL EIGHT DOOLITTLE MEN HELD IN THE KIANGWAN MILITARY PRISON UNDER TATSUTA'S COMMAND. A FOURTH MAN LATER DIED; THE OTHER FOUR SURVIVED IMPRISONMENT AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES.

NIELSEN WAS BROUGHT HERE FROM THE STATES TO TESTIFY AGAINST TATSUTA AND SIX OTHER JAPANESE OFFICERS IN WAR CRIMES TRIALS EXPECTED TO START WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

TATSUTA TOLD HOW THE ARMS OF THE CONDEMNED TRIO WERE TIED TO CROSSES. THE AIRMEN WERE BLINDFOLDED WITH HANDKIERCHIEFS BEARING BLACK CROSSES, PLACED BETWEEN

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THE EYES AS TARGETS.

TATSUTA SAID A COURT MARTIAL ORDERED THE EXECUTIONS AND APPROVAL WAS OBTAINED FROM TOKYO. HE RELATED HOW ON THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION AND AGAIN AT THE CEMETERY HE TOLD THE AIRMEN THEY WERE GOING TO DIE AND SHOULD BE HEROIC.

ASKED WHAT WAS THEIR REPLY, TATSUTA SAID WITH A SOMEWHAT PUZZLED EXPRESSION "THEY JUST SAID 'THANK YOU.'"

TATSUTA SAID THE EMPEROR ORDERED THE COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH SENTENCES OF THE OTHER FIVE FLIERS TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT BUT COULD OFFER NO EXPLANATION FOR THE ORDER.

THOSE EXECUTED WERE: LT.DEAN E.HALLMARK, DALLAS; LT.WILLIAM G.FARROW, DARLINGTON, S.C., AND SGT.HAROLD A.SPATZ, LEBO, KAS.

EW1017PCS

SHANGHAI, JAN.19-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, COMMANDING U.S. FORCES IN CHINA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY HE WOULD DISPATCH A RQUEST IMMEDIATELY TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO PERMIT ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS TO ENTER MUKDEN AND OTHER MANCHURIAN CITIES.

AT PRESENT, ONLY CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENTS ARE PERMITTED BY CHIANG TO PROCEED BEYOND LT.GEN.TU LI-MING'S HEADQUARTERS AT CHINHSIEN SO LONG AS SOVIET OCCUPATION TROOPS REMAIN IN MUKDEN.

GENERAL WEDEMEYER SAID HE FELT THE REOCCUPATION STORY WAS LEGITIMATE INTERNATIONAL NEWS AND THAT HE WOULD RADIO CHIANG IMMEDIATELY "NO ONLY FOR AMERICANS BUT ALL CORRESPONDENTS."

EW1008PCS

30.24-419

HONG KONG, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE HEAD OF A CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION IN HONG KONG ASKED THE BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION TODAY FOR "AN AUTHENTIC COPY" OF A POLICE REPORT ON THE CASE OF CHINESE ARMY CAPTAIN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

IN REQUESTING THE REPORT SO THAT "THE MATTER MAY BE GONE INTO FURTHER," MAJ. GEN. N.B. JUE ASSERTED IN A LETTER TO REAR ADM. CECIL H.J. HARCOURT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FORCES HERE, THAT THE CAPTAIN WAS "BADLY ASSAULTED AND MANHANDLED BY A CERTAIN INDIAN SHOPKEEPER AND TWO OR THREE PORTUGUESE POLICE CONSTABLES" FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ACCUSED CAPTAIN WAS TURNED OVER TO CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SOON AFTER THE INCIDENT, AND A BRITISH STATEMENT SAID THAT "CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES POSSESS FULL FACTS OF THE CASE AND WHEN THEIR INQUIRIES ARE COMPLETE THEY WILL TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION IF NECESSARY."

JR631AES

JAN 20 1946

HONOLULU, JAN.19-(AP)-ARMY AND NAVY AIRMEN RACED WITH DEATH TODAY IN AN EFFORT TO SAVE THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN INFANT DAUGHTER OF AN AMERICAN SAILOR.

OFFICERS AT HICKAM FIELD SAID THAT MRS.ROBERT J.ROBISON AND EIGHT-WEEKS-OLD CHERYLENE WERE DUE HERE BY PLANE THIS AFTERNOON EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO. THEY LEFT BRISBANE YESTERDAY.

DOCTORS SAY THAT THE INFANT, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT J.ROBISON, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, OF VIRGIL, KANS., COULD NOT LIVE WITHOUT A DELICATE BRAIN OPERATION.

SINCE THE BABY IS AN AMERICAN, THE ARMY ARRANGED TO FLY HER FROM AUSTRALIA TO OAHU. HERE MOTHER AND BABY WILL TRANSFER TO A NAVY PLANE FOR THE TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO.

ROBISON, WHO MET HIS WIFE WHILE STATIONED IN AUSTRALIA, NOW IS ON DUTY SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

EW745PCS

HONOLULU, JAN.19-(AP)-SEVENTEEN ARMY ATHLETES WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH OF A C-46 "SKYTRAIN" OFF A MARSHALL ISLAND ATOLL LAST SUNDAY ARRIVED AT HONOLULU TODAY, CONVINCED THAT THEIR TRAINING AS SWIMMERS WAS ALL THAT SAVED THEM FROM DEATH IN STORMY SEAS.

TWELVE OF THE MEN WHO WERE ABOARD THE PLANE WHEN IT FELL INTO THE OCEAN NEAR MAJURO ATOLL AND SPLIT IN TWO, ARE STILL LISTED AS MISSING AND PRESUMED LOST.

THE SOLDIERS WERE EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ARMY OLYMPIC SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED," SAID DON J.BECKWITH OF MIDLAND, MICH., WHO WAS CUT ABOUT THE LEGS. "IT JUST HAPPENED."

JACK BECKWITH OF LANSING, MICH., (NO RELATION TO DON) SAID THE PLANE CRASHED A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE TAKEOFF.

"I WAS THROWN INTO THE WATER AND WE HAD TO SWIM TWO MILES TO SHORE. ONLY THE FACT THAT WE WERE GOOD SWIMMERS SAVED OUR LIVES," HE DECLARED.

SECOND LT.GEORGE FREEMAN OF NEW YORK CITY, A YALE UNIVERSITY MAN, SUFFERED CHEST AND LEG INJURIES WHICH ARE NOT BELIEVED CRITICAL. SECOND LT.ARTHUR C.MORGAN, WILKES BARRE, PA., FORMER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT, RECEIVED A DISLOCATED HIP, FACE LACERATIONS AND BROKEN FINGERS. MORGAN SAID "IT WAS PRETTY TOUGH SWIMMING WITH A HIP LIKE THAT."

A FULL LIST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE SURVIVORS WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

FR2AGS NH

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JAN 20-(AP)-THE CANBERRA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL TODAY LIFTED ITS BOYCOTT AGAINST BRIG. DEREK SCHREIBER, AFTER HIS FORMER CHAUFFEUR WAS ASSURED OF REINSTATEMENT AS BARMAN AT THE KINGSTON HOTEL.

THE BOYCOTT WAS IMPOSED LAST WEEK, FOLLOWING AN ASSERTION BY THE COUNCIL THAT THE CHAUFFEUR, FORMER CPL. E.G. FIELDS, WAS PREVENTED FROM WORKING AT THE HOTEL BECAUSE OF THE BRIGADIER'S "INFLUENCE." SCHREIBER HAD DENIED THE CHARGE.

LIFTING OF THE BAN WILL RESTORE NORMAL SERVICES AND DELIVERIES TO THE HOME OF THE BRIGADIER, WHO IS CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

ZS05AES

NEW DELHI JAN. 19-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.PATTERSON, ON A GLOBE-CIRCLING SURVEY OF AMERICAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT EVERY EFFORT WAS BEING MADE TO SPEED UP A DECISION ON THE PRICE THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD PAY FOR AMERICAN SURPLUSES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

PATTERSON SAID THAT MAJ.GEN. DONALD H.CONNOLLY, WHO NEGOTIATED THE SALE OF THE PROPERTY, WAS CONFERRING WITH INDIAN OFFICIALS ON THE PRICE. THE VOLUME OF THE SURPLUSES HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED, BUT THEIR BOOK VALUE HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN $300,000,000.

PATTERSON IS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR CAIRO TODAY ABOARD HIS SPECIAL PLANE, AND TO FLY TO FRANKFURT TUESDAY. HE WILL THEN RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

JAN 20 1946

PA113AES

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-BALD, BROWN EX-PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO, AWAITING TRIAL AS A MAJOR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL, HAS TURNED TO POETRY DURING HIS IMPRISONMENT, NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY.

AN EXCERPT FROM ONE POEM CREDITED TO TOJO:

"EVEN THOUGH MY FLESH BE TORN INTO THOUSANDS (CABLE COPY) IT WILL NOT EQUAL MY CRIME IN BRINGING THE DOWNFALL OF THE GLORIOUS ERA."

THE SECOND, DEALING WITH THE EMPEROR OR TENNO SYSTEM SAID AT ONE POINT:

"DO NOT FORG[illegible]UR EMPEROR FROM ANCIENT TIMES HAS BEEN THE COUNTRY'S PILLAR [illegible] THE PEOPLE'S PARENT."

P1011PPS NM

TOKYO, JAN. 19-(AP)-CAPT. TOSHIO TOYAMA, IDENTIFIED AS A FORMER INSTRUCTOR IN TORTURE METHODS OF OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM AMERICAN PRISONERS, WAS ARRESTED LAST NIGHT, IT WAS LEARNED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

ALTHOUGH NOT NAMED ON ANY WAR CRIMINAL LIST, TOYAMA WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY SUDDENLY AND SECRETLY AND TAKE TO SUGAMA PRISON FOR QUESTIONING.

AS A LIEUTENANT, TOYAMA SERVED FOR TWO YEARS AS AN INSTRUCTOR IN THE KEMPEI TAI, OR TOUGHT POLICE.

EW738PCS JAN 20 1946

WHILE THE FIRST TRIAL IS SCHEDULED FOR TOKYO, THE OTHERS BE HELD WHEREVER THE TRIBUNAL CHOOSES. NIGHT

ADD TOKYO (TRIALS) XXX PENALTY

AS PREPARATIONS WENT AHEAD FOR THE TRIALS OF JAPAN'S TOP WAR LEADERS, ONE OF THE SMALL-TIME WAR CRIMINALS ALREADY CONVICTED APPEALED TO MACARTHUR FOR COMMUTATION OF HIS DEATH SENTENCE.

HE WAS LT. KEI YURI, RECENTLY CONVICTED AT YOKOHAMA OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF TWO AMERICANS IN THE PRISON CAMP HE COMMANDED.

"YOU ARE MY ONLY GOD AND SAVIOR," YURI FERVENTLY WROTE THE SUPREME COMMANDER FROM HIS CELL IN SUGAMO PRISON. "I WILL DO ANYTHING FOR YOU I CAN IF YOU WILL SAVE ME FROM THE DEATH PENALTY."

WHAT MACARTHUR THOUGHT OF THIS PLEA FOR MERCY WAS NOT DISCLOSED TO ANOTHER REQUEST, OF A DIFFERENT CHARACTER, HE GAVE AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER. HE GRANTED EMPEROR HIROHITO PERMISSION TO GIVE AWAY THREE OF HIS PALACES, ONE TO KANAGAWA PREFECTURE, ONE TO THE CITY OF TOKYO AND ONE TO THE CITY OF KOBE.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY ALSO DIRECTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF CONSERVATORS TO TAKE OVER 23 JAPANESE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CLOSED BY THE MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE OF SEPT.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS SAID ASSETS OF THE CLOSED CONCERNS WERE IN DANGER OF DEPRECIATION THROUGH LACK OF MANAGEMENT AND THAT THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TRAINED AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO RUN THEM.

THE JAPANESE CONSERVATORS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO PERFORM ONLY SUCH ROUTINE ACTS AS HEADQUARTERS MIGHT DIRECT.

SF217PCSNM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION (250)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF WAR CRIMINALS SAID TODAY A CAREFUL INTERPRETATION OF THE NEWLY-ANNOUNCED CHARTER REQUIRES PROOF THAT HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS "PEARL HARBOR CABINET" ACTUALLY CONSPIRED TO THRUST THE PACIFIC WAR ON THE WORLD.

MERE MEMBERSHIP IN THE CABINET WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

THE PROSECUTOR, JOSEPH B. KEENAN, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IT ALSO WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PROVE THAT ACCUSED GENERALS AND ADMIRALS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN CONQUEST PLANS. THE MAJOR [illegible] WERE MEMBERS OF THE HIGH COMMAND WOULD NOT SUFFICE.

SIMILARLY, WHEN MEMBERS OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY ARE ON TRIAL, MERE MEMBERSHIP IN [illegible] BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY ADEQUATE EVIDENCE FOR CONVICTION. [illegible] ILL NOT AMOUNT TO

MN-RA921PCS

ADD TOKYO (SIDEBAR) XXX Hdqtrs

CONTINUED CONCEALMENT OF THE METAL REPORTEDLY CAUSED RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT TO BECOME ALARMED AT THIS VIOLATION OF ALLIED DIRECTIVES AGAINST HOARDING OF VALUABLES. ONE UNNAMED RESIDENT TOLD A FRIEND THE LOCATION OF THE CACHE. HE IN TURN GAVE THE INFORMATION TO GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

MN740PCS JAN 20 1946

DEMOBILIZATION (140)

MANILA, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-SGT. HAROLD SCHIFFRIN, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., OUTGOING CHAIRMAN OF A LUZON SOLDIERS' COUNCIL, SAID ITS MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY AT A CLOSED MEETING CONTENDING THERE IS A SURPLUS OF 425,000 MEN IN THE PACIFIC THEATER AND URGING A SPECIFIC BLUEPRINT FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HOME.

SERGEANT SCHIFFRIN, WHO SAID EARLIER HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE MEETING VIOLATED GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER AGAINST MASS DEMOBILIZATION MEETINGS, WAS SUCCEEDED BY TECH. SGT. LAWRENCE SPITZ, WOONSOCKET, R.I., AS CHAIRMAN. THE DELEGATES ATTENDING WERE FROM [illegible] ARMY UNITS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE RESOLUTION, URGING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO OBT[illegible] THROUGH CONGRESS, READ AT ONE POINT:

"THE ARMY SAID IT NEEDS 375,000 MEN IN THE PACIFI[illegible] THERE ARE 800,000 IN THIS THEATER. THAT LEAVES A SU[illegible] 425,000 MEN. WHY CANNOT THESE SURPLUS MEN BE SEN[illegible]

P1015PPS NM

HOME IMMEDIATELY. [illegible] OF

NIGHT LEAD KOREA

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KOREA, JAN 19 (AP)-TWO KOREANS WERE KILLED, MANY WERE INJURED AND 120 WERE ARRESTED TODAY IN RIOTING THAT RAGED THROUGH SEOUL AFTER DEMONSTRATIONS OSTENSIBLY AGAINST THE PROPOSED ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP ERUPTED INTO A CONFLICT BETWEEN PARTIES OF THE LEFT AND RIGHT.

QUIET WAS RESTORED IN THE CAPITAL TONIGHT AFTER 24 HOURS OF UPROAR AND VIOLENCE THAT SPREAD TO THE BACK DOOR OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE, HEADQUARTERS OF LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, U.S. OCCUPATION COMMANDER.

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"EVEN THOUGH MY FLESH BE TORN INTO THOUSANDS (CABLE COPY) IT WILL NOT EQUAL MY CRIME IN BRINGING THE DOWNFALL OF THE GLORIOUS ERA."
THE SECOND, DEALING WITH THE EMPEROR OR TENNO SYSTEM SAID AT ONE POINT:
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P1011PPS NM

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EM738PCS JAN 20 1946

WHILE THE FIRST TRIAL IS SCHEDULED FOR TOKYO, THE OTHERS BE HELD WHEREVER THE TRIBUNAL CHOOSES.

ADD TOKYO (TRIALS) NIGHT PEARL

AS PREPARATIONS WENT AHEAD FOR THE TRIALS OF JAPAN'S TOP WAR LEADERS, ONE OF THE SMALL-TIME WAR CRIMINALS ALREADY CONVICTED APPEALED TO MACARTHUR FOR COMMUTATION OF HIS DEATH SENTENCE.
HE WAS LT. KEI YURI, RECENTLY CONVICTED AT YOKOHAMA OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF TWO AMERICANS IN THE PRISON CAMP HE COM ANDED.
"YOU ARE MY ONLY GOD AND SAVIOR," YURI FERVENTLY WROTE THE SUPREME COMMANDER FROM HIS CELL IN SUGAMO PRISON. "I WILL DO ANYT FOR YOU I CAN IF YOU WILL SAVE ME FROM THE DEATH PENALTY."
WHAT MACARTHUR THOUGHT OF THIS PLEA FOR MERCY WAS NOT DISCLOS TO ANOTHER REQUEST, OF A DIFFERENT CHARACTER, HE GAVE AN AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER. HE GRANTED EMPEROR HIROHITO PERMISSION TO GIVE AWAY THREE OF HIS PALACES, ONE TO KANAGAWA PREFECTURE, ONE TO THE CITY OF TOKYO AND ONE TO THE CITY OF KOBE.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS TODAY ALSO DIRECTED THE JAPANESE GOVERNME TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE OF CONSERVATORS TO TAKE OVER 23 JAPANESE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CLOSED BY THE MACARTHUR DIRECTIVE OF SEPT.
HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALS SAID ASSETS OF THE CLOSED CONCERNS WERE IN DANGER OF DEPRECIATION THROUGH LACK OF MANAGEMENT AND THAT THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT TRAINED AMERICAN PERSONNEL TO RUN THEM.
THE JAPANESE CONSERVATORS WOULD BE PERMITTED TO PERFORM ONLY SUCH ROUTINE ACTS AS HEADQUARTERS MIGHT DIRECT.

SF217PCSNM

SECOND NIGHT LEAD OCCUPATION (250)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR'S CHIEF PROSECUTOR OF WAR CRIMINALS SAID TODAY A CAREFUL INTERPRETATION OF THE NEWLY-ANNOUNCED CHARTER REQUIRES PROOF THAT HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS "PEARL HARBOR CABINET" ACTUALLY CONSPIRED TO THRUST THE PACIFIC WAR ON THE WORLD.
MERE MEMBERSHIP IN THE CABINET WILL NOT BE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.
THE PROSECUTOR, JOSEPH B. KEENAN, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW IT ALSO WOULD BE NECESSARY TO PROVE THAT ACCUSED GENERALS AND ADMIRALS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN CONQUEST PLANS.
HIGH COMMAND WOULD NOT SUFFICE. WERE MEMBERS OF THE
SIMILARLY, WHEN MEMBERS OF TH BLACK DRAGON SOCIETY ARE ON TRIAL, MERE MEMBERSHIP IN ILL NOT AMOUNT ADEQUATE EVIDENCE FOR CONVICTION.

HN-RA921PCS

CONTINUED CONCEALMENT OF THE METAL REPORTEDLY CAUSED RESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT TO BE ALARMED AT THIS VIOLATION OF ALLIED DIRECTIVES AGAINST HIDING OF VALUABLES. ONE UNNAMED RESIDENT TOLD A FRIEND THE LOCATION OF THE CACHE. HE IN TURN GAVE THE INFOMATION TO GEN AL HEADQUARTERS.

ADD TOKYO (SILVER) XXX Hdqtrs

HN740PCS JAN 20 1946

DEMOBILIZATION (140)

MANILA, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-SGT. HAROLD SCHIFFRIN, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., OUTGOING CHAIRMAN OF A LUZON SOLDIERS' COUNCIL, SAID ITS MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY AT A CLOSED MEETING CONTENDING THERE IS A SURPLUS OF 425,000 MEN IN THE PACIFIC THEATER AND URGING A SPECIFIC BLUEPRINT FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HOME.
SERGEANT SCHIFFRIN, WHO SAID EARLIER HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE MEETING VIOLATED GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER AGAINST MASS DEMOBILIZATION MEETINGS, WAS SUCCEEDED BY TECH. SGT. LAWRENCE SPITZ, WOONSOCKET, R.I., AS CHAIRMAN. THE DELEGATES ATTENDING WERE FROM ARMY UNITS IN THE PHILIPPINES.
THE RESOLUTION, URGING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO OBTAIN ACTION THROUGH CONGRESS, READ AT ONE POINT:
"THE ARMY SAID IT NEEDS 375,000 MEN IN THE PACIFIC. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE 800,000 IN THIS THEATER. THAT LEAVES A SURPLUS OF 425,000 MEN. WHY CANNOT THESE SURPLUS MEN BE SENT HOME IMMEDIATELY?"

P1015PPS NM

NIGHT LEAD KOREA

BY ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, KOREA, JAN 19 (AP)-TWO KOREANS WERE KILLED, MANY WERE INJURED AND 120 WERE ARRESTED TODAY IN RIOTING THAT RAGED THROUGH SEOUL AFTER DEMONSTRATIONS OSTENSIBLY AGAINST THE PROPOSED ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP ERUPTED INTO A CONFLICT BETWEEN PARTIES OF THE LEFT AND RIGHT.
QUIET WAS RESTORED IN THE CAPITAL TONIGHT AFTER 24 HOURS OF UPROAR AND VIOLENCE THAT SPREAD TO THE BACK DOOR OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE, HEADQUARTERS OF LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, U.S. OCCUPATION COMMANDER.

30.24-4-21

HODGE IN A RADIO ADDRESS CALLED FOR AN END TO THE PARADES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, WHICH AT TIMES TOOK PLACE IN FULL VIEW OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN DELEGATIONS AT WORK ON A TEMPORARY CONTROL PLAN FOR KOREA.

MAJ.GEN.ARCHER L.LERCH, NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN SOUTHERN KOREA, FOLLOWED WITH A WARNING TO KOREANS THAT THE DISORDERS "ARE HURTING YOUR CAUSE BADLY."

VIOLENCE FLARED LAST NIGHT WHEN MEMBERS OF THE RIGHTIST KOREAN STUDENTS' LEAGUE PARADED IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS AND THE CHOSEN HOTEL, HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN DELEGATIONS.

BEARING BANNERS DENOUNCING THE PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR TRUSTEESHIP FOR KOREA, THE MARCHERS MOVED ON TO THE OFFICES OF THE NEWSPAPER INMIN BO, ORGAN OF THE LEFTIST PEOPLES PARTY, WHERE EQUIPMENT WAS WRECKED AND DESKS WERE PITCHED OUT WINDOWS.

KOREAN POLICE MOVED IN AND DURING THE FIGHTING THAT ENSUED A KOREAN MAN WAS SHOT AND A WOMAN WAS INJURED.

THE KOREAN POLICE STRUCK AGAIN THIS MORNING, THIS TIME AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE LEFTIST "PREPARATORY ARMY" IN THE REAR OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE.

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 200 LEFTISTS WERE IN THE HEADQUARTERS. TWO KOREANS WERE KILLED AND MANY WERE ARRESTED IN A SHORT BUT HOT BATTLE.

THE SOVIET-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IS GRAPPLING WITH PLANS "FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF KOREA'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS," HODGE SAID IN HIS RADIO ADDRESS.

"THE EYES OF THE WORLD ARE ON KOREA," HE ADDED. "THE WORLD ALREADY KNOWS KOREA DOES NOT WANT TRUSTEESHIP. THERE IS NO REASON FOR FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS. CONTINUATION OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISORDERS CAN ONLY HURT THE KOREAN CAUSE."

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A171KX

LERCH, POINTING OUT THAT THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION WAS AT WORK IN A ROOM OVERLOOKING THE STREET WHERE THE DEMONSTRATIONS OCCURED, DECLARED BLUNTLY:

"I AM WARNING YOU THAT THE CONSTANT QUARRELING AMONG OURSELVES AND CONSTANT CLAMOR, RAGING AND PETITIONING AGAINST A TRUSTEESHIP ARE HURTING YOUR CAUSE BADLY."

THE CONSENSUS OF AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WAS THAT THE DEMONSTRATIONS WERE MERELY A SCREEN FOR KOREA'S INTERNAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE AND THE PARADERS EITHER WERE SUPPORTED OR PAID BY WEALTHY BACKERS.

NO AMERICANS WERE MOLESTED OR THREATENED DURING THE DISORDERS.

GG133PCS NM

DEMOBILIZATION (250)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 19-(AP)-GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, PLEADING ANEW FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEMS, PROMISED LAST NIGHT THAT THE NEW DISCHARGE DIRECTIVE WILL BE STRICTLY OBSERVED.

THE CHIEF OF STAFF SAID THE REVISED SCHEDULE WILL BE "CARRIED OUT TO THE LETTER."

WITH THIS PROMISE HE COUPLED THE SOBER ADVICE THAT "WE HAVE A NEW URGENCY--THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING A SECURE PEACE."

EISENHOWER, SPEAKING OVER THE RADIO TO BOTH THE NATION AND OVERSEAS POSTS, SAID THE ARMY WILL HAVE TO ABANDON SOME OF ITS PRESENT OCCUPATION AND LIQUIDATION TASKS IF IT FAILS TO RETAIN 1,500,000 MEN JULY 1.

"THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE," HE ASSERTED.

THE ARMY, HE ADDED, IS PLAYING "A GREAT ROLE IN A TROUBLED WORLD."

"AS EACH OF US COMES TO UNDERSTAND THIS TRUTH, THEN HE WILL TAKE PRIDE IN THE PART HE IS PLAYING.

"THE FIGHT HAS STOPPED. THE URGENCY OF WAR HAS GONE. BUT WE HAVE A NEW URGENCY--THE NECESSITY OF BUILDING A SECURE PEACE--A PEACE PURCHASED WITH THE LIVES OF OUR COMRADES. THE ARMY'S MISSION IS TO DO ITS PART IN ESTABLISHING AND ASSURING THIS PEACE AND TO SUPPORT OUR COUNTRY IN THE GREAT COOPERATIVE VENTURE OF NATIONS."

ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER TOLD HIS TROOPS IN CHINA THAT THE NEW DEMOBILIZATION DIRECTIVE WILL RESULT IN THE RETURN OF MORE THAN 5,000 OFFICERS AND MEN FROM FEBRUARY THROUGH APRIL.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF U.S. FORCES IN [illegible]A SAID MORE THAN HALF OF ALL PRESENT ARMY PERSONNEL IN THAT THEAT[illegible]L BE HOME OR HOMEWARD BOUND BY APRIL 30.

EG439AES

JAN 20 1946

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 19-(AP)-THE CATHOLIC DAILY EL PUEBLO AND THE PICTORIAL MAGAZINE AHORA QUESTIONED TODAY THE AUTHENTICITY OF GERMAN EMBASSY TELEGRAMS WHICH LISTED THEM AMONG PUBLICATIONS RECEIVING DIRECT SUBSIDIES FOR NAZI PROPAGANDA DURING THE WAR.

THE TELEGRAMS WERE RELEASED BY U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES JOHN CABOT AND COPIES OF THEM WERE DISTRIBUTED AS PROOF OF WHAT CABOT TERMED THE "CLANDESTINE LINKS WHICH EXISTED BETWEEN THE GERMAN EMBASSY AND A SECTION OF THE ARGENTINE PRESS."

AHORA SAID THE U.S. EMBASSY SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO RECTIFY WHAT THE PUBLICATION DESCRIBED AS "ABSURD" CHARGES AGAINST IT.

RW1027PES

MEXICO CITY (GERMAN) XX

PRECEDING THE FORMAL NOMINATION BY DEPUTY DONATO MIRANDA GUERRERO, THERE WAS AN INFORMAL NOMINATION BY THE LATIN AMERICAN LABOR LEADER, VINCENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, WHO SPOKE OF POSSIBLE "CIVIL WAR" IN MEXICO AND REPEATED HIS CHARGE THAT "ARMS AND TANKS ARE BEING BROUGHT FROM THE UNITED STATES" BY FILIBUSTERS FOR "AN ARMED MOVEMENT AT AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT."

THIS IS THE STATEMENT ABOUT WHICH THE U.S. EMBASSY RECENTLY INQUIRED OF THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND WHICH THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT REPUDIATED.

EW307PCS

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, JAN 19-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WILL URGE CONGRESS TO PROVIDE A TERMINAL LEAVE PLAN FOR ENLISTED MEN UNDER WHICH SOME COULD DRAW AS MUCH AS $1,145 CASH WHEN THEY ARE DISCHARGED.

COL. JOHN THOMAS TAYLOR, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATION FOR THE LEGION, SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"THE AMERICAN LEGION FEELS THAT IF OFFICERS CAN BE PAID FOR ACCUMULATED BUT UNUSED LEAVE THEN ENLISTED MEN SHOULD BE TREATED THE SAME WAY.

"UNDER PRESENT REGULATIONS, AN ENLISTED

(MORE) WY RW1035PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.19-(AP)-SENATOR ALEXANDER WILEY (R-WIS) FOUND FIVE KINDS OF FAULT WITH OPA TODAY IN A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PRICE ADMINISTRATOR CHESTER BOWLES.

HE SAID HE BELIEVES THE PRICE AGENCY HAS "BADLY MUFFED THE CRUCIAL JOB OF PREVENTING INFLATION."

SPECIFICALLY, WILEY CHARGED THAT THE ORGANIZATION (1) HAS "CREATED CZARS OUT OF PIPSQUEAK JUVENILES", (2) CONTAINS "NEEDLESS LAYER UPON LAYER OF BUREAUCRATIC SUPERSTRUCTURE", (3) ISSUES "CONFUSING AND CONFOUNDING" PUBLIC DIRECTIVES, (4) EMPLOYS "GESTAPO-LIKE" ENFORCEMENT TACTICS AND (5) HAS ADOPTED POLICIES WHICH FORCE BUSINESS TO OPERATE AT A LOSS.

"THE SQUARE PEGS WHO (CORRECT) FILL OPA'S ROUND HOLES MUST BE ELIMINATED," WILEY DECLARED.

EG755PES

JAN 20 1946

A142

WASHINGTON,JAN 19-(AP)-A SPECIAL CITATION HAS BEEN AWARDED B'NAI B'RITH, BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORALE AND WELFARE OF ARMY PERSONNEL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE JEWISH ORGANIZATION SAID THE CITATION WILL BE PRESENTED FEB.3-4 AT A MEETING OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HERE.

THE AWARD WAS MADE, THE ORGANIZATION DECLARED, IN RECOGNITION OF ITS HAVING PROVIDED 1,507 RECREATION FACILITIES AT VARIOUS MILITARY POSTS AND INSTALLATIONS AT A COST OF $750,000, IN ADDITION TO OTHER SERVICES.

NY1222AES NM

(300) CONGRESS

WASHINGTON-(AP)-CRIES FOR A BALANCED NATIONAL BUDGET ARE EXPECTED TO ECHO THROUGH CONGRESS NEXT WEEK AS THE LEGISLATORS BUCKLE DOWN TO BUSINESS IN THE NEW SESSION.

REGARDLESS OF WHAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN MAY ASK IN HIS ANNUAL BUDGET MESSAGE, SEVERAL MEMBERS HAVE SAID RECENTLY THEY WILL DEMAND THAT FEDERAL EXPENDITURES BE CUT TO THE LEVEL OF NATIONAL INCOME.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS ARE TO BE READ TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE MONDAY, ALONG WITH MR.TRUMAN'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE. THE COMBINED DOCUMENT IS EXPECTED TO EXCEED A RECORD-BREAKING 20,000 WORDS.

A TYPICAL ECONOMY COMMENT WAS VOICED TODAY BY REP.GORE (D-TENN). HE SAID:

"MOST MEMBERS THINK THAT OUR EXPENDITURES SHOULD BE SHARPLY REDUCED, NOW THAT THE WAR IS OVER. THEY WILL DEMAND EITHER THAT THE BUDGET BE BALANCED, BUT IF THAT CAN NOT BE ACHIEVED THIS YEAR, THEY WILL INSIST THAT AS CLOSE AN APPROACH AS POSSIBLE BE MADE TO A BALANCE."

CHAIRMAN CANNON (D-MO) OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TOLD NEWSMEN RECENTLY HE WOULD REQUIRE SHARP REDUCTION IN FEDERAL SPENDING.

HE SAID HE DOUBTED, HOWEVER, IF THE BUDGET COULD BE BALANCED OVERNIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE WILL SIGNAL THE START OF MAJOR LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

ACTING DEMOCRATIC LEADER SPARKMAN OF ALABAMA HAS ANNOUNCED THAT AN APPROPRIATIONS BILL PROVIDING 1947 FUNDS FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES WILL BE CONSIDERED WEDNESDAY, AND THAT LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL BE TAKEN UP LATER IN THE WEEK.

SPARKMAN SAID NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AS YET FOR CONSIDERATION NEXT WEEK OF LABOR LEGISLATION. IT IS NOT EXPECTED TO REACH THE FLOOR UNTIL THE WEEK FOLLOWING.

THE SENATE REMAINS TIED UP WITH A DISAGREEMENT OVER PROPOSALS FOR A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE. SOUTHERN SENATORS HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WILL FILIBUSTER INDEFINITELY TO PREVENT PASSAGE OF SUCH LEGISLATION. PROPONENTS ARE MAPPING STRATEGY TO TRY TO BREAK THE DEAD-LOCK BY HAVING DAY AND NIGHT SESSIONS, IF NECESSARY.

GO433PES

UNDATED ASIATIC (190)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A DAWN RIOT BROKE OUT TODAY IN THE KOREAN CAPITAL, SEOUL, IN A RENEWAL OF DEMONSTRATIONS BY RIGHTIST ELEMENTS AGAINST ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP FOR THAT EASTERN ASIATIC NATION.

TWO DEMONSTRATORS WERE KILLED AND MANY INJURED IN A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN SOME 200 PERSONS AND CIVIL POLICE AT DEMONSTRATION HEADQUARTERS AT THE REAR OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PALACE.

LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE, AMERICAN OCCUPATION COMMANDER, DEMANDED A HALT TO THE OUTBREAKS. POLICE ARRESTED 119 KOREANS. NO AMERICANS WERE MOLESTED BY THE DEMONSTRATORS, REPORTED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN STUDENTS LEAGUE.

IN TOKYO, GENERAL MACARTHUR ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR THE WAR CRIMES TRIALS OF FORMER PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND OTHER TOP DRAWER JAPANESE. THE FIRST TRIAL IS TO BE HELD IN TOKYO, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR EARLY MARCH.

EFFORTS TO STOP HOSTILITIES IN NORTH CHINA MEANWHILE WERE MARKED BY ASSIGNMENT OF TWO TRUCE TEAMS TO STRATEGIC HSUCHOW, RAILWAY JUNCTION IN NORTHERN KIANGSU PROVINCE, AND KWANGSHUN, HIGHWAY CENTER IN SOUTHEASTERN HONAN PROVINCE. AT EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING, TRUCE COMMISSIONERS CONCEDED ZONES OF CONFLICT EXISTED IN AT LEAST EIGHT AREAS OF NORTH CHINA.

DS&WW654APS NM

JAN 20 1946

UNDATED ASIATIC DEMOBILIZATION (290)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)..GENERAL EISENHOWER'S DEMOBILIZATION PROMISE TO HIS TROOPS WILL EXPEDITE THE RETURN OF 33,000 HOME FROM JAPAN AND CHINA, THEATER COMMANDERS REPORTED TODAY, BUT GI DISSATISFACTION PERSISTED.

IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES-STATIONED SOLDIERS, THROUGH A NINE-MAN PROTEST COMMITTEE, ASKED PERMISSION TO PRESENT THEIR CASE TO THE JOHNSON SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE U.S. SENATE, INVESTIGATING THE ARMY PROGRAM.

UNORGANIZED TOKYO PROTESTS WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY CPL. CHARLES THOMANN'S CTMMENT: "I'VE GOT ONLY SEVEN POINTS, BUT IT SEEMS LIKE THERE ARE 10 MEN FOR EVERY JOB HERE. AT LEAST HALF COULD GO HOME." HE IS FROM YUMA, COL.

AT YOKOHAMA, COL. L.B. SHAW, EIGHTH ARMY PLANNING OFFICER, SAID THAT APPROXIMATELY 28,000 TROOPS IN JAPAN WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE LOWERING OF DISCHARGE POINTS. ENLISTED MEN WITH 45 POINTS OR 30 MONTHS SERVICE AND OFFICERS WITH 67 POINTS OR 45 MONTHS SERVICE HAVE BEEN STARTED FOR REPLACEMENT CENTERS AND SHOULD BE HOME OR ENROUTE BY MID-FEBRUARY, SHAW ADDED.

LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER IN SHANGHAI SAID 5,000 MEN FROM HIS CHINA THEATER WOULD BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DISCHARGE

30.24-423

IN THE FEBRUARY-APRIL PERIOD. DISCHARGE OF ALL ELIGIBLES BY JUNE 30 WILL REDUCE TO LESS THAN 1,500 HIS CURRENT 10,000-PLUS OCCUPATION TROOPS AND "EVEN THESE WILL NOT BE RETAINED LONGER THAN IT IS ESSENTIAL."

IN THE PHILIPPINES, SGT. EMIL MAZEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BATANGAS SUBBASE R PROTEST COMMITTEE, SAID HE HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO SENATOR JOHNSON REQUESTING PERMISSION TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE. HE SAID HE REPRESENTED 10,000 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

SGT. HAROLD SCHIFFRIN SCHEDULED A MEETING OF THE LUZON SOLDIERS COUNCIL. HE SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE MEETING OF 240 DELEGATES FROM LUZON UNITS WOULD VIOLATE EISENHOWER'S DIRECTIVE AGAINST MASS DEMOBILIZATION MEETINGS BECAUSE IT WOULD BE A CLOSED SESSION. HOWEVER HE WAS SUMMONED TO THE OFFICE OF LT. GEN. W.D. STYER, THEATER COMMANDER, WITHOUT BEING INFORMED OF THE REASON.

WW555APS

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) WITH A PARALYZING STRIKE DUE TO HIT THE NATION'S STEEL INDUSTRY AT 12:01 A.M. MONDAY, HENRY J.KAISER'S WEST COAST STEEL PLANT WILL CONTINUE TURNING OUT STEEL.

JAN 20 1946

KAISER ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) HE HAD ACCEPTED A PRESIDENTIAL PROPOSAL GRANTING AN 18 1/2 CENT HOURLY WAGE INCREASE TO HIS STEEL PLANT EMPLOYES, AND HAD SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH THE CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS, WHOSE 750,000 MEMBERS HAVE SET MONDAY AS THE DEADLINE FOR A STRIKE IN OTHER STEEL PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

KAISER ACCEPTED THE PRESIDENTIAL PROPOSAL. EARLIER THE PROPOSAL WAS ACCEPTED BY THE CIO BUT WAS TURNED DOWN BY U.S. STEEL, THE INDUSTRY'S BELLWETHER.

"I CAN NOT CONCEIVE THAT A SUM OF THREE AND A HALF CENTS (THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN U.S.STEEL'S OFFER AND THE PRESIDENT'S 18 1/2 CENTS PROPOSAL) SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO RETARD OR DESTROY THE POSSIBILITY OF REAL PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR THE NATION," KAISER SAID.

KAISER'S CIO CONTRACT COVERS THE OPERATION OF "THE LARGEST STEEL PLANT ON THE PACIFIC COAST," HE SAID, ESTIMATING THAT HIS FONTANA, CALIF., OPERATIONS EMPLOY APPROXIMATELY 3,000 TO 4,000 PERSONS.

MANY STEEL PLANTS BEGAN SHUTTING DOWN SATURDAY, HOURS AHEAD OF THE WALKOUT'S OFFICIAL STARTING TIME. IN DETROIT, 7,118 WORKERS WALKED OUT AT THREE MILLS OF THE GREAT LAKES STEEL CORP.; AT PITTSBUR JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION'S BIG PLANT WAS CLOSED, AND AT CKUJ JOSE

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION'S BIG PLANT WAS CLOSED, AND AT CHICAGO, JOSEPH GERMANO, CIO DISTRICT DIRECTOR, ESTIMATED 50,000 WORKERS IN THE CHICAGO-GARY AREA WOULD BE OFF THE JOB AT MIDNIGHT SATURDAY BECAUSE OF ADVANCE PREPARATIONS FOR THE STRIKE, WITH 77 PLANTS IN THE AREA "VIRTUALLY SHUT DOWN."

"THE STRIKE WILL LAST UNTIL WE HAVE WON," GERMANO SAID. BOTH HE AND U.S.STEEL REPRESENTATIVES AT CHICAGO SAID CURTAILMENT OF OPERATIONS WAS "GOING AHEAD AS PLANNED AND IN A QUIET FASHION."

THE STEEL WALKOUT, IF FULLY EFFECTIVE, WOULD BE ONE OF THE BIGGEST, IF NOT THE BIGGEST, IN THE NATION'S HISTORY. THE STRIKE WAS ORIGINALLY SET TO BEGIN JAN.14, BUT WAS POSTPONED FOR A WEEK TO PERMIT LAST-MINUTE CONFERENCES AIMED AT AVERTING IT. HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT, HOWEVER, FADED WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL, ACCEPTED BY THE CIO, WAS REJECTED BY BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS, U.S. STEEL CORP., PRESIDENT.

A140CX

FAIRLESS SAID HE HAD TURNED DOWN THE PROPOSAL BECAUSE "SUCH A HIGH AND UNJUSTIFIED SCALE MIGHT WELL SPELL FINANCIAL DISASTER FOR MANY OF THE SMALLER STEEL COMPANIES AND FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF STEEL FABRICATORS AND PROCESSORS."

AT HARRISBURG,PA., GEORGE MERRICK, DISTRICT CIO DIRECTOR, SAID THE UNION AND TWO READING, PA., STEEL PLANTS WERE NEGOTIATING--AT THE COMPANY'S REQUEST--ON THE UNION'S WAGE DEMANDS.

MERRICK SAID HE HAD TOLD THE COMPANIES, WHICH HE IDENTIFIED AS THE BIRDSBORO STEEL CO., EMPLOYING 1,400, AND THE AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE CO., PLANT AT READING, EMPLOYING ABOUT 1,200, THAT THE UNION WAS DEMANDING 18 1/2 CENTS. HE HAS HAD NO REPLY, HE SAID. THE UNION'S ORIGINAL DEMAND WAS 25 CENTS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, IN SUBMITTING HIS PROPOSAL TO THE UNION AND THE INDUSTRY, SAID A STRIKE IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY "WILL BE FELT IN PRACTICALLY EVERY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES," ADDING THAT "IT WILL HAMPER OUR RECONVERSION EFFORT."

TWO OTHER TOP-RANKING DISPUTES CONTINUED AS THE STEEL STRIKE DEADLINE NEARED. THE NATIONWIDE STRIKE OF APPROXIMATELY 263,000 CIO AND AFL MEAT INDUSTRY WORKERS CONTINUED FOR THE FIFTH DAY, AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF A BREAK IN THE STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS AGAINST GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL MOTORS.

AS A RESULT OF THE MEAT STRIKE, ALSO THE RESULT OF A WAGE DISPUTE, HOUSEWIVES ACROSS THE COUNTRY RAIDED BUTCHERS' SHELVES, AND NEW YORK CITY, APPARENTLY HARDEST HIT SO FAR, REPORTED SUPPLIES OF FRESH MEAT WERE EXHAUSTED. A RETURN TO WARTIME SHORTAGES APPEARED IN PROSPECT. A FACT-FINDING BOARD WAS TO OPEN PUBLIC HEARINGS IN CHICAGO TUESDAY.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' WALKOUT BEGAN LAST TUESDAY AFTER JAN 20 1946
BREAKDOWN IN WAGE NEGOTIATIONS.

(EDS: IN 10TH GRAF FOREGOING BEGINNING "AT HARRISBURG" READ GEORGE MEDRICK (NOT MERRICK) AND SPELL IT MEDRICK THROUGHOUT)

RS1141ACS

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., JAN.19-(AP)-GENERAL JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT ARRIVED HERE TODAY BY PLANE AND WAS GREETED BY CHEERING SPECTATORS AS HE ROD. TO THE QUADRANGLE AT FORT SAM HOUSTON, WHERE HE ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE 4TH ARMY.

WITH WAINWRIGHT WAS BRIG.GEN.LEWIS C.BEEBE, NEW CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE 4TH ARMY, AND A MEMBER OF WAINWRIGHT'S STAFF IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WITH WAINWRIGHT WAS BRIG.GEN.LEWIS C.BEEBE, NEW CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE 4TH ARMY, AND A MEMBER OF WAINWRIGHT'S STAFF IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MAJ..GEN..JOHN P.LUCAS, FORMER COMMAND GENERAL OF THE 4TH ARMY, EXTENDED THE OFFICIAL WELCOME TO WAINWRIGHT, THE COURAGEOUS DEFENDER OF BATAAN REPLIED THAT HE WAS "PROUD TO BE COMMANDER OF ONE OF THE THREE REMAINING FIELD ARMIES IN THIS COUNTRY."

EW1004PCS

ADD TOKYO XX NATIONS (Cont'd from Sheet No. 406

"ALL DECISIONS AND JUDGMENTS OF THIS TRIBUNAL, INCLUDING CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES, SHALL BE BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE TRIBUNAL PRESENT," THE CHARTER EXPLAINED. (NO INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN NAMED, AND RUSSIA HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION WHETHER SHE WILL NAME ANYONE.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TRIBUNAL SHALL CAST THE DECIDING VOTE IN CASE OF A TIE.

JAN 20 1946

MACARTHUR'S ORDERS MADE IT CLEAR THAT OTHER TRIBUNALS ALSO MAY BE SET UP "IN JAPAN OR IN ANY TERRITORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS."

THE CHARTER LISTED THESE CRIMES FOR WHICH JAPANESE ARE TO BE TRIED:

1. CRIMES AGAINST PEACE--"THE PLANNING, PREPARATION, INITIATION OR WAGING OF DECLARED OR UNDECLARED WAR OF AGGRESSION, OR WAR IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW...." (JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR CAME BEFORE SHE FORMALLY DECLARED WAR ON THE ALLIES.)

2. CONVENTIONAL WAR CRIMES--"VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR."

3. CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY--"MURDER, EXTERMINATION, ENSLAVEMENT, DEPORTATION AND OTHER INHUMAN ACTS COMMITTED AGAINST ANY CIVILIAN POPULATION BEFORE OR DURING WAR...."

"NEITHER THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF AN ACCUSED, NOR THE FACT THAT AN ACCUSED ACTED PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HIS GOVERNMENT OR OF A SUPERI[OR] SHALL OF ITSELF BE SUFFICIENT TO FREE SUCH ACCUSED FROM RESPONSIBILITY FROM ANY CRIME WITH WHICH HE MAY BE CHARGED." THE CHARTER SAID. SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE CONSIDERED, HOWEVER, IN MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT.

SETTLING ONE CONTROVERSY WHICH DEVELOPED DURING TRIALS OF VARIOUS JAPANESE COMMANDERS FOR ATROCITIES, THE CHARTER SPECIFICALLY DECLARED THAT AFFIDAVITS AND SIMILAR STATEMENT SHALL BE ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE. INCLUDED ARE DOCUMENTS WITHOUT LEGAL PROOF OF ISSUANCE OR SIGNATURE, PROVIDED THE TRIBUNAL BE CONVINCED THAT THEY WERE SIGNED OR ISSUED BY AN OFFICER OR OFFICIAL OF ANY GOVERNMENT'S ARMED FORCES, INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, OR THAT THEY ARE AUTHENTIC DOCTOR'S REPORTS, AFFIDAVITS, DIARIES, OR LETTERS. COPIES MAY BE INTRODUCED IF ORIGINALS ARE UNAVAILABLE.

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EACH DEFENDANT SHALL BE DEFENDED BY COUNSEL OF HIS OWN CHOOSING, "SUBJECT TO DISAPPROVAL BY THE TRIBUNAL." MACARTHUR WILL APPOINT THE CHIEF COUNSEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION, WHILE ANY UNITED NATION WHICH FOUGHT JAPAN MAY APPOINT AN ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO ASSIST.

THE TRIBUNAL "WILL TAKE STRICT MEASURES TO PREVENT ANY ACTION WHICH WOULD CAUSE ANY UNREASONABLE DELAY, AND RULE OUT IRRELEVANT ISSUES AND STATEMENTS OF ANY KIND WHATSOEVER." THE TRIBUNAL ALSO IS TO DETERMINE THE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CAPACITY OF THE DEFENDANTS TO PROCEED WITH THETRIAL.

THE TRIBUNAL "WILL NOT BE BOUND BY TECHNICAL RULES OF EVIDENCE," AND "SHALL ADMIT ANY EVIDENCE WHICH IT DEEMS TO HAVE PROBATIVE VALUE."

ALTHOUGH THE FIRST TRIAL HAS BEEN SCHEDULED IN TOKYO, LATER TRIALS MAY BE HELD WHEREVER THE TRIBUNAL DECIDES.

VW/PM1248APs NN

30.24 — 425

De Gaulle Resigns French Presidency In Row Over Army

JAN 21 1946

JAN 21 1946

SIZE OF NATION'S FORCES CAUSE OF DISPUTE WITH TWO PARTIES IN CABINET

R. WILSON

Assembly Head Calls Leaders Of Group To Discuss Action

Pertinax says de Gaulle's resignation cannot be construed as a tactical move.....Page 5

Paris, Jan. 20 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle resigned tonight as interim president of France in a dispute with Left Wing Cabinet members over the size of this nation's armed forces.

The announcement was made by de Gaulle's secretary, who said the General's decision was "irrevocable."

Felix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, summoned the heads of France's major political parties to meet at noon tomorrow to decide when the Assembly would consider de Gaulle's action. The Assembly normally would reconvene Tuesday.

Predicts New De Gaulle Cabinet

One source said that "while de Gaulle's decision is described as irrevocable, it might not be that in eight days," and predicted the crisis would end "in the formation of a new de Gaulle government."

Communists and Socialists had demanded an additional 20 per cent cut in the budget for France's army.

De Gaulle, France's first elected chief of state in five years, stepped down after 48 hours of conferences with party leaders.

Third Crisis In Two Months

The 55-year-old provisional president had been scheduled to address the nation by radio tomorrow night and was expected to state his position in this third government crisis in two months.

Later, unofficial reports said he was planning to leave Paris tomorrow for an unspecified length of time and destination, and that he would not make the scheduled broadcast.

De Gaulle, France's wartime military leader, was elected interim president last November 13 by the Constituent Assembly which, in turn, had been chosen by popular vote.

Reported Nettled By Attacks

An authoritative source said de Gaulle told the Cabinet earlier in the day:

"I have had enough. I do not want to assume direction of a government in which political parties or groups do not cease to attack me."

He then strode from the turbulent meeting.

The crisis over the size of the army began on New Year's Day, but at that time was resolved in a compromise calling for an immediate five-per-cent cut in army expenditures and an automatic twenty per cent reduction if, by February 15, the Government had not reorganized the forces to operate more economically.

World Tension Alters View

The new crisis arose when de Gaulle changed his views on the compromise "because of the tension of the world situation as revealed at the London United Nations conference."

De Gaulle, who led his nation's resistance during the war against Germany by organizing a provisional government, has been described by political observers as anxious to step down from his office before the Constituent Assembly begins debate on France's new constitution, and on proposed clauses which would strip the president of his power.

[NBC quoted a BBC broadcast tonight as saying de Gaulle intended to retire from political life. The broadcast quoted de Gaulle's secretary as saying: "I am betraying no secret when I say that this letter contains General de Gaulle's resignation. His decision is irrevocable. De Gaulle definitely is retiring from politics.]

UNO Delegates Hurry Home

Georges Bidault, Foreign Minister, and member of the Popular Republican Movement party (MRP), and Vincent Auriol, Socialist Minister of State, hastened back from the London meeting of the United Nations General Assembly because of the gravity of the crisis within their Government.

The Cabinet session followed repeated newspaper attacks on national defense expenditures and on the administration of Armand Michelet, Minister of the Armies, a member of the MRP.

During the past few days several Paris newspapers have charged that billions of francs had been "camouflaged" in the budget for the army. The newspaper *Liberation* said yesterday that "if one examines the budget closely one finds this: "To the 125,000,000,000 francs (official budget figure) have been added some 30 billions under the heading 'equipment and reconstruction'."

Speculation On New Regime

The situation became tense yesterday, and some well-informed persons were considering the possibility that a Communist-Socialist Government might be formed, headed by a Radical Socialist. Edouard Herriot, prewar premier, is leader of the Radical Socialists. The Communists and Socialists, when they joined forces on the army issue the first of this month, compromised at the last moment in order to prevent de Gaulle's resignation.

Later the Communists and Socialts announced an alliance on the form of the constitution being drawn up by the Constituent Assembly, stripping most of the powers from the presidency and placing them in the hands of the legislature.

Crisis Over Charter Expected

De Gaulle has not declared publicly in detail what his ideas are on the form of the constitution, but it was believed certain that whenever the charter came up for debate in the Constituent Assembly, a new crisis would be at hand.

The Socialists, before the New Year's Day dispute, when de Gaulle threatened to resign over a proposed twenty per cent cut in army funds, had resisted Communist appeals for an alliance at the expense of the MRP, stanch de Gaulle supporters.

De Gaulle successfully rode out the serious Government crisis last November, when he threatened to resign over the Communist demand for key Cabinet posts.

KERR MAY BECOME ENVOY

LONDON, Jan. 20—(AP) The London Daily Mail said tonight it was "probable that Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr, British ambassador to Moscow, would succeed Lord Halifax as ambassador to Washington.

It has been consistently rumored that Halifax, ambassador to the United States since 1941, was anxious to return to England.

Russian Finds Progress Slow In U. S. Zone

Reporter Who Toured Area Also Doubts Germans Are Ready for Elections

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP).—The first report by one of the Russian correspondents who recently visited the American occupation zone was published here today. It criticized the progress of industrial recovery and said the Americans were holding German local elections too early.

The five-paragraph report—distributed by the Soviet news bureau and published in the Berlin "Zeitung," the organ of the city government—told of visits to industries at Munich and discussions with administrative leaders about the elections.

The Russian correspondent said Bavarian industrial and transport recovery was slowed because "much-needed coal from the Ruhr was coming in too slowly and in insufficient quantities." He added that "coal from the Soviet occupation zone now was arriving in Bavaria."

Recounting visits to railroad repair works, a locomotive plant and a tool plant at Munich, the correspondent said: "I was astonished by the large number of tool machines which were out of operation.' He added: "These works have great possibilities to boost their production."

Discussing the local elections today and next Sunday, the correspondent said: "I got the impression that military government leaders and other administrators believe the elections are being held too early and, at best they can only show a trend for the future. The influence and participation of parties in these elections is insignificant."

Five Soviet correspondents made a conducted tour of the American occupation zone under an exchange agreement which sent American and British newspaper men on tours into the Soviet zone.

GERMAN VOTE RUNS HEAVY

J. RING

Early Lead Held By Socialist, Independent Candidates

Protestant church pastors urge Germans to vote in coming elections .....Page 11

Greek general elections set for March 31.....Page 5

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 20 (AP). Socialist and independent candidates were out in front tonight in the first returns of Germany's first free elections in thirteen years which brought out nearly 80 per cent of the registered vote.

United States Military Government officials and German civic leaders emphasized, however, that the trend was not politically significant for Germany because the elections—held only in villages and towns of under 5,000 population in the farming area of Greater Hesse—were decided more on personalities than on political issues.

Extreme Parties Far Behind

Giving the Germans their first taste of democracy since Adolf Hitler assumed political control of the nation, the elections were held in 17 of 39 Kreis (counties) in traditional conservative Greater Hesse and served as a forerunner for similar elections to be held throughout most of the American zone next Sunday.

With fewer than one quarter of the votes counted, the left-of-center Social Democrats, who entered the most candidates, were well in the lead, with 31,887 votes. Independent and unsponsored candidates received 20,946 votes and the conservative Christian Democratic Union 15,178.

Parties of both extremes—Communists on the left and the Democratic bloc on the right—were far behind in the early counting.

Of the first 76,000 ballots tabulated, approximately 3,500 were ruled out because of improper marking, reflecting German inexperience in secret balloting.

The voting was for councils to govern for two years in the various towns and villages.

The Germans themselves supervised the elections with the United States Military Government adopting a "hands off" policy. Nazis were barred from voting. All reports reaching United States headquarters here said the voting was orderly.

Voters Display Patience

Col. James R. Newman, director of the military government for Greater Hesse, expressed satisfaction at the heavy vote, declaring "I think this should prove to the world that democracy has not been completely smothered by years of Nazi oppression."

In *Kreis Rheingau*, fronting the Rhine River, 87 per cent of those eligible voted. The conservative Christian Democratic party led in this heavily Catholic area with 13,668 votes, good for 112 Council seats. The Social Democrats got 6,325 votes and 42 seats, while the Communists received 506 votes and no seats.

The Germans displayed patience and good-naturedly stood in line during rush periods. The American-controlled German news agency Dana said that one possible reason for the large turnout was that "authorities from the minister-president down to the burgomasters have told the people it was their duty to vote."

Sabotage Attempts Futile

Nazis were known in several instances to have attempted to sabotage the elections by persuading qualified voters to stay away from the polls. The heavy vote showed, however, that those attempts failed in general.

Colonel Newman's headquarters estimated that more than 400,000 ballots had been marked, roughly 85 per cent of all registered voters in the area.

The population of the area which held the elections is 888,000, with more than 1,200 local *gemeinde* councils. Under the military government order banning Nazis from voting, more than 39,000 citizens were kept off the registered lists. Up until midnight not a single incident of disorder was reported to the greater Hesse military government headquarters.

PASSAU SLAYINGS BAFFLE PROBERS

JAN 21 1946 LUCE

PASSAU, Germany, Jan. 20—(AP) Baffled U. S. Army agents who literally sifted plaster debris in Passau's murder villa in a vain hunt for evidence in the slaying of three American military govern-

ment officers Jan. 7 appeared tonight to be as far from breaking the case as ever.

Scores of persons — American service men, Germans and foreign displaced persons—have been questioned from among the 55,000 inhabitants of this Bavarian border town and Danube port.

The victims were Maj. Everett S. Cofran of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Adrian L. Wessler of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Lt. Stanley Rosewater of Omaha, Neb. Cofran had assumed command of the military government here about two months ago.

Maj. Wyman Wickersham of Kansas City, who was assigned by the Regensburg military government to make a special report on the case, was preparing to end his stay here. His report was not expected to be made public.

Although the slayer started a fire to cremate his victims at approximately 4:30 a.m., and German firemen were on the scene a few minutes later, no qualified army criminal investigator arrived until more than 12 hours had elapsed.

States Air Forces in Europe numbered 450,000 men. Now it has only 29,000 men in the entire European theater, although the size of the occupational forces has been set at 70,000.

Approximately 9,000 American planes are scattered over the airfields of Europe, but many of them, although properly protected by grease, are deteriorating rapidly from disuse, it was said. Under current plans the permanent occupation forces will have about 2,700 planes to fly, including some 200 B-29's scheduled to arrive soon.

Army Doctors Seek Hearing

San Francisco, Jan. 20 (AP)—A group of army doctors and dentists on Guam notified the Associated Press in a prepaid cablegram that at a meeting Friday night they had resolved to ask Senator Johnson (D., Col.) for permission to send a representative before his Senate demobilization committee after a speaker (unidentified) said that idleness from professional duties was "causing decay, physically, mentally and morally."

The message said that the medical and dental officers were not asking for demobilization, but for "a fair rotation policy" to permit surplus doctors overseas to return to the United States.

Bigger U.S. Air Force In Europe Requested

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Prompt Replacements Essential In Making And Maintaining Peace, General Cannon Says

Wiesbaden, Germany, Jan. 20 (AP). Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of United States Air Forces in Europe, said today that his redeployment-depleted organization had been able to fulfill its duties thus far only through the "yeoman work of the few experienced men left."

"If the USAFE is to continue to perform effectively its share in making and maintaining the peace, it is most essential that replacements be received promptly," he added.

39,000 In Entire Theater

Officers at air forces headquarters said it would take at least three days to get one squadron of sixteen fighters into action and a week to get a single medium bomber squadron into effective operation due to a shortage of men to fly and service them.

When the war ended the United

UNRRA TO GIVE POLES 36 MILLIONS IN TRUCKS

WARSAW, Jan. 20—(AP) Brigadier Charles M. Drury, chief of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's mission here, said today the UNRRA planned to spend $36,000,000 for trucks this year to help Poland break a transportation bottleneck that has retarded her reconstruction.

UNRRA has been acquiring most of its trucks from American and British army surpluses.

Drury added that a $2,000,000 expenditure was contemplated for machinery needed to rebuild Polish towns and cities.

GREEK ELECTIONS SET FOR MARCH 31

150,000 Left-Wing Followers in Stadium Hear Regime Scored as 'Reactionary'

L. S. CHAISALES

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Themistokles Sophoulis has agreed with right and center party leaders to hold Greek general elections March 31, but the extreme left wing adopted a resolution today charging that the Government had not cleared the way for honest balloting.

About 150,000 left-wing followers, massed in an Athens stadium, protested that the Government had not restored order necessary for the elections and objected to "intervention of foreign reactionaries who strengthen and support corrupt Greek political factions." No country was named specifically, but left-wing spokesmen recently have decried British influence in Greece.

The resolution also said honest elections could be held only under a government that included representatives of the resistance movement. Copies were ordered sent to Regent Archbishop Damaskinos, Premier Sophoulis and the diplomatic agents of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Following the agreement of Premier Sophoulis with the right and center parties last night, Archbishop Damaskinos issued a decree fixing the election date, when a Legislature will be chosen with power to make certain limited revisions in the Constitution.

The Legislature will hold its first session May 13. It will not be empowered to make any constitutional changes affecting the form and structure of the Government, because the form of Government that Greece will eventually adopt will be decided later in a plebiscite to determine whether King George II may return to his throne.

Gen. Alexander Othonaios, only speaker during the leftist mass meeting, attacked the King and the monarchists, charging that there was "a clique surrounding the King which has exploited the people since Greece became an independent state."

General Othonaios served one day in 1933 as Premier during an abortive insurrection. During the war he declined an offer to command Greek Middle East forces.

The Athens radio said tonight that armed outlaws attacked the police station in Kalamata, in southern Peloponnesus, freeing thirty-two prisoners. The Government declared martial law in the area and reinforcements were dispatched to restore order, it was reported.

GREEK OUTLAWS ACTIVE

ATHENS, Jan. 20—(AP) The Athens Radio said tonight that armed outlaws attacked the police station in Kalamata in Southern Peloponese, freeing 32 prisoners.

The government declared martial law in the area and reinforcements were dispatched to restore order, it was reported.

Athens Newspaper Strike Ends

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (AP).—Athens newspapers resumed publication today when reporters and linotypers in this inflation-ridden capital accepted a bonus of hard-to-get suits and shoes plus a 66 per cent wage increase.

Pravda Makes a Denial

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Communist newspaper Pravda asserted today that the Russians had never forbidden American correspondents to enter Mukden and denied that Soviet representatives had ever referred to the newsmen as "enemies."

[A dispatch from Chinhsien, Manchuria, Jan. 16 quoted a spokesman for Gen. Tu Ming-ling, commander of Chinese Government forces in Manchuria, as saying that American correspondents would not be permitted to enter Mukden while Red Army troops were there because the Russians regarded the correspondents as "enemies." The dispatch said the spokesman's statement was the substance of a message sent from Mukden by the leader of a Chinese advance party.]

Pravda's "foreign observer" reviewer asserted that "Soviet representatives never and nowhere" made any statement that the American correspondents were considered enemies and added that if such a statement was reported by a correspondent he "must first of all turn to the Chinese general, Tu Ming-ling, and his staff."

Public Works Chief Out

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 20 (AP)—The number of vacancies in the Egyptian Cabinet was increased to four today with the resignation of Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha, Minister of Public Works, because of a heart ailment.

Ibn Saud Hears Liberation Plea

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 20 (AP).—A delegation of the North African Committee of Liberation saw King Ibn Saudi of Arabia here today and asked him to help obtain independence for French North Africa. The king was visiting this seaport. His reply was not disclosed.

New Violence Is Reported on Palestine Shore

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Coast Guard Station Called the Target of Terrorist Attack; Ten Casualties

JERUSALEM, Jan. 20 (AP).—Terrorist violence caused at least ten casualties in the Palestine coastal area, it was reported tonight. The outbreak, an attack on the Givat Olga Coast Guard station, between Tel Aviv and Haifa, followed bombings yesterday at Jerusalem. Part of a Coast Guard tower was reported destroyed by an explosion. The report could not be confirmed officially.

Givat Olga, sixty miles northwest of Jerusalem, was among the Coast Guard stations north of Tel Aviv attacked Nov. 24 after the capture of the Greek steamship Demetrios with 200 illegal immigrants on board.

At Jerusalem strong military and police parties enforced a curfew tonight and combed the city, now quiet, in a search for hidden arms stores and for persons suspected of participating in last night's bombing and gun fighting here.

A government communique described the disorders, in which two persons were killed and a third was seriously wounded, as an attempt by terrorists to wreck studios of the Palestine Broadcasting Service. The attempt started, the communique said, when armed Jews placed explosives in an electric power substation near the studios.

Declaring that the substation was slightly damaged and several land lines to the radio station's transmitter in suburban Ramallah were severed, the communique credited prompt police and military action with averting the demolition of the substation and the studios.

Forced off the air for a time by the powerhouse explosion, the radio station used emergency power and resumed broadcasting this morning with an official announcement of the disorders which was read in all three languages of Palestine-English, Arabic and Hebrew. Regular broadcasts, however, still were canceled.

The dead were a British Army officer and an armed Jew, whose body was found in a taxicab at the Hadassah Hospital. A British policeman was seriously wounded.

Patrols this morning uncovered considerable quantities of firearms, bombs, explosives, ammunition and other material, the communique said.

POLITICAL MOVES AID IRAN REGIME

J. GOODWIN

TEHERAN, Iran, Jan. 20—(AP) The government of Premier Ibrahim Hakimi, described by its opposition as "tottering" for the past three months, appeared tonight to have been materially strengthened by parliamentary political maneuvering which observers said guaranteed Hakimi at least another 30 days as head of troubled Iran.

Key move in the strategy in Iran's parliament was a motion of censure against Hakimi by one of his own supporters. The Iran constitution sets a legal limit of 30 days to answer such a motion.

The move followed withdrawal yesterday of a similar motion made months ago by Opposition Deputy Teherantchi, who demanded Hakimi's resignation. Teherantchi supporters said Hakimi had agreed to resign if the motion were withdrawn.

In a speech yesterday Hakimi told parliament the Iranian problem had been sent to the United Nations Assembly and volunteered to resign "any moment the Majlis (parliament) wishes."

Meanwhile, Iran's ministry of foreign affairs denied reports printed in Russian language newspapers here today that "Bakh Tiari tribesmen were fighting in Southern Pelina (Pepina)."

RUBBER FROM CHINA FLOWS STEADILY TO U.S.

SAIGON, Jan. 20—(AP) Natural rubber is now flowing in a steady stream to the United States from China, purchasing agents of the Reconstruction Finance corporation disclosed today.

The Liberty ship Red Rover is at sea with 7,702 tons, the agents said, and the Liberty ship Mary Ann Livermore is scheduled to sail tomorrow with 8,000 tons. The Liberty ship Floyd Spencer in harbor is waiting the loading of at least 7,000 tons.

CHINESE RED SEES AN END OF CLASHES

Chou En-lai Says Government Secretly Ordered Fighting— Russians Free Fliers

J. MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 20 (AP)—Gen. Chou En-lai, the Communists' truce negotiator, said today that shooting was dying down throughout China seven days after both sides had issued their cease-firing orders. General Chou said in an interview that he would invite General Marshall, United States Presidential envoy, to meet Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, at Yenan.

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General Marshall, who brought the Communist and Government negotiators together and arranged for the truce, now is in Shanghai.

While General Chou said the clashes were ebbing, he charged once more that the Government was responsible for the fighting that ran on beyond the Jan. 13 deadline for a cessation of hostilities. He alleged that the Communists had unearthed secret orders issued by the National Military Council instructing Government troops to keep on fighting through Jan. 15 to take strategic cities and towns near which they were poised. There was no immediate Government reply to the allegation, but previously spokesmen denied similar accusations and charged that the Communists themselves had been the aggressors.

General Chou said the fighting had been diminishing since Jan. 15, but that since the cease-fire order the Government had taken over nine cities and towns in North

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China. He proposed that each side withdraw to lines held Jan. 13, with truce teams to verify the positions by questioning local inhabitants.

General Chou said the Communists would be willing to abide by decisions of the Peiping Executive Headquarters, whence truce teams now are being dispatched to trouble zones.

ARRIVES AT PEIPING

PEIPING, Jan. 20 — (AP) Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived here by plane today en route to Changchun, Manchuria, with 30,000 boxes of candy to give to Russian occupation troops to sweeten Chinese-Soviet relations.

U.S. Planes Help China

Peiping, Jan. 20 (AP)—A hastily assembled group of United States Army and Marine transport planes was functioning smoothly today taking Chinese truce-inspection teams and equipment to various trouble spots.

RUSSIANS HOLD YANK FLYERS 7 DAYS IN JEHOL

S. DAVIS

4 On Chinese Armistice Mission Wined, Dined But Not Confined

Peiping, Jan. 20 (AP)—Four American airmen returned to Peiping today after being detained for seven days at Chihfeng, in Jehol, province, by Russian troops.

The flyers, who were on a mission for the Chinese Armistice Commission to determine the condition of the Chihfeng airfield, said they were wined and dined and were not confined, but were not permitted to leave until Russian authorities in Changchun, capital of Manchuria, sent word to the Russians at Chihfeng.

Russians Not Notified

The flight in a C-47 transport had been made without prior notice to the Russians, who were reported authoritatively to have about 4,000 men at Chihfeng.

[This was the first news that Russian forces still were in Jehol, northern province over which the Chinese Government and Chinese Communists have contended bitterly.]

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With advance notice to the Russians, another plane went to Chihfeng Thursday, deposited an armistice inspection team headed by Col. Raymond R. Tourtiliot, and returned to Peiping Friday without difficulty.

The reconnaissance plane which was detained by the Russians on the grounds that its flight was unauthorized, was piloted by First Lieutenant Estele I. Sims, of Denver. Others of the crew were First Lieutenant Glenn V. Van Zee, of Des Moines, Iowa, co-pilot; Sergt. Robert B. Reed, radioman, and Sergt. Myroslav S. Polischuk, crew chief.

Vodka For Breakfast

"We had vodka for breakfast," said Polischuk, who is from Brooklyn, "and spent most of our time playing cards with a Russian major who was the garrison commander and a Russian captain. We looked around the town once but it was so cold it was a pretty stiff jolt for us."

The crew chief said the Russians put guards around the plane as soon as it landed and refused to permit a takeoff because they had not known of the flight. Lieutenant Sims said he and the crew offered their pistols to the Russians but were told to keep them.

Chihfeng is a strategic station in the railway the Japanese built between Mukden, Manchuria, and Kalgan, Chahar.

HIGH DECORATIONS GIVEN MARINE COMMANDER

TIENTSIN, Jan. 20—(AP) Maj. Gen. DeWitt Peck, commander of the First Marine division, was given high Chinese and American decorations today for his part in the repatriation of Japanese and assistance given Chinese in this theater.

The Chinese government awarded him the Grand Cordon of Yun Hui (Cloud Banner, Second Class).

The Third Amphibious corps commander, Maj. Gen. Keller E. Rockey, pinned an Oak Leaf Cluster on Peck in lieu of a second Legion of Merit awarded Peck by the theater commander, Army Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer.

U.S. Studies Riots In Korea; Clashes Kill Two, Hurt Many

R. MYERS

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 20 (AP)—American military authorities began an investigation today of rioting between Korean Leftists and Rightists which in a tumultuous day and night left two Koreans dead and many injured.

Lieut. Col. Walter Stone, of Berkeley, Cal., head of Seoul civil police, said the trouble started Friday night with the wounding of a Rightist student league leader shortly after he had denounced the Communists at a mass meeting called to protest the projected Allied trusteeship.

March On Leftist Newspaper

Stone said the Rightists blamed Leftists in general and the Communists in particular for the Moscow Big Three decision for a five-year trusteeship in Korea which is being mapped out in Seoul now by a joint American-Russian commission.

As the meeting adjourned and the students prepared to form a parade, the speaker was shot, Stone said, and fighting broke out.

One student league group then marched on offices of the Leftist newspaper, *Inmin Bo*, and wrecked them while another attacked the Peoples party headquarters. The Peoples party and the Communists support a so-called peoples' republic for Korea.

Several Hurt In Street Melee

Later, Stone said, Rightist student marchers collided with the Communists in a street melee in which several were injured.

Morea's civil police then stepped in, raiding the Leftist "youth's preparatory army" headquarters during which two Koreans were killed. They followed this up with a raid on a Rightist "army" headquarters and made several arrests.

The Rightists charged that Pak Heung Young, general secretary of the Korean Communists, had told an interviewer he favored a strictly Russian trusteeship and hoped that Korea would become a republic in the Soviet Union.

Pak promptly issued a statement declaring that he had been misquoted, but the parties on the Right used it as a rallying point against the Communists.

394 Japanese Plants Seized As Reparations

N. SPENCER

Most Are Plane Factories; MacArthur Acts to Stop Removal of Machinery

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (Monday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur today took over 394 Japanese aircraft plants, Army and Navy arsenals and war laboratories in a intact for probable shipment as reparations to the nations Japan once set out to conquer.

Disclosing that the Japanese had been permitting equipment valued at millions of dollars to deteriorate and, in some instances, had removed machinery from plants, the supreme Allied commander directed the Japanese government to reverse removals forthwith and place guards around the buildings to assure adequate maintenance.

Affected by the order were 265 aircraft and parts plants which the Allied Reparations Commission, headed by Edwin Pauley, had listed as "first priority material" for removal to other nations. Forty-seven of them were owned by the once-great Nakajima Aircraft Company, nineteen each by the Mitsubishi and Aichi companies, fifteen by the Kawasaki company and nine by the Hitachi company.

Also ordered taken over were naval arsenals at the once-great naval bases at Yokosuka, Yokohama, Sasebo, Kure, Kanoya and Sagami and other arsenals at Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kokura.

MacArthur also ordered the cancellation of any permits previously granted any of the installations for conversion to peace-time production unless the installations were "immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy."

The commander of the 5th Fleet, Vice-Admiral Frederick Sherman, was charged with custody of three installations at the Yokosuka naval base. All the others were given into the custody of the 6th Army.

Commanders were told to consider the "probability that these plants will be taken as reparations and consequently should not be allowed to acquire importance in the Japanese economy."

"If in your opinion," the directive said, "any converted plant is not immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy you will cancel authorization for its conversion."

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Returned Jap War Prisoners Complain They Are Ignored

D. HENNESY

TOKYO, Jan. 20 — (AP) Japanese soldiers who have returned home from American prison camps are now complaining that, far from the scorn they expected of their countrymen for being captured, they are being almost totally ignored.

These men are the "living dead" who were listed during the war by the imperial army as having died gloriously for the emperor. Having submitted to capture instead, they had thought it was impossible for them to come home and face the anticipated hatred of their people.

Many slunk home under cover of darkness, and only days later did they dare to emerge and face their friends and neighbors.

Public Ignored Them

Then, according to a new Japanese demobilization ministry poll just released, they discovered that they were not even objects of curiosity. Most of them told the pollers that the public was treating them indifferently, and that they didn't like it because they had come to feel they were entitled to special consideration because of their sacrifices.

The former prisoners, who have been brought from the Philippines, Saipan, Guadalcanal and other points, also said they had been pleasantly surprised at the treatment accorded them by the Americans, for they had been led to believe that torture and hard labor awaited them once they were captured.

They also said that as prisoners they had been stunned to see the superiority of American equipment and operations, which made their own look "pitiful" by comparison.

got along well with the people in Japan.

Pvt. William E. Rourke, 255 Wood avenue, Bridgeport, Conn., said, "he was a likeable guy and a good Joe. Everybody in the battery liked him. He got along with the Japanese better than anybody in the battery."

Others spoke highly of the Jersey soldier.

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"We used him as a pusher in cases where we were working with the Japanese because he got on so well with them," I was told by Capt. G. B. Welsh, Jr., of New Orleans, who was Hicswa's superior.

Will Be Witness

Welsh will serve as a witness when the case comes up for review. A court martial convicted Hicswa of murdering the two Japanese in a park here Nov. 24.

Brig. Gen. James T. Loome, commander of the 98th division artillery, said that "we painstakingly and exhaustively investigated the case before the charges were prepared."

Loome added that at first his headquarters was reluctant to associate the stabbings with an American soldier.

The two Japanese men were killed shortly before Hicawa was to have left for a furlough in the United States after reenlisting. Hicswa did not testify during the four-day trial.

Witnesses testified that he and two soldier companions had been drinking heavily and were strolling in the park when Hicswa spied two Japanese and shouted, "Let's get 'em."

The testimony also showed that the Japanese fled; that one was overtaken and stabbed a score of times with a bayonet, and that a little later the other suffered a similar fate.

Hicswa and his companions, whose names were not disclosed, returned to their base, awaiting processing for shipment home. It was there that investigators arrested him.

Character Efficient

Discussing Hicswa today with this reporter, Capt. Welsh said, "He never gave us a bit of trouble except for twe minor violations. He was a hard worker; his character and efficiency were excellent."

Captain Welsh referred to a letter Hicswa wrote his battery mates after his sentencing.

"Goodbye fellows," Welsh quoted from the letter. "I guess you've heard that I am going to be shot. Well, that's the Army for you. I'm sorry it had to end this way. Best of luck.—Joe."

Army records show that Hicswa is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hicswa, 63 Lester street, Wallington, N. J., that he attended high school for a year and a half and quit to work in a leather factory in nearby Lodi. He served apprenticeships as a machinist and a baker before his induction in 1943.

At the time of his arrest, two days after his reenlistment in the Army, he was a telephone operator at battery headquarters.

Nara park, where the slayings took place, is one of the ancient Japanese cultural cities with many temples still undamaged by the war. The park contains the world's largest statue of the buddah. It is 63 feet high.

Bridgeporter in Japan Speaks For G. I. Doomed as Jap Slayer

By ROY ROBERTS

NARA, Japan, Jan. 20—(AP) Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, sentenced to die before a firing squad for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese, was pictured today by a Bridgeport soldier, one of his battery mates, as a likeable soldier who

Australian Unions End Schreiber Blacklisting

Ex-Chauffeur of Aid to Duke of Gloucester Regains Job

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Canberra Trades and Labor Council lifted today its ban against Brigadier Derek Schreiber, chief of staff to the Duke of Gloucester, Governor General of Austria, assuring the restoration of normal services and deliveries

to Schreiber's household. The council acted after Schreiber's former chauffeur, ex-Corporal E. C. Fields, was assured of reinstatement as barman at the Kingston ....

In placing the ban against Schreiber last week, the council contended that Fields was fired from the hotel because of what the unionists described as the brigadier's "infulence." Schreiber denied the charges.

U. S. SCIENTISTS REACH AUCKLAND ON TOUR

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 20.—(AP) Eighteen American scientists who left Dayton, Ohio, a month ago arrived here today on a tour of Pacific bases.

The group, representing major laboratories under direction of the U. S. Army Air Forces and Signal Corps, is especially studying, among other things, the effects of tropical conditions on military materials.

After a short stay here, the scientists plan to go on to Australia, New Guinea, the Philippines, Saipan and other American wartime bases.

American Air General Found Shot To Death In Philippines

Manila, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Army Public Relations Office reported today that Brig. Gen. Harold L. Mace, 38-year-old air force officer, was found shot to death early today in his room at the Admiral Apartments.

An army service pistol was clenched in his left hand. A bullet from it has been fired through his mouth, public relations reported.

Mace, a resident of Jacksonville, Fla., was said to have been in poor health for some time.

Born In Florida In 1907

The houseboy found the body on the floor. No one had heard a shot, but death apparently had occurred about 9.30 P.M. Saturday.

General Mace was born at Lake Helen, Fla., October 10, 1907.

He was appointed a flying cadet in 1928, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Regular Army in January, 1930, rising to captain in 1940. Temporary wartime promotions made him a brigadier general in the Air Forces November 21, 1944.

He served first at Maxwell Field, Ala., and Fort Benning, Ga., then spent two years in the Philippines beginning in 1936.

Received Legion Of Merit

After that his assignments were principally to air force training duties through the early part of the war. After a tour at Randolph Field, Texas, he became director of training at the Coffeyville (Kan.) flying school in June, 1942. He took a similar post at Goodfellow Field, Texas, in November that year. A year later he became base commander at the Lake Charles (La.) airbase.

In December, 1944, he became commander of the 98th Bombardment Wing of the 9th Air Force in Europe. In May, 1945, he was assigned to the 7th Air Force in the Pacific.

He was awarded the Air Medal in March, 1944, the Distinguished Flying Cross in August that year, and the Legion of Merit in September, 1945. He held command pilot and observer ratings.

Prosecution Completes Its Case Against Homma

MANILA, Monday, Jan. 21—(AP) The prosecution today rested its case against Japanese Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, Death March commander, after an eyewitness to the fall of Bataan testified that the number of vehicles available made the man-killing trek unnecessary.

The witness, Maj. Achilles Tisdale, an aide to Maj. Gen. E. P. King, Jr., Bataan commander at the time of surrender, said the Americans retained sufficient vehicles to have transported all prisoners to any designated camp.

The Japanese major general arranging surrender details with General King, however, refused to discuss treatment of prisoners, Tisdale testified. The only statement made, he added, was the Japanese interpreter's:

"We are not barbarians."

The infamous Death March followed soon afterward.

15 ARMY, TWO NAVY MEN SURVIVE AIR CRASH

HONOLULU, Jan. 20—(AP) The army today listed 15 army athletes and two hitchhiking navy men as survivors of a transport plane crash near Majuro atoll in the Marshall islands last Sunday. Twelve others are listed as missing and presumed lost.

The survivors, who arrived here late yesterday, said their training as swimmers saved many of their number. They had to swim two miles to shore despite injuries. Five were litter cases when they arrived here.

The soldiers were en route here to participate in the army Olympic championships.

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Plane Brings Stricken Infant from Australia to U. S. for Operation

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HONOLULU, Jan. 20—(AP) Two-month-old Cherylene Robison and her mother arrived in an Army transport plane last night on the semi-final lap of a flight for life one-fourth the way around the globe.

A navy plane will leave this afternoon for San Francisco with Mrs. Rona Robison and her stricken infant, who will undergo a delicate cranial operation in an attempt to stave off death.

Robert J. Robison, recently discharged sailor from Virgil, Kans., the father of the Australian-born child, was en route from Kansas to San Francisco to meet his wife when she arrives at Oakland naval auxiliary air station early tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Robison was met at Hickam field here by her husband's youngest brother, Sgt. Dean Robison who said he did not know of the baby's illness until he read it in a Honolulu paper yesterday.

"Cherylene stood the trip very well," Mrs. Robison told reporters as she stepped from the C-54 Skymaster. "She doesn't look like she is not a well baby."

A fontanelle, or infantile opening between the bones of the child's skull, failed to close naturally and doctors at the University of California hospital will attempt an operation.

"I'm going to San Francisco because the naval doctor in Australia told me it was the best thing to do," Mrs. Robison said. "I would be happy about going to America if it was not for Cherylene's sickness."

Robison, who has never seen his baby, met his wife, an Australian girl, in 1943, while he was stationed in Australia.

Mrs. Robison said she had intended to move to Kansas as soon as possible, not knowing it would be brought about so quickly by the rare malady of her child.

The army's transport command flew the 25-year-old mother and her child the first 4,900 miles and the Navy will take over for the final 2,000-mile lap.

The pilot of the plane from Perth, Australia, was Capt. Claude S. Haigler, El Paso, Tex., who made the trip in three days elapsed time.

Mrs. Robison was offered a special plane for the flight from Honolulu to the mainland, but said she thought her daughter needed last night's rest."

ALMOST 1,300 PLANTS IN 29 STATES AFFECTED WITH 750,000 MADE IDLE

Both Sides Apparently Expecting Long Deadlock

Nearly 20,000 Baltimore steelworkers join strike.....*Page 20*

Kaiser acceptance of wage compromise affects less than 1 per cent of steel production..*Page 2*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 (*Monday*) (AP)—A crippling strike closed down virtually the entire steel industry today.

The CIO steelworkers heeded their union's call for the mass walkout from coast to coast to back up wage increase demands. The union said the idle would total 750,000.

The strike beginning one minute after midnight was a grim new round in the postwar money battle between business and labor. It forced the closing of fabricating works, ore mines and aluminum plants as well as steel-producing works.

Pickets Outside Plants

Pickets took their places outside the struck plants. Some picketing had started hours before the deadline, which came when the clocks in each community read 12:01 A.M. Angry pickets protested use of airplanes to ferry supplies over their picket lines into Bethlehem Steel's plant at Lackawanna, N.Y.

Neither Philip Murray, union chief who came to Pittsburgh Sunday to direct the strike personally, nor other steelworker leaders were at the union's headquarters here at the time the strike order went into effect. A member of Murray's office staff said:

"There's nothing to add to Mr. Murray's statement made in Washington ordering the strike into effect at this time."

No Reports On Disorder

All United States Steel Corporation's steel plants in the Pittsburgh area were picketed beginning at 45 minutes before midnight. A corporation spokesman said groups varying from twenty to 100 covered all gates of the plants.

Special police details watched pickets which established their lines at 11 P.M. Sunday night outside the American Locomotive Company plant at Schenectady, N.Y., where 8,000 walked out.

There were no reports of any disorders as the strike got under way.

Pickets Form In Ohio

Pickets also formed outside Republic Steel Corporation's plants at Cleveland, Youngstown, Massillon and Canton, Ohio.

The strike, threatening the nation's postwar productive effort, climaxed months of fruitless negotiations in which President Truman had recently tried without avail to act as peacemaker.

The union's 21-man negotiation committee for the United States Steel Corporation, which announced all its operations had closed down hours ahead of the midnight deadline, arranged to meet with Murray Monday morning.

Both sides dug in for what they apparently expected will be a long deadlock. Almost 1,300 plants in 29 states were affected by the union strike call but workers stayed on temporarily in a thirtieth Minnesota with its big iron-ore mines, because of a State law requiring a waiting period.

Little Activity At Mills

Normally bustling steel mills in the Pittsburgh area, from which comes approximately a quarter of the nation's steel ingot production, cooled and ground to a stop. There was little activity at any except for skeleton crews of maintenance workers allowed to keep equipment in order.

Never before has there been a strike involving so many workers or such far-reaching effects. The closest one in size was the mass walkout of 450,000 coal miners in 1919. The biggest prior steel strike involved 365,000 men in 1919 in a dispute over union recognition and shorter hours.

The strike came at a time when steel, lifeblood of American industry, was needed for scarce civilian goods, automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators and a variety of other articles.

Almost immediate effects were expected to be felt by some railroads, which carry the iron and coal to make the steel as well as the finished products, by the scrap industry, which collects discarded metal for reuse, and by scores of other types of business closely dependent on a steady steel output.

Steel producers had slowed down operations for an earlier strike deadline a week ago, postponed until tonight by Murray at the request of President Truman. During the week some production was restored only to be curtailed again when the White House conferences at Washington failed.

Murray had originally asked $2 a day pay hike, or 25 cents an hour.

He said it was needed to keep workers' pay envelopes filled to the same amount as during the war when they worked longer hours.

Short Steel Supply Estimate

Speaking for the industry, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, said the companies could not afford to pay anything near $2 a day and that, further, OPA ceilings for steel products are too low, even without increasing wages, for the industry to operate profitably.

During the negotiations Murray reduced his demands from 25 cents to 19½ cents an hour, the figure recommended by the Washington fact-finding commission as a compromise in the two-month General Motors strike. Fairless was willing to go only as high as 15 cents.

President Truman asked both sides to accept 18½ cents. Murray agreed but Fairless refused so the two sides were only 3½ cents apart from the union's 18½ cents and the industry's 15. The Government reportedly had figured on allowing steel prices to rise about $4 a ton.

Kaiser Plant To Produce

An estimate of the short steel supply situation came from John L. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association at Detroit. He said "nobody has more than a 30-day supply of steel on hand and some have a lot less."

Production was slated to continue at only a few plants. One was Henry J. Kaiser's plant at Fontana, Cal. He signed a contract with Murray at the 18½-cent increase figures proposed by Truman.

Normal operations were expected, too, at the plants of the Weirton Steel Company, employing 10,000 men who belong to the separate Weirton Independent Union.

At Harrisburg, Pa., a CIO district official, George Medrick, disclosed that five central Pennsylvania fabricating companies had signed, like Kaiser, at the 18½-cent figure "or better," retroactive to January 1.

Dark Outlook For Factories

At the same time, Medrick said negotiations with two other firms had failed. The companies, Medrick said had signed contracts were the Alloy-Rods Company at York, and four at Reading, the Columbian Cutlery Company, Reading Hard-

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ware Corporation, Beryllium Corporation of Pennsylvania, and Dick Brothers Company, Inc.

John D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, forecast in Washington that a big share of the nation's factories will have to shut down or at least curtail operations if a steel strike lasts as long as two weeks. Some may close before using up steel inventories in order to have some on hand to start operations again at such time as steel mills would start rolling agin.

Pivotal Steel State

Pennsylvania, the pivotal steel State with almost one third of the nation's ingot capacity, has nearly 300,000 workers in the stalled industry. The greater part of these are in the Pittsburgh area, where the strike got off to a head start with a stoppage by 18,000 workers at two Jones & Laughlin Corporation steel mills Friday and Saturday. Picketing was orderly. If the strike lasts long enough, it probably will affect the soft-coal industry, particularly the "captive" mines which supply metallurgical fuel to large steel companies.

Shortly before the strike deadline, pickets appeared at the Homestead (Pa.) and Clairton (Pa.) works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, and at the Bethlehem (Pa.) plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Bethlehem, an estimated 2,000 steel workers gave ruosing approval to the "jump-the-gun" proposal and marched to the picket lines in a snowstorm.

PACKING PLANTS MAY BE SEIZED

Possibility of Government Action Rises in Administration Circles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (AP) The possibility of government seizures in the strike-hit meat packing industry within 24 to 48 hours was raised in high administration quarters tonight.

An influential official, who declined to permit his name to be used, told a reporter that he saw little hope of avoiding this action.

The question of a seizure, he said, would be discussed in high level conferences again tomorrow. He said he was inclined to recommend such a step at once. More than a quarter million A.F.L. and C.I.O. workers are off the job.

At the same time, the official said, seizure of the steel industry was not seriously considered as yet although he did not know whether the picture would remain the same if the C.I.O. United Steel Workers were out a week from now. A walkout of 750,000 in 29 states began this weekend.

President Truman is known to oppose seizures in labor disputes except as a last resort, this source said, and his is the final word.

With the meat strike presenting an emergency felt immediately in millions of American homes the five-day-old walkout requires drastic action at once, in this official's views.

A government fact-finding board will open public hearings Tuesday in Chicago in the packing industry's wage dispute involving a total of 263,000 workers. Across the nation news dispatches told of dwindling meat supplies.

TRANSIT TIEUP DECISION TODAY

New Yorkers Face Possible Transportation Strike

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Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—The possibility of Government seizures in the strike-hit meat-packing industry within 24 to 48 hours was raised in high Administration quarters tonight. An influential official said he saw little hope of avoiding seizures. The question, he said, would be discussed in high-level conferences again tomorrow.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 20 (AP)—A spokesman announced tonight that A. W. Robertson, president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, had accepted the invitation of Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach to meet in Washington Tuesday at a mediation conference on the strike of CIO-electric workers.

New York, Jan. 20 (AP)—More than 3,500,000 New Yorkers who ride to work—nearly half the city's population — were confronted tonight with the uncomfortable thought of a threatened tieup of the city's transportation system.

Such a move, if successful, would be the greatest mass inconvenience ever to hit the day-by-day routine of the nation's greatest city. The average New Yorker is almost entirely dependent upon the city's transit system to get him to and from his job.

Decision Due Today

Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union (CIO), said a strike date for 32,000 workers who operate the municipally owned subways, streetcars, elevated trains and busses, would be set tomorrow night unless the Board of Transportation accedes to union demands for a referendum on a proposed sale of power plants.

Whether such a strike actually would tie up the entire transportation system was a matter of conjecture, but it was generally conceded that it would shut down most lines.

Union officials have given no hint as to when the strike would start, if it is called. However, they have said the public would be given ample time to arrange to meet the inconvenience.

There never has been a complete tieup of the city's transportation facilities. The last major walkout of transit workers was in 1926, when employés of IRT, one of the three subway lines, struck.

The Greater New York CIO council, central body for 300 local CIO unions claiming 600,000 members, has pledged to support the transport workers. It scheduled a meeting for tomorrow to decide what form of support it would give.

Quill's major demand is that the Board of Transportation submit to a referendum a proposal to sell the three city-owned plants that supply most of the electricity for the transit lines.

Cost Called Prohibitive

The board is considering selling the plants to Consolidated Edison, major utility firm in the metropolitan area, because, it claims, the cost of modernizing the plants is prohibitive.

The board said, however, no final decision had been reached and it also was considering three alternatives which would cost between $15,000,000 and $104,000,000 to rehabilitate and enlarge the plants. It says no referendum is necessary to sell them.

Quill's contention is that sale of the plants would give Consolidated Edison a monopoly to supply power to the city and that it would cost at least $5,000,000 a year more to buy the power than it would to rebuild the plants. He doesn't object to the sale if the voters approve.

$2-A-Day Increase Sought

Tied in with the power plant demand is a request for a $2-a-day wage increase and what Quill terms an "up-to-date" union contract that would include a union shop.

The TWU has not had a union shop among transit workers since the IRT and BMT subway systems were taken over by the city in 1940. The third subway line is the Independent system.

Quill never has disclosed how many of the 32,000 transit workers belong to his union. All the workers are under civil service and union membership is voluntary. Several independent unions also claim some of the transit workers.

Workers Off Jobs Total 1,575,000

Chicago, *Monday*, Jan. 21 (AP)—The approximate number of workers off their jobs in the nation's major industries this morning as the steel strike went into full effect:

Steel	750,000
Meat industry	263,000
Electrical	220,000
Automotive	205,000
Transportation	50,000
Communications	7,000
Miscellaneous	80,000
Total	1,575,000

Other scheduled to quit their jobs today were:

Farm equipment	30,000
Utah metal workers	5,000
Total	35,000

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Truman May Renew Support Of Bills Stalled in Congress

President to Deliver Annual Message, Budget Proposal Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) President Truman will face stiff bi-partisan opposition if he renews in his annual message to Congress tomorrow some of the domestic legislative proposals he has made in the last few months.

There also is a Republican fight brewing against at least two of three major appointments the White House announced Friday, with some indications of Democratic dissatisfaction too.

Two Appointments Criticized

Senator Tobey (R-NH) said he will ask the Banking committee to hold public hearings on Mr. Truman's nomination of George E. Allen, former Democratic National committee official, as a director of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Tobey told a reporter that as far as he can see Allen has "no special qualifications for the job." The New Hampshire senator added he will ask the Naval Affairs commitee, of which he is a member, to inquire publicly into the President's choice of Edwin Pauley, another Democratic National committee official, as Undersecretary of the Navy.

Some southern Democrats who had urged the appointment of Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Virginia governor, to this post indicated dissatisfaction at Pauley's selection.

Delivers Message Today

Congressional interest will center tomorrow on Mr. Truman's 25,000-word combined message on the state of the union and the budget.

Any budget cuts he may recommend will be welcomed by a Congress conscious of the approaching off-year elections, but if the President follows through on some of his previous proposals he will find trouble with members of his own party as well as the Republicans.

Most legislators think, for instance, that Mr. Truman will have to ask again for the establishment of a permanent fair employment practices commission to police industry against racial discriminations.

Southern Democrats already have demonstrated their last-ditch opposition to that measure by a filibuster that will find the Senate still arguing tomorrow about its journal of proceedings for last Thursday.

Democratic leaders are known to be growing restive about this tieup in the Senate, but Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority chieftain, told a reporter he sees no break in sight.

If Mr. Truman asks again for legislation to set up fact-finding boards to attempt settlement of labor—management disputes which are tying up a large sector of the country's industry, he will encounter both Democratic and Republican opposition. A majority of the House Labor committee indicated in a survey yesterday that they expected the committee to bring out legislation this week, embodying the principle but applying modifications.

Even such influential Administration supporters as Barkley have failed thus far to work up an enthusiasm for that proposal.

President Truman has called for universal military training legislation. Congress is split wide open on this question, which cuts sharply across party lines.

A renewed plea for retention of the U. S. Employment Service under Federal control likewise would find congressmen divided, irrespective of party. The Senate voted once to turn the service back to the states, with such usual White House supporters as Senator's Lucas (D-Ill) and Briggs (D-Mo), bucking the President's wishes on that test.

An OPA extension plea also would bring tough opposition. Republicans have been talking about killing the OPA and turning some of its authority over to other agencies. Many Southern Democrats generally will vote against any extension if attempts are made to put a ceiling on cotton prices.

KIMMEL FACING PROBE QUERIES ON SHOOTING ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — (AP) Rep. Gearhart (R.-Calif.) of the Pearl Harbor investigating committee raised the question today of whether pre-war "shooting orders" in the Atlantic did not apply in the Pacific too.

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Gearhart told reporters he would try to clear up that point tomorrow, when Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel returns to the witness stand for his sixth straight day of testimony.

Kimmel was the 1941 commander in chief of the Pacific fleet. He has testified he was told by Washington officials that "shooting orders" did not apply to his area in 1941. He himself, he said, directed the depth-bombing of suspicious submarines in Hawaiian waters in November of that year.

Gearhart based his question on the anti-Comintern agreement of Rome, Berlin and Tokyo of Nov. 28, 1940. He said:

"First, it would appear from that document that Japan was obligated to go to the aid of Germany as soon as we began firing upon her ships.

"Then, in the light of information from intercepted Japanese messages, we learned that Japan assured Germany that it regarded U. S. requests that she withdraw from the pact as an insult.

"Taken together, these raise the question of whether shooting orders in the Atlantic did not constitute shooting orders in the Pacific."

Gearhart waited over the weekend—as he said he had been waiting for many weeks — for photographed copies of intercepted Japanese messages of Dec. 6, 1941.

He said some of these, shown in printed form to have been translated after the attack of Dec. 7, 1941, pointed definitely to oncoming war. He said he wanted to inspect photographs of the originals to study the original markings on them as to time of translation, etc.

Senator Brewster (R.-Me.) must first finish his questioning of Kimmel, before Gearhart gets his turn.

Brewster laughlingly turned aside a reporter's query as to whether he would want to call Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as a witness.

Clipping Quoted

The question was prompted by a reference the Senator made to the wife of the late President yesterday. He read a New York Times clipping dated Oct. 8, 1944 which quoted her as saying that those at the White House had been "expecting something of the sort for a long time" when news of the Pearl Harbor attack reached Washington.

Hanging fire over the weekend was a line of questioning Brewster brought up in connection with a reference in Kimmel's prepared statement to Admiral R. K. Turner, 1941 chief of navy war plans.

This quoted Turner as having testified in a previous investigation:

"It was felt in the Navy department, that there might be a possibility of war with Japan without the involvement of Germany, but at some length and over a considerable period this matter was discussed and it was determined that in such a case the United States would, if possible, initiate efforts to bring Germany into the war against us in order that we would be enabled to give strong support to the United Kingdom in Europe."

Brewster showed interest in the idea of efforts "to bring Germany into the war against us." Kimmel could not recall dates in connection with this paragraph, and Brewster and Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) asked that the dates be supplied as soon as possible.

SENATORS SHY AT PROBE INTO CLARK ACTION

But Rankin Backs Demand For Investigation Of Rapido Crossing

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—Reachable senators generally cocked a wary eye today at a 36th Division resolution calling for an investigation of the costly Rapido River crossing two years ago, but at least one House member was all for it.

"That horrible disaster must be thoroughly investigated," said Representative Rankin (D., Miss.), "even if it has to be done by the Committee on Un-American Activities."

Rankin is a member of that committee as well as chairman of the committee on World War veteran's legislation.

Futility Of Probes Noted

On the other hand, Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), of the Senate Military Committee, said the veterans who adopted the resolution at a reunion in Brownwood, Texas, yesterday "were probably worked up."

"We have spent months on an utterly futile investigation of what happened at Pearl Harbor, trying to look into the past," O'Mahoney said. "What this country needs is a look into the future."

The resolution adopted by members of the 36th Division Association said almost 2,900 casualties were suffered by the unit in two crossings of the heavily defended Italian stream on January 20 and 21, 1944.

Clark Called "Inefficient"

It called on Congress to investigate and "take the necessary steps to correct a military system that will permit an inefficient and inexperienced officer, such as Gen. Mark W. Clark, in a high command to destroy the young manhood of this country, and to prevent future soldiers being sacrificed wastefully and uselessly."

A War Department spokesman promptly defended the operation as a diversionary assault and said the men who died there "did not die in vain." The spokesman said Clark was ordered by General Sir Harold Alexander, commander of the 15th Army Group, to make the attack.

"Conspiracy" Against Patton

Rankin, in a statement, coupled the Rapido River setback with what he called a "treasonable conspiracy here in Washington to smear and discredit Gen. George Patton when it was proposed to put him in command of the army in Italy."

"That conspiracy, and that smear," the Mississippian said, "succeeded in slowing General Patton down by interfering with him right in the midst of his greatest victories. It disturbed the entire Western front, prolonged the war and cost the lives of tens of thousands of America's bravest fighting men."

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who had anything at all to say showed a disposition to go slowly.

Clark Silent

VIENNA, Jan. 20—(AP) Gen. Mark W. Clark had no comment today on a resolution adopted by a 36th Infantry Division reunion seeking a Congressional investigation of the Rapido River battle in Italy two years ago.

Clark, now American commander in the U. S. Occupation zone in Austria, was accused in the resolution of having ordered the crossing against the recommendations of subordinate officers in the U. S. 5th Army, which he commanded at the time. The resolution was adopted at Brownwood, Tex., yesterday.

TALBOT PROPOSES ARMY PAY BOOST TO DRAW RECRUITS

Congressman Urges Action to Get Replacements for Veterans.

CRITICIZES WAR DEPT.

Demobilization Program Confused, Says G.O.P. House Member.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — (AP) A proposal to double the pay of enlisted men and to provide educational and vocational training as a means of attracting volunteers was made tonight by Rep. Talbot (R-Conn).

Talbot said in a statement that Congress should authorize such pay boosts "to provide replacements in large numbers" for men now wishing discharge.

Criticizing the War department's handling of demobilization, Talbot declared the slow-up recently announced "adds just one more note of confusion to a system studded with examples of indecision and vagueness since its very inception."

As examples, he said, the European and Pacific Theater commanders said recently they had more men than needed, that transportation was the "bottleneck." But now, he continued, "we are told troopships may come home with plenty of room to spare because replacements are not available for the 'much needed' troops in those areas."

For families of servicemen it is "justifiable to expect the War and Navy departments to live up to their plans. This the War department has failed to do."

Talbot asserted that by making service attractive, through increased pay and educational advantages, a sufficient volunteer force for both Army and Navy would be available for occupational and other duties.

Talbot said he had asked Chairman May (D-Ky) of the House Military committee to take immediate action on his proposal.

Text of Statement

The text of Rep. Talbot's statement follows:

"Recent announcements from the War department indicating that demobilization will be slowed up because of the lack of replacements add just one more note of confusion to a system which has been studded with examples of indecision and vagueness since its very inception.

"Just a short time ago, we were told that the Army and Navy had far more men than were needed in the European and Pacific theaters and that the only bottleneck to be overcome was the terrific transportation shortage. We were told at that time that the European bottleneck was expected to be relieved by February and the Pacific bottleneck by Spring. Now, long before those dates, we are told that we should not be surprised if troopships come to America from either of those theaters with plenty of room to spare because replacements are not available for the 'much needed' troops in those areas.

The tragedy of all of this indecision and confusion by the War and Navy departments is the fact that husbands and sons in the service have been counting on the successful execution of previously announced plans, and wives and mothers back home have held firmly to the hope that their servicemen would be returned on schedule. It is justifiable for these men in the service and their families back home to expect a reasonable knowledge of definite plans by the War and Navy departments to demobilize these servicemen and it is justifiable for American citizens to expect the War and Navy departments to live up to those plans. This the War department has failed to do.

"If, truly, the return of our veterans is now being impeded by a lack of replacements, it is time for America, through the voice of Congress, to act quickly. If the War and Navy departments can be authorized immediately to increase the pay, advantages, and opportunities of enlistment in the armed forces to a point sufficient to attract the voluntary enlistment of enough men to provide replacements in large numbers, a knotty post-war problem will be solved. Under this plan it would be possible within a reasonably short time to demobilize all members of the armed forces who desire to be discharged and to retain an Army and Navy of sufficient strength for all occupational and other current duties made up entirely of men to whom employment in the armed services is desirable.

"Membership in the armed forces of the United States should not be an undesirable occupation because of low pay, lack of opportunity for advancement, or other disadvantages. This, to my mind, is the sensible method of solving the demobilization problem and, by the same token, increasing the morale of our armed forces to the greatest degree possible.

"The House Military Affairs committee should take immediate action in this direction, and I am today proposing such action to Chairman May of that committee."

Army's Postwar Status May Wait Three Years

Washington, Jan. 20 (AP)—A new War Department regulation suggests that the Army's reconversion to full postwar status will be delayed until July 1, 1949.

Beginning with that date, no newly commissioned second lieutenant may take a bride for a year, upon pain of forfeiting his commission.

The long-standing peacetime rule was suspended in 1942 because during the war most new officers came from civil life rather than from the Military Academy at West Point. The 1949 date makes the additional year of enforced bachelorhood apply to the first West Point class to be admitted to the academy since V-E day.

The Army's theory is that a new second lieutenant has neither time nor money to spare for a wife. The ancient rule that a Military Academy undergraduate may possess neither a wife, a horse nor a beard remains unaltered.

GEN. BRADLEY RULES ON VETERANS' PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) General Omar Bradley, Veterans' administrator, ruled today that a veteran receiving a salary from the Federal government is not barred from receiving a pension because of it.

The ruling answered the question of whether a retired army officer not receiving retirement pay but holding a government job could receive a veterans' pension.

"So long as the veteran is not receiving active service or retirement pay, he may, if otherwise entitled thereto, be awarded a pension and the receipt of the salary of his civil office does not bar payment of such benefit," Bradley said.

LIQUIDATION MISSION ON WAY TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—(AP) Three representatives of the foreign liquidation commissioner left by Army plane for Europe today to survey overseas surpluses and arrange for purchases for relief use.

They were accompanied by Earl Martin of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Inc., which comprises 58 American charitable, religious and overseas relief groups.

In a statement issued as the group departed, Foreign Liquidation Commissioner Thomas B. McCabe said:

"The action of the council in consolidating its overseas surplus requirements and purchases is a constructive simplification of a supply problem that is undoubtedly most difficult for missions and relief groups abroad. The physical difficulties in obtaining supplies of surplus alone are a serious handicap, as these surpluses abroad are located in many widely-scattered spots, while the transportation of the world in general is appallingly disrupted."

McCabe's agents on the tour are Brig. Gen. Alexander Gorder, Capt. Allan Lee and Henry Dudley. Their tour will take them to Paris, Rome and Cairo.

Smithsonian Institution Reports Theory on How Atom Was Born

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP).—A speculative explanation of one of nature's greatest secrets—the means by which atoms first were formed to give us all the known elements—was advanced today in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

In the same report the statement was made that war-time researches had produced "strong evidence" that there are planet-like bodies in the heavens entirely distinct from the planets we now know.

Both concepts were described by Dr. A. Vibert Douglas, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Concerning the formation of atoms, Dr. Douglas first gave this background: The atoms of all the known elements which make up all earthly things and also all the stellar bodies are themselves composed of elemental particles—electrons, protons, neutrons and positrons.

Sometime and somewhere in the universe these elemental particles were brought together into their present forms, but astronomers have been unable to find any conditions now existing to account for this union.

Dr. Douglas said that a "highly speculative answer" to that puzzler had been given by two scientists named Chandrasekhar and Heinrich. He did not give their complete names nor list their scientific affiliations.

Dr. Douglas outlined the theory of the two scientists as follows: At one time, all the elementary particles which now go to make up the elements of the universe were confined to a volume of radius only about twenty times that of the solar system.

In that comparatively tiny space, under conditions of tremendously high temperatures, the elemental particles came together to form atoms. And in that crowded space were formed not only the thousands of millions of stars that now constitute our own galaxy, but all the millions of galaxies that now exist in the boundless space outside our solar system.

Gradually, the scientists theorized, the millions of stars and other bodies broke away from this jam-packed giant molecule in the sky and expanded to take the position and motion they now show in space.

This theory of a titantic breakaway of the celestial bodies from cramped quarters is backed up, the scientists contend, by the fact that distances between galaxies, or groups of stars, is known to double every 1,800 million years.

As to the other idea he advanced—the probable existence of other planet-like bodies in the heavens—Dr. Douglas said this: "An investigation of very recent date has led to positive conclusions about planet-like bodies associated with stars other than our sun.

"There is strong evidence for this in the case of sixty-one Cygni and seventy Ophiuchi." (These are stars in the constellations Cygnus, "The Swan," and Ophiuchus, "The Serpent-Bearer.")

84TH DIVISION VETS LAND IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—(AP) The 39,450-ton George Washington, army transport which formerly was a German transAtlantic liner, docked today from Le Havre with 6,

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242 passengers, most of them members of the 84th "Rail-Splitter" Division which fought through three European campaigns.

Maj. Gen. A. R. Bolling of Washington, D. C., the division's commander, was on the dock to greet his troops when they debarked. Bolling flew to the United States in advance of the division.

The 84th Division band, which played the funeral march at services for Gen. George S. Patton, was aboard the ship, as were units of the 33rd and 334th Infantry regiments, the 244th Engineer Battalion, and one of the 84th Division's military police platoons.

UNO GROUP VIEWS SITES FROM BLIMP

Chairman Promises Aerial Inspection of Stamford Area.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—(AP) Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman of the UNO site-selection group, today surveyed possible locations from a Navy blimp and was so enthusiastic that he said he hoped to repeat the experience around New York particularly in the Stamford, Conn., area.

Declaring a blimp more desirable than a plane for aerial inspection because of its slower speed at lower altitudes, Dr. Gavrilovic said:

"The view was magnificent and provided data that we could not get in any other way," adding:

"The most useful fact the trip brought out was that the Middlesex Falls area is hemmed in by densely-populated cities and towns."

Ascending from the U. S. air facility at Weymouth at 10:15 a.m., in a blimp piloted by Capt. Karl L. Lange, USNR, of Ipswich, the party cruised for two and one-half hours over the terrain of metropolitan Boston.

Also abroad were Dr. Shuhsi Hsu of China and Julio A. LaCarte of Uruguay, members of the site-seeking group, Governor Maurice J. Tobin and other officials.

During the leisurely cruise the three delegates were able to get a more thorough and comfortable view of the Concord-Lexington area which the entire group saw yesterday from a freezing hill top.

"We were able to see how truly spacious and convenient the Bedford airport really is," declared Dr. Gavrilovic.

The route included the Blue Hills reservation, Stoughton, Norwood, Needham, Weston, Wellesley, Framingham, Southboro, Waban and Boston.

In spite of the discovery of the Middlesex Falls' thickly-settled surroundings, the committee does not intend to disregard that site, Dr. Gavrilovic said.

"There may be other factors," he added.

No decision has yet been made on either a permanent or an interim site, the chairman emphasized.

TAKES COMMAND

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 20 (AP) General Jonathan M. Wainwright arrived here yesterday by plane and was greeted by cheering spectators as he rode to the quadrangle at Fort Sam Houston, where he assumed command of the 4th army.

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EARLY REPORT SLATED ON HAWAII STATEHOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—(AP) Six members of Congress returned today by plane from Honolulu after conducting hearings on Hawaii's petition for statehood and said they would report Thursday to the full committee on territories at Washington.

Rep. Henry D. Larcade, Jr., (D-La.) said following the hearings that the sub-committee, of which he is chairman, "is convinced x x x the people of the territory of Hawaii have demonstrated x x x their capacity to assume the responsibility of statehood."

Representatives Larcade (D-La.), James Delaney (D-N.Y.), Taylor (R-N.Y.), Angell (R-Ore.) Delegate Farrington of Hawaii and Committee Counsel Irwin Silverman will leave by plane Monday. Representative Miller (D-Calif.) will remain here several days.

BY JACK SMITH (390)

LONDON, JAN 20-(AP)-SOME WORLD STATESMEN TONIGHT SAID PRIVATELY THAT THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HINGED TO A LARGE DEGREE ON THEIR SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN DEALING WITH THE TOUCHY RUSSIAN-IRANIAN DISPUTE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS SAID THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD MEET TUESDAY OR EDNESDAY TO DECIDE WHEN IRAN'S C

MEET TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY TO DECIDE WHEN IRAN'S COMPLAINT--FORMALLY FILED WITH UNO YESTERDAY--SHOULD BE PLACED ON THE COUNCIL'S AGENDA.

MEANWHILE, THE POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE CALLED A MEETING FOR TOMORROW TO CONSIDER THE BIG THREE'S PROPOSAL THAT A UNIO COMMISSION BE SET UP TO SAFEGUARD THE WORLD AGAINST THE MISUSE OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAS ANNOUNCED THAT SEN. TOM CONNALLY, A DELEGATE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, WOULD SPEAK, SETTING FORTH AMERICAN POLICIES.

INFORMED SOURCES SAID CONNALLY WOULD REPEAT SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES' STATEMENT THAT NO AMERICAN ATOM SECRETS WOULD BE REVEALED TO THE COMMISSION UNTIL SAFEGUARDS HAD BEEN CREATED.

SEVERAL BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES, DECLINING TO BE QUOTED BY NAME, SAID THEY WERE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED OVER THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN DISPUTE, PLACED BEFORE UNO EVEN BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION'S PEACE-MAKING MACHINERY HAD BEEN SET UP.

WHILE CAUTIONING AGAINST "ALARMISM," THESE OFFICIALS REMARKED THAT UNO WAS BEING CALLED UPON TO DEAL WITH A MAJOR DISPUTE WHILE IN ITS INFANCY, WITHOUT A FULL SET OF PROCEDURAL RULES, WITH NO PRECEDENTS, AND WITH SOME SECTIONS OF WORLD OPINION DUBIOUS OF ITS ABILITIES.

IN INFORMED UNO CIRCLES THE ISSUE WAS CONSIDERED PREGNANT WITH POSSIBILITIES, IN THAT A DECISION AGAINST IRAN COULD WEAKEN THE SMALLER NATIONS' CONFIDENCE IN UNO, AND INACTIVITY COULD LOWER THE PEACE AGENCY IN WORLD PRESTIGE.

COURSES OF ACTION OPEN TO THE COUNCIL INCLUDE:

1--IT COULD PROPOSE CONCILIATORY COURSES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF IRAN AND RUSSIA.

2--IT COULD DEFER PROPOSALS AND SEND A COMMISSION TO IRAN TO MAKE AN ON THE SCENE STUDY.

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THERE ALSO REMAINS THE POSSIBILITY OF A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN IRAN, A DEVELOPMENT WHICH COULD PUT A DIFFERENT COMPLEXION ON THE WHOLE ISSUE. DISPATCHES FROM TEHRAN TONIGHT, HOWEVER, INDICATED THAT PREMIER IBRAHIM HAKIMI, WHO HAS OFFERED TO RESIGN, WOULD REMAIN IN OFFICE AT LEAST ANOTHER MONTH.

IN OFFERING TO QUIT LAST WEEK, HAKIMI SAID HE DID SO BECAUSE HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO RESOLVE HIS GOVERNMENT'S DISPUTE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, CENTERED AROUND THE PRESENCE OF RED ARMY TROOPS IN THE NORTHERN IRANIAN PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN.

AFTER RUSSIA OCCUPIED THE PROVINCE EARLY IN THE WAR TO HELP MAINTAIN A SUPPLY ROUTE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF TO THE SOVIET UNION, A MOVEMENT DEVELOPED WITHIN AZERBAIJAN TO SEPARATE THE AREA FROM IRAN PROPER. THE SEPARATIST MOVEMENT CULMINATED IN A DECLARATION BY AZERBAIJANS LATE LAST YEAR THAT THE PROVINCE HAD BECOME AN AUTONOMOUS STATE.

B2530PES

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZERBAIJAN HAD ANNOUNCED ITS DECISION TO ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT TRADE CONNECTIONS WITH FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. THE BROADCAST SAID THE ACTION WAS TAKEN AS THE RESULT OF ASSERTIONS OF MERCHANTS IN THE PROVINCE THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST THEM. IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THAT A COMMISSION HAD BEEN FORMED FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRIES OF TRADE, ECONOMICS AND FINANCE TO ESTABLISH FOREIGN TRADE CONNECTIONS.

TA1113PES

LONDON, JAN. 20-(AP)-BARON GODDARD OF ALDBOURNE TODAY BECAME LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, A POSITION THAT RANKS SECOND ONLY TO LORD CHANCELLOR IN THE BRITISH JUDICIARY. HE SUCCEEDS LORD CALDECOTE, WHO RESIGNED BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH.

TA1128PES

BATAVIA, JAN. 20-(AP)-INDONESIANS FIRING MORTARS AND MACHINE GUNS WERE DISPERSED IN THE SOERABAJA SECTION OF JAVA ON TWO DIFFERENT OCCASIONS TODAY BY BRITISH ARTILLERY. SOME GUNFIRE WAS REPORTED NEAR SEMARANG, BUT THE REMAINDER OF JAVA APPARENTLY WAS QUIET.

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BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, JAN. 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE FLYING ON AN UNANNOUNCED RECONNAISSANCE MISSION TO JEHOL PROVINCE FOR THE EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS HAS BEEN HELD BY RUSSIAN TROOPS AT CHIN-FENG FOR SIX DAYS, IT WAS LEARNED HERE TODAY.

FOUR AMERICAN FLIERS WHO WERE ABOARD THE SHIP ARE BEING WINED AND DINED BY THE SOVIETS, BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR HOME FIELD AT PEIPING'S WEST FIELD.

A SECOND UNITED STATES PLANE LANDED AT CHINFENG FIELD THURSDAY WITH A CEASE FIRE TEAM CAPTAINED BY COL. RAYMOND R. TOURTILLOT. THE PLANE REMAINED OVERNIGHT AND RETURNED ON SCHEDULE THE NEXT DAY.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAD BEEN NOTIFIED IN ADVANCE THAT THE CEASE FIRE TEAM WAS ARRIVING AND HAD MADE PREPARATIONS FOR THEM. THE PLANE BEING HELD WAS ON RECONNAISANCE FLIGHT JANUARY 14 TO CHECK CONDITION OF THE AIR FIELD AND NO ADVANCE NOTICE WAS SENT TO THE RUSSIANS.

DS717APS NM

TOKYO, MONDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE NUMBER OF TILTED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS WILL BE REDUCED FROM 200 TO 30 UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED REVISION OF THE UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY WATARU NARAHASHI SAID TODAY.

COMMENTING ON A STORY IN THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI WHICH SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO ABOLISH THE ENTIRE PEERAGE, NARAHASHI SAID: "THAT IS NOT PLANNED AT PRESENT, ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT HAPPEN LATER."

THE GOVERNMENT'S BILL FOR REVISION OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS IS TO BE PRESENTED AT A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE DIET WHICH WILL BE CALLED SHORTLY AFTER THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL ELECTION.

THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION, RETURNING FROM A TWO-DAY TOUR OF NORTHERN HONSHU, MEANTIME HEARD DETAILS OF THE JAPANESE DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM FROM MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS FROM THE PRICE-RATIONING AND LABOR SECTIONS OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALSO APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMISSION, MEETINGS OF WHICH ARE CLOSED.

FJ1206ACS

WAR CRIMES (215)

TOKYO, SUNDAY, JAN. 20-(AP)-HIDEKI TOJO, JAPAN'S PREMIER WHEN PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED, WAS QUOTED BY THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI TODAY AS WRITING FROM HIS JAIL CELL "IF I CAN MAKE CLEAR THE FACTS AND CONTRIBUTE TO BRINGING FORTH FUTURE WORLD PEACE AND THE HAPPINESS OF ALL MANKIND I SHALL FEEL HONORED EVEN IF I DIE." HE IS AWAITING TRIAL AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

ASAHI QUOTED FROM LETTERS TO HIS WIFE, NOW IN FUKUOKA PREFECTURE. UNDER RULES OF THE SUGAMO PRISON TOJO IS PERMITTED TO WRITE ONE LETTER WEEKLY.

TOJO EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER PRESS ACCOUNTS THAT AN INVESTIGATION DISPROVED INFORMATION GIVEN GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS HE HAD ACQUIRED 10,000,000 (M) YEN AND A LUXURIOUS HOUSE.

ASAHI QUOTED TOJO:

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"THAT THIS HAS BECOME CLEAR THROUGH FAIR STEPS OF AMERICAN FORCES I THINK IS NATURAL BUT NEVERTHELESS I AM GRATEFUL. WHY DOES JAPANESE SOCIETY MAKE UP SUCH UNFOUNDED STORIES AND TRY AND BRING ABOUT THE DOWNFALL OF OTHERS? AS ONE WHO AT ONE TIME HAD THE TRUST OF THE EMPEROR I FELT IT HARD TO UNDERSTAND WHY I SHOULD GAIN THE SUSPICION OF THE PEOPLE BY SUCH A THING SINCE THIS WOULD HARM THE PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES."

TOJO TOLD HIS WIFE, KATSU, THAT "I FEEL I HAVE NOT ENOUGH TRUST IN MYSELF TO BE MADE BITTER BY SUCH A THING AND FEEL ASHAMED THAT I LACK TRAINING TO BE STILL CONSCIOUS OF WHAT OTHERS THINK OF ME, WHO USED TO SAY 'DO NOT DEAL WITH MEN BUT WITH HEAVEN' AND 'IF ONE IS RIGHT GO ON DESPITE 10,000,000 OTHERS.'"

HE EXPRESSED HIS "SORROW THAT THOSE OF THE FAMILY MUST FEEL SHUNNED."

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YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-KAICHI HIRATE, FORMER JAPANESE PRISON CAMP COMMANDANT, TESTIFIED TODAY AT HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF MISTREATING ALLIED SOLDIERS, THAT ABOUT FIFTY PRISONERS DIED IN

THE TWO HOKKAIDO CAMPS HE COMMANDED.

HIRATE, ACCUSED OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF FOUR ALLIED PRISONERS, TOLD THE U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TRYING HIM THAT 43 MEN DIED EARLY IN HIS COMMAND. THIS, HE SAID, WAS BECAUSE "THE PRISONERS WHO FIRST ARRIVED FROM INDONESIA WERE PARTICULARLY WEAK AND IT WAS TANTAMOUNT TO RECEIVING SICK MEN."

HIRATE TESTIFIED HE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS FROM PRISONERS THAT THEY WERE MISTREATED BY EMPLOYES OF COMPANIES TO WHOM THEY WERE FARMED OUT AS LABORERS. HE SAID HE ASKED THE MANAGEMENTS TO PUNISH SUCH WORKERS FOR THESE ACTS.

P942PPS NM

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY THAT ENLISTED MEN WITH 30 MONTHS SERVICE BY APRIL 30 OR OFFICERS WITH 45 MONTHS SERVICE BY THAT DATE PROBABLY WOULD BE EN ROUTE HOME BY MID-FEBRUARY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RELEASED BY COL9L.B.SHAW, EIGHTH ARMY PERSONNEL OFFICER, TO CLARIFY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ENLISTED MEN WITH 45 POINTS OR 30 MONTHS SERVICE AND OFFICERS WITH 67 POINTS OR 45 MONTHS SERVICE NOW ARE BEING SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR DISCHARGE.

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THE MONTHS-OF-SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ARE BASED ON THE APRIL 30 DATE AND NOT THE PRESENT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT EMPHASIZED.

FJ1151PCS

BY DUANE HENNESSY (280)

KYOTO, JAPAN, MONDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE JAPANESE WAR POTENTIAL HAS BEEN ELIMINATED FROM SOUTHERN HONSHU, KYUSHU AND SHIKOKU IN THREE MONTHS OF DESTRUCTION BY SIXTH ARMY TROOPS, NOW CONSOLIDATED WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY.

WHEN THE SIXTH MOVED INTO SOUTHERN JAPAN IN OCTOBER, IT ENTERED A FORTRESS AREA BRISTLING WITH MORE THAN 15,000 MAJOR ARTILLERY PIECES AND STOCKED WITH MILLIONS OF ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, 1,000,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND COUNTLESS TONS OF OTHER WAR MATERIEL.

LT.COL.CLINTON A.WAGGONER, LA PORTE, TEX., ORDNANCE OFFICER, SAID THAT CONTINUING DISCOVERIES OF JAPANESE WAR MATERIEL MAKE ANY ESTIMATES OF PROGRESS IN ARMS DISPOSAL TENTATIVE AT BEST.

AMONG DESTROYED ARTILLERY PIECES, HE SAID, WERE 1,936 FIELD GUNS, 6,199 ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS, 976 COAST ARTILLERY GUNS, MANY MOUNTED ON STRATEGIC COASTAL BLUFFS, AND 1,842 AIRCRAFT CANNON. AN ADDITIONAL 4,000 GUNS HAVE BEEN TAGGED FOR SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES AS TROPHIES.

A SAMPLE PAGE FROM ONE DESTRUCTION REPORT: 2,472 AIRPLANES; 184 TANKS; 126 MIDGET SUBMARINES; 75,756 ROCKET LAUNCHERS; 85,332 MORTARS; 349,780 MINES; 49,350 ROCKETS; 1,000,000 (M) BOMBS; 4,500,000 (M) GRENADES; 258,000,000 (M) ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION; AND 155,000,000 (M) POUNDS OF BULK EXPLOSIVES.

ON ONE OCCASION, 300,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE TOUCHED OFF IN THE KURE HARBOR AREA.

OFFICERS DESTROYED 126 MIDGET SUBMARINES BY FLOATING THE CRAFT INTO A DRYDOCK, COVERED THEM WITH SCRAP METAL, AND LETTING IN SEAWATER.

ON OKUNA ISLAND 35 MILES FROM KURE, POISON GASES WERE DRAINED FROM GIANT 90-TON VATS AND 3,200 METRIC TONS OF THE GAS WERE CARRIED MORE THAN 200 MILES DOWN THE INLAND SEA TO A SAFE DUMPING PLACE.

IN ONE DUMP NEAR KYOTO, DYNAMITE WAS FOUND--STORED SO LONG THAT THE NITROGLYCERINE HAD SETTLED DANGEROUSLY AND IN SOME CASES WAS EXUDING THROUGH THE WRAPPERS OF THE STICKS. BURNING WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT INCIDENT.

UM838PPS

GTOKYO, MONDAY, JAN. 21-(AP)-OCCUPATION TROOPS WHO HAVE BEEN PRAISING THE MILD TOKYO WINTER ARE DUE FOR LOTS OF SNOW IN MID-FEBRUARY AND IN MARCH, PREDICTS DR. SAKUHEI FUJIWARA, HEAD OF ALL WEATHER OFFICES IN JAPAN SINCE 1941.

"IT MAY SNOW FOUR OR FIVE TIMES IN THAT PERIOD," HE FORECAST. "APRIL MAY ALSO BE WET. THIS YEAR WE DO NOT EXPECT RAIN UNTIL JAN. 22."

HE FINISHED SPEAKING ABOUT THE TIME IT STARTED TO RAIN--ONE DAY EARLY.

HONG KONG, JAN. 20-(AP)-THE HEAD OF A CHINESE MILITARY DELEGATION IN HONG KONG ASKED THE BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION TODAY FOR "AN AUTHENTIC COPY" OF A POLICE REPORT ON THE CASE OF A CHINESE ARMY CAPTAIN ACCUSED OF SHOPLIFTING.

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IN REQUESTING THE REPORT BE SO THAT "THE MATTER MAY BE GONE INTO FURTHER," MAJ. GEN. [redacted] N.B.JUE ASSERTED IN A LETTER TO [redacted] REAR ADM. CECIL M.J.HARCOURT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FORCES HERE, THAT THE CAPTAIN WAS "BADLY ASSAULTED AND MANHANDLED BY CERTAIN INDIAN SHOPKEEPERS AND TWO OR THREE PORTUGUESE POLICE CONSTABLES" FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

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THE ACCUSED CAPTAIN WAS TURNED OVER TO CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SOON AFTER THE INCIDENT, AND A BRITISH STATEMENT SAID THAT "CHINESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES POSSESS FULL FACTS OF THE CASE AND WHEN THEIR INQUIRIES ARE COMPLETE THEY WILL TAKE DISCIPLINARY ACTION IF NECESSARY."

VVDEMOBILIZATION (140)

MANILA,SUNDAY,JAN.20-(AP)-SGT.HAROLD SCHIFFRIN, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., OUTGOING CHAIRMAN OF A LUZON SOLDIERS' COUNCIL, SAID ITS MORE THAN 100 DELEGATES ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY AT A CLOSED MEETING CONTENDING THERE IS A SURPLUS OF 425,000 MEN IN THE PACIFIC THEATER AND URGING A SPECIFIC BLUEPRINT FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HOME.

SERGEANT SCHIFFRIN, WHO SAID EARLIER HE DID NOT BELIEVE THE MEETING VIOLATED GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER AGAINST MASS DEMOBILIZATION MEETINGS, WAS SUCCEEDED BY TECH.SGT.LAURENCE SPITZ, WOONSOCKET, R.I., AS CHAIRMAN. THE DELEGATES ATTENDING WERE FROM ARMY UNITS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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THE RESOLUTION, URGING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO OBTAIN ACTION THROUGH CONGRESS, READ AT ONE POINT:

"THE ARMY SAID IT NEEDS 375,000 MEN IN THE PACIFIC. AT PRESENT, THERE ARE 800,000 IN THIS THEATER. THAT LEAVES A SURPLUS OF 425,000 MEN. WHY CANNOT THESE SURPLUS MEN BE SENT HOME IMMEDIATELY?"

P1A1SPPS NM

BY JOHN GROVER

MANILA,MONDAY,JAN.21-(AP)-PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA'S REGULAR WING OF THE NACIONALISTA PARTY CONVENED TODAY TO NAME CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS APRIL 2-3.

WITH OSMENA UNIVERSALLY EXPECTED TO BE NOMINATED TO RUN TO SUCCEED HIMSELF, THE REGULARS' CHOICE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION PROVIDED THE BIG QUESTION MARK. A CAUCUS OFO OSMENA LEADERS AT MALACANAN YESTERDAY BROUGHT NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF A DECISION ON THE NUMBER TWO SPOT.

IT WAS REPORTED UNOFFICIALLY THAT THE LADERS' CHOICE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION WAS NARROWED AT THE CAUCUS TO CARLOS P.ROMULO, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN THE UNITED STATES, OR SENATOR EULOGIO RODRIGUEZ.

THE LIBERAL WING OF THE NACIONALISTA PARTY SATURDAY NOMINATED MANUEL ROXAS, LONGTIME ALLY OF OSMENA, FOR THE PRESIDENCY. SENATOR ELPIDIO QUIRINO WAS NOMINATED BY THE LIBERAL WING AS ROXAS' RUNNING MATE.

ROMULO'S BACKERS FOR THE OVICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION EXPRESSED SENTIMENT FOR OVERRIDING HIS ANNOUNCED INTENTION OF DECLINING THE NOMINATION IF OFFERED.

FJ1155PCS

HONOLULU, JAN.19-(AP)-SEVENTEEN ARMY ATHLETES WHO SURVIVED THE CRASH OF A C-46 "SKYTRAIN" OFF A MARSHALL ISLAND ATOLL LAST SUNDAY ARRIVED AT HONOLULU TODAY, CONVINCED THAT THEIR TRAINING AS SWIMMERS WAS ALL THAT SAVED THEM FROM DEATH IN STORMY SEAS.

TWELVE OF THE MEN WHO WERE ABOARD THE PLANE WHEN IT FELL INTO THE OCEAN NEAR MAJURO ATOLL AND SPLIT IN TWO, ARE STILL LISTED AS MISSING AND PRESUMED LOST.

THE SOLDIERS WERE EN ROUTE TO HONOLULU TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ARMY OLYMPIC SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

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"I DON'T KNOW WHAT HAPPENED," SAID DON J.BECKWITH OF MIDLAND, MICH., WHO WAS CUT ABOUT THE LEGS. "IT JUST HAPPENED."

JACK BECKWITH OF LANSING, MICH., (NO RELATION TO DON) SAID THE PLANE CRASHED A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE TAKEOFF.

"I WAS THROWN INTO THE WATER AND WE HAD TO SWIM TWO MILES TO SHORE. ONLY THE FACT THAT WE WERE GOOD SWIMMERS SAVED OUR LIVES," HE DECLARED.

SECOND LT.GEORGE FREEMAN OF NEW YORK CITY, A YALE UNIVERSITY MAN, SUFFERED CHEST AND LEG INJURIES WHICH ARE NOT BELIEVED CRITICAL. SECOND LT.ARTHUR C.MORGAN, WILKES BARRE, PA., FORMER COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDENT, RECEIVED A DISLOCATED HIP, FACE LACERATIONS AND BROKEN FINGERS. MORGAN SAID "IT WAS PRETTY TOUGH SWIMMING WITH A HIP LIKE THAT."

A FULL LIST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF THE SURVIVORS WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

FR2ACS NM

30.27 — 435

THE ARMY LISTED SURVIVORS AS FOLLOWS: ADD—AIR CRAFT xxx championships
LT.GEORGE E.FREEMAN, 4997 RIVERDALE AVE., NEW YORK;
LT.ARTHUR C.MORGAN, 72 MOFFET ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA.;
LT.ANTHONY BOGART, 3510 POWELLTON AVE., PHILADELPHIA;
S/SGT JOHN LINDO, HONOLULU; S/SGT. NEIL ELDER, 256 IRIA AVE., AKRON, OHIO; T/4 JACK E.BECKWITH, 320 HOWE ST., LANSING, MICH; T/4 DONALD BECKWITH (NO RELATION), 615 E. ELLSWORTH, MIDLAND, MICH.;
CPL. ANTONIO LUDVIG, 107-34 MERRICK BLVD., JAMAICA, N.Y.;
CPL. WILLIAM D.ALFORD, 928 E. 217TH ST., NEW YORK;
T/5 EDWARD J. HAUSBERG, 20 OAKWOOD PL., DELMAR, N.Y.;
T/5 ROBERT A.BURGER, BOX 98, RT. K, GREENSBURG, PA.;
PFC. LUDWIG LUKAC, 118 W. EIGHTH ST., TARENTUM, PA.;
PFC. MURTON N. ANDERSON, 1515 GRANT, DENVER, COLO.;
T/4 WILLIAM GIOVINE, 433 S. 12TH, NEWARK, N.J.;
PFC ROBERT NICHOLS, JR., 4812 STRATFORD RD., LOS ANGELES;
ENSIGN C.R.BIRSSAL AND RADIOMAN 3/C E.H.MAUSERBORG, ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE.

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JP1218PPS

UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEPT APPROXIMATELY 900,000 IDLE.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
STEEL--PREPARATION COMPLETED FOR WALKOUT OF 750,000 CIO-UNITED STEEL WORKERS AT 12.01 A.M. TODAY (MONDAY)
MEAT--STRIKE OF 263,000 CIO AND AFL WORKERS IN MEAT INDUSTRY GOES INTO THE SIXTH DAY. FACT-FINDING PANEL TO OPEN PUBLIC HEARINGS TOMORROW (TUESDAY) IN CHICAGO AS MEAT SUPPLIES DWINDLE.
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES--NO PROGRESS MADE TOWARD SETTLEMENT OF WALKOUT OF 200,000 CIO WORKERS, WHICH BEGAN TUESDAY; WAGE DISPUTE AFFECTS PLANTS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC, WESTINGHOUSE AND GENERAL MOTORS.
GLASS--GLASS WORKERS SCHEDULED TO RETURN TO WORK THIS MORNING (MONDAY).
TRANSPORTATION--NEW YORK'S MILLIONS FACED WITH POSSIBILITY OF TRANSPORTATION TIE-UP.

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30.24 – 437

Russia Asks UNO To Crack Down On Britain

'INTERNAL INTERFERENCE' AND 'MILITARY ACTIONS IN GREECE, JAVA CHARGED

Moscow And Ukraine Put Complaints Up To Security Council—14 Killed In Greek Insurrection; Leftists Blame British

Two fresh international disputes confront the UNO Security Council as Russia and Soviet Ukraine ask for an investigation of British "military actions" and "internal interference" in Greece and Java.

Fourteen hostages have been slain in Greece by insurgent Rightists. Leaders of the Left Wing party claim British directly or indirectly supplied weapons to Right Wing elements for the terrorism.

Possible Serious Split Among Five Big Powers Seen

Informed Iran quarters think Cabinet will be succeeded by one which might receive favor of Russia.. (14 RIS) Page 12

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Russia and the Soviet Ukraine asked the United Nations Security Council tonight to "put an end" to what they termed "military actions" and "internal interference" by Great Britain in Greece and Java.

The complaints suggested a possible serious split among the five great powers—United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China—who are permanent members of the Security Council and who each exercise veto power.

"Tit-For-Tat" Reaction

There was no immediate official comment from British authorities on the development. British, as well as American and Greek delegates, appeared taken completely by surprise. Diplomatic sources doubted a special meeting of the Security Council would be called to discuss the requests and suggested it would convene in regular session on Wednesday or Thursday.

One British spokesman said his first reaction was that the Russians were playing "tit for tat"—introducing complaints against the British to balance an Iranian protest against Russian interference in northern Iran.

The spokesman said emphatically, however, that the British had nothing to do with the filing of the Iranian complaint.

A Hand In Greek Affairs

The British have taken the position that their forces were in Java solely to disarm surrendered Japanese, as assigned by General MacArthur, and were attempting to maintain order there while the Indonesians and the Netherlands Government threshed out their differences.

Thus two fresh international disputes, in addition to the complaint lodged earlier by Iran against Russia, confronted the security council set up only last week as the United Nations organ empowered to keep the world's peace by force if necessary.

Earlier, the political and security committee of the United Nations Assembly approved establishment of a special commission to devise controls for atomic energy, shortly after a United States delegate made it clear that secrets of America's atom bomb technique would be protected.

Both the Greek and Indonesian disputes, like the Russo-Iranian rift, involve members of the 11-nation security council.

Great Britain has taken a hand in Greek affairs and British forces are being used in Java, where native Indonesians proclaimed a republic in defiance of Dutch claims to sovereignty.

Britain and Russia are permanent members of the Security Council, each with a veto power. Netherlands is not a permanent member and lacks power of veto.

Russian Letter To UNO

Russia, in a letter to Gladwyn Jebb, executive secretary of the United Nations Organization, said:

"Maintenance of British troops in Greece after the end of the war cannot now be explained by the necessity for protecting the communications of British troops in defeated countries.

"Maintenance of British troops in Greece has become a means of pressure on the internal situation in the country, which is not seldom used by reactionary elements against democratic forces of a country."

The Ukrainians, on instructions of their Government, drew the Security Council's attention to the Indonesian situation by stating:

"In the opinion of the Ukrainian Government, this situation creates a state of threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

"As is known in that country (Indonesia) several months of military actions directed against the local population have been waged in which British forces as well as the Japanese enemy armed forces are taking part."

In the earlier action on the atom bomb, the political and security committee, under major-power pressure for quick legislation, overrode a lone Philippine protest against "railroading" tactics and it seemed likely tonight that the atomic energy would be constituted by mid-week.

U. S. Senator Tom Connally, U. S. delegate and chairman of the foreign relations committee of the U. S. Senate, told the committee that the proposed commission could not make any country yield any atomic secret or take any other action. He explained that the commission would be able only to make recommendations.

The atom development came as two governments prominent in the birth of the United Nations, the French and Iranian, fell over the week-end, creating new problems for the infant organization.

The resignation of Gen. de Gaulle as head of the French government was seen in some sections of the French delegation as possibly meaning a complete reversal of foreign policy with a closer alignment with Russia on issues before the UNO.

Fraser Makes Demand

While France stood without a settled government, Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand demanded that France and South Africa turn their mandates over to the world peace agency's trusteeship council immediately.

Speaking before the trusteeship committee, Fraser declared that "morally, no nation has a right to misappropriate territory put in its trust" and he asserted both countries had shown hesitancy in turning over their mandates.

France has said it would consider turning over its African mandates in Togoland and the Cameroons, provided satisfactory agreements could be worked out. South Africa has told UNO that its mandate, the former German colony of Southwest Africa, would determine its own future.

make any country give up any atomic secrets or take any other action. The commission will be able only to make recommendations, he explained.

45 Votes Cast For It

Forty-six votes were cast for the resolution approving creation of the commission. Chairman Dmitri Maniulsky of the Ukraine delegation said that the action was unanimous. However, the delegate from the Philippines, Tomas Cabili, abstained after he had protested against what he called an effort to "railroad" the resolution.

Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate; Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and Connally urged the committee to act immediately, and Bevin repeatedly arose to demand an approving vote.

Pole Makes Plea

Just before the vote Zygmunt Modzielewski of Poland, said there must be "solemn and concrete assurances that atomic energy would never be used for destruction, but on the contrary would be used always for peaceful development of the world's economy and raising the standard of human lives."

Under normal procedure the question will go to the full Assembly for final action after the Security Committee makes a recommendation.

Vandenberg Satisfied

Connally's statement explaining that the commission would be authorized only to make recommendations followed an early controversy between Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) and Secretary Byrnes when Vandenberg questioned whether American atomic secrets were adequately safeguarded. Later Vandenberg said the assurances given by Byrnes at the time and incorporated in Connally's statement satisfied him.

The meeting of the Political and Security Committee was the first of a long series of committee sessions today as the UNO moved into a new phase of its organizational work.

Quick Action Urged

The United States, Britain and Russia had called for quick committee action on the resolution drawn up in the Foreign Ministers' Christmas conference in Moscow, which provided that the atomic commission work under the Security Council rather than the 51-nation assembly.

The resolution called for exchange of basic scientific information among nations, establishment of controls for peaceful uses of atomic energy, elimination of atomic power as a mass destruction weapon and provision for inspection and other safeguards.

De Gaulle Move Studied

Behind the scenes, interest centered on two problems—Gen. Charles de Gaulle's resignation as head of the French Government and the Iranian appeal to the Security Council to intervene in Iran's troubles with Russia.

The Security Council showed no inclination to rush into the Iranian question, but there was speculation among delegates that if de Gaulle is succeeded by a Communist, as some suggested, the power lineup of the UNO would be materially altered.

[Meanwhile, Trade radio said that resid[illegible]Trieste had dispatched tele[illegible]ms to Edvard Kardelj, head of the Yugoslav delegation, protesting that the status of the disputed border city must not be settled by internationalization.]

Atomic Control Plan Is Approved By UNO Council

London, Jan. 21 [Reuter]—The Security Council of UNO was expected to hold an informal meeting this afternoon to discuss the best method of dealing with the Russo-Iranian dispute. A formal meeting of the full Security Council is not expected to take place before Wednesday when the Iranian question will be the first item on the agenda.

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Creation of a special commission to devise controls for atomic energy was approved by the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations Assembly today after one 30-minute discussion.

The action was taken after Senator Connally (D., Texas), of the American delegation, said the commission will not have power to

Soviet, Ukrainian Notes

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The following are the texts of the Russian and Soviet Ukrainian letters asking the United Nations Security Council to consider the troubled situations in Greece and Indonesia:

The Russian Letter

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The delegation of the Soviet Union, acting on the instructions of the Soviet Government, in accordance with Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations, considers it necessary to discuss in the Security Council the situation which has arisen in Greece.

The maintenance of British troops in Greece after the end of the war cannot now be explained by necessity for protecting the communications of British troops in defeated countries.

Moreover, the maintenance of British troops in Greece becomes a means of pressure on the internal situation in the country, which is not seldom used by reactionary elements against the democratic forces of a country.

This situation, which means internal interference in the affairs of Greece with the aid of armed forces of a foreign power, has created a tension which is fraught with great consequences for the Greek people as well as for the maintenance of peace and security.

In view of the circumstances referred to above, the Soviet asks the Security Council to discuss this question and take such measures as are provided for in the Charter in order to put an end to the existing situation.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREI GROMYKO,
Acting Chief of the Soviet Delegation.

The Ukrainian Letter

Dear N. Makin [Norman J. O. Makin, Australian delegate and chairman of the Security Council]:

The delegation of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic to the first session of the Assembly of the United Nations, acting on instructions of their Government, draws attention of the Security Council, under Article 35 (1) of the Charter of the organization, to the situation which has arisen in Indonesia.

As is known in that country several months of military actions directed against the local population have been waged, in which British troops as well as Japanese enemy armed forces are taking part.

In the opinion of the Ukrainian Government this situation has created a state of threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, which is covered by Article 34 of the Charter.

The Ukrainian delegation asks the Security Council to carry out the necessary investigations and take measures provided by the Charter in order to put an end to the present situation.

Yours sincerely,

DMITRY MANUILSKY,
Chief Delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Statement by Connally

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The text of a statement made by Senator Tom Connally to the United Nations Political and Security Committee on the power of the atomic energy commission follows:

The combined efforts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada during the war resulted in great scientific discoveries in the field of atomic energy. The world importance of the problems presented by these discoveries was the subject of a declaration made by the heads of governments of these three States at Washington on Nov. 15, 1945.

That declaration proposed the establishment of a commission under the United Nations Organization to study these problems. As a result of discussions at Moscow in December the Soviet Union agreed to join in the sponsorship of a resolution for the establishment of such a commission to be presented to the General Assembly at its first session. It was further agreed that France, China and Canada should also be invited to join in the sponsorship of the resolution, and they have agreed to do so.

The proposed resolution therefore has been presented on behalf of all the permanent members of the Security Council and Canada. The commission is intended to inquire into all aspects of the problems presented by the discovery of atomic energy and by the other forces capable of use for mass destruction. Its object is to study and recommend measures which will permit and promote the use of these forces for peaceful and humanitarian purposes under security conditions which will protect the world against their use for destructive purposes.

To Make Recommendations

In performing its work the commission must obviously operate within the framework of powers conferred upon the United Nations Organization by its Charter. It is authorized to make recommendations, but not to compel action upon the part of any States. Each State will be free to consider the [illegible]ptance or rejection of the co[illegible]tion's recommendations in a[illegible]iance with its own constitut[illegible] processes.

As Sec[illegible] of State Byrnes stated on [illegible]30 after returning from Mo[illegible] "The four objectives set [illegible] in the proposed resolution [illegible]lishing the commission a[illegible] intended to indicate the order in which they are to be considered. In particular, it was intended and is understood that the matter of safeguards will apply to the recommendations of the commission in relation to every phase of the subject, and at every stage, indeed, at the root of the whole matter lies the problem of providing the necessary safeguards."

The resolution recognized the interest and deep concern of all mankind in working out a lasting solution for this profoundly important problem by providing that the commission should be established by the General Assembly. In this way, as President Truman recently said, "all nations would have a voice in selecting the proposed commission."

However, the only known use of atomic energy at present is for mass destruction on a scale unparalleled in the history of warfare. In view of the transcendent importance of the security aspects of the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy the resolution provides that the commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council.

The Security Council is authorized to give directions to the commission in matters affecting security, and it may restrain publication of reports detrimental to peace and security. But such action requires the affirmative vote of seven members of the Security Council, including the concurring votes of the permanent members. It is clear, therefore, that failure of the Security Council to act cannot block the work of the commission.

It is the earnest belief of the United States Government that this resolution will enable the commission to perform its work effectively and without delay. The delegation of the United States strongly urges that this committee promptly recommend that the General Assembly approve the resolution.

Italian Official Plans World Socialist Group

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—Vice Premier Pietro Nenni, of Italy, said today the Italian Socialist party would participate with British and French Socialists in organizing a new Socialist International.

Nenni, who heads the Italian Socialist party, has spent nearly a week here conferring with British Labor party and Government leaders.

He said Socialists from many countries would meet here in April to plan a world Socialist congress in 1947 and that offices would be set up in London after the April meeting.

"The proposed congress would operate on the same basis as the previous Socialist International," he said, "and would seek to improve conditions of the working class in Europe."

Nenni said the international's scope would be made world-wide if Socialist groups in other countries affiliated themselves with it.

Belgians Reject Request by Leopold

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The Brussels Radio said today that the Belgian Government had rejected a request by King Leopold that the question of his return to the throne be submitted to a national referendum following the forthcoming general elections. Leopold now is in Switzerland.

CZECH GENERALS EXECUTED

LONDON, Jan. 21—(AP) Two Czechoslovak Gendarmerie generals were convicted by the National Court at Prague of war crimes today and were executed a few hours later, the Prague Radio said.

The generals who went to trial Jan. 15 were Otto Elsnic, 65, accused of betraying [illegible] friends to the Gestapo, and Robert Richtermoc, 70, charged with intiating a plan which forced 400,000 Czechs into the German army.

Communists Seek De Gaulle's Post As President Of France

Paris, Jan. 21 (AP)—French Communists asked the Socialist party tonight to join in a Communist led two-party government and proposed their own party's secretary general, Maurice Thorez, Minister of State, to succeed Gen. Charles de Gaulle as interim President of France.

The strong possibility remained, meanwhile, that de Gaulle, far from retiring completely from political life, might emerge as the head of some new party in the national elections next spring, after the Constituent Assembly has drawn up a constitution for the Fourth Republic. A statement made by his private secretary that de Gaulle would retire was described by sources close to de Gaulle as a "political blunder."

Gets De Gaulle Letter Today

The Constituent Assembly will meet tomorrow afternoon to hear de Gaulle's letter of resignation as head of the provisional republic, but it was thought likely that action on the choice of a successor might be put off until Wednesday.

The Communists proposed Thorez openly, but the way was left clear for choice of a Socialist president when Thorez himself asserted his own candidacy was "not irrevocable."

The Communist proposal for a two-party government was made in a letter from Communist Leader Jacques Duclos to the Socialists, in which he said the Popular Republicans (MRP) had rejected a similar offer.

Following an evening meeting of the MRP's parliamentary group it was stated the MRP had not formally declined the Communist proposition, but that a final decision would await tomorrow morning's meeting of the party's directors.

At the same time it was made clear the majority of the party's members opposed participation in a Communist Front government, but were more favorable to a Socialist Cabinet.

The Communists and Socialists now appear closer together than at any time since the summer, when the Socialists rejected a proposed fusion of the two worker parties. As in other two crises in the last two months, the Socialists held the key position. Previously they refused persistently to ally themselves with the Communists at the expense of the MRP, or with the MRP at the expense of the Communists.

Under Communist Attack

The MRP has been under constant Communist attack as "reactionary" and a haven for former Rightists.

Ostensibly de Gaulle resigned because his work of preparing the way for organization of the Fourth Republic was finished, but one of the immediate reasons palpably was the Communist-Socialist agreement to work jointly on a draft of the constitution which would reduce the President to the status of figurehead. De Gaulle opposed it.

The largest of France's three major parties, the Communists pinned their hope for political control upon Thorez. They had advanced him before there was any indication of a definite choice of candidate either by the Socialists or the MRP.

De Gaulle Decision Held Final

There was little doubt of the finality of de Gaulle's resignation. He left for his suburban Neuilly home in the afternoon and apparently intended to stay there for some time.

Part of the strength of the long, lean war leader, who stepped down only two months after the Constituent Assembly elected him, came from a reluctance on the part of any of the three big parties to assume responsibility for direction of the Government during the difficult reconstruction period which finds most of France still cold, hungry and discontent.

This was evident at the time of de Gaulle's election, when he threatened to resign because of Communist demands for one of three key policy-making Cabinet posts. It was evident again in the New Year's Day crisis, when de Gaulle threatened to step down because of Socialist demands for a deep slash in the army budget.

Herriot As Possible Successor

Among the possibilities for successor to de Gaulle is Edouard Herriot, three times a Premier of France and a veteran parliamentarian. He is chairman of the once-powerful Radical Socialist party, now reduced to the status of a minor party. His selection would be tantamount to choosing a neutral, should agreement be reached on a three-party Government.

Thorez, 45-year-old former coal miner, has been Communist secretary general for fifteen years. At the start of World War II, he fled to Russia, stating he feared the Government of Premier Edouard Daladier. He was condemned for desertion by an army court, but in 1944 was pardoned by de Gaulle and he returned to France. His citizenship rights were restored by decree just before the elections of last October.

Vincent Auriol, another outgoing Minister of State, who fled from London with Foreign Minister Georges Bidault when the crisis broke, for many years has been parliamentary secretary of the Socialist party. His party is the smallest of the three major ones but has held the strategic middle position.

Reds Call to French Socialists

Plea for Coalition to Replace De Gaulle Comes as Blum Praises Communists.

30.24—439

Paris, Jan. 21 (A. P.)—The Communists tonight proposed to the Socialists the formation of a Communist-Socialist Government headed by a Communist to succeed Gen. de Gaulle who yesterday resigned as President of the French Provisional Government.

The Communists, largest single party in the Constituent Assembly, proposed for President the 45-year-old former coal miner, Maurice Thorez, Minister of State in the DeGaulle Cabinet and secretary-general of the French Communist party for fifteen years. The offer to the Socialists was made by the Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, who said that the third largest party in the Assembly, the Popular Republicans, had refused to participate in a Communist-led Government.

The Communists staked upon Thorez their hope for direct political control, but Thorez himself left the door open for a Socialist President—perhaps Minister of State Vincent Auriol—by declaring that his own candidacy was "not irrevocable."

Fled France in 1939.

Thorez, who fled to Russia at the start of the war to escape the Daladier Government's anti-Red drive, was charged with desertion from the Army, but was pardoned by De Gaulle and allowed to return to France in 1944.

Today, apparently, the Communists and the Socialists stood closer that at any time since last summer when the Socialists rejected a fusion of their two parties. The former Socialist Premier, Leon Blum, wrote in La Populaire today: "The best Chief of Government, the best formula of government, will be that which can today facilitate the union of democrats. . . . Such, I aver, is the spirit of our party. I am sure that it is also that of our Communist comrades."

De Gaulle stepped down from the presidency with an announcement that he considered he had completed the task of "leading the country toward liberation, victory and sovereignty."

Letter Is Quoted

In a letter of resignation addressed to Félix Gouin, president of the Constituent Assembly, he said:

"If I agreed to remain at this Government post after November 13, 1945, it was to respond to the unanimity with which the national Constituent Assembly addressed itself to me to take care of a necessary transition. Today that transition has been effected. Besides, France, after great trials, no longer is in an alarming situation. . . ."

Party leaders met in a special conference and were expected to call the Assembly into session either later today or tomorrow.

Radio Talk Off

De Gaulle canceled a radio talk to the nation that he had scheduled for tonight, and reportedly left Paris, presumably for seclusion in the country while he waited for the Constituent Assembly to act on his resignation.

Although his secretary said the resignation was "irrevocable," some political sources predicted de Gaulle might be prevailed upon to form a new government or to reconsider his resignation. The latter sources said the announcement he would retire from public life had been "a political *gaffe* (blunder")

There were some reports that the resignation might be rejected by the Assembly. Other quarters said that if the resignation were accepted de Gaulle might run again this time as head of his own party. Heretofore he has stood alone, without a party.

Thorez Proposed

The Communists, after holding a conference with representatives of the more conservative Popular Republican Movement party (MRP), announced that they would demand that a Communist be elected provisional president. They immediately advanced the name of their Minister of State, Maurice Thorez, as de Gaulle's successor.

Vincent Auriol, the Socialist Minister of State, was considered another likely candidate in authoritative political circles, which also talked of a Socialist-Communist government headed by a Radical-Socialist, perhaps prewar Premier Edouard Herriot.

Four Reasons Advanced

Four reasons were advanced for de Gaulle's resignation:

1. His unalterable opposition to the proposed draft of a constitution on which the Socialists and Communists are working, leaving the MRP outside.

2. Resentment at continued Communist efforts to achieve a new Popular Front in a fulier alliance with the Socialists, the Radical-Socialists and other leftist parties, at the expense of the MRP.

3. Resentment at attacks on the Government for the food situation and for the expenses of the army.

4. His lack of desire to head anything but a tripartite government.

Army Budget Crisis

De Gaulle's action came after 48 hours of conferences with party leaders, and followed Communist and Socialist demands for an additional cut of twenty per cent in the budget for the Army.

The crisis began New Year's Day, but was resolved at that time by a compromise calling for an immediate reduction of five per cent in the Army budget, and a subsequent cut of twenty per cent if the Government did not effect a reorganization of the forces to operate more economically by February 15.

The new crisis was said to have arisen when de Gaulle changed his mind on the compromise "because of the tension of the world situation as revealed at the London United Nations conference."

Details Reported

The 55-year-old provisional president was said to have stated his position to the cabinet on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

An authoritative source said that when opposition persisted, de Gaulle then told the Cabinet:

"I have had enough. I do not want to assume direction of a government in which political parties or groups do not cease to attack me."

A Weaker Presidency

Communists and Socialists, who joined forces on the army issue, subsequently announced an alliance on a proposed constitution which would strip most of the powers from the presidency.

De Gaulle, leader of Free French forces in the war against the Axis, was elected November 13 by the Constituent Assembly as interim president.

From the very day I undertook the duty of leading the country toward its liberation, victory and sovereignty, I considered that my task should end when national representative government would return and the parties thereby would find themselves in a position to assume their responsibilities.

If I agreed to remain at this Government post after Nov. 13, 1945, it was to respond to the unanimity with which the National Constituent Assembly addressed itself to me to take care of a necessary transition. Today that transition has been effected.

Besides, France, after great trials, no longer is in an alarming situation. Certain sufferings still weigh on the French people and serious problems remain, but the life itself of the French is essentially assured. Economic activity is getting back on its feet, our territories are in our hands, we have set foot again in Indo-China, public peace is not troubled.

Abroad, in spite of the disquiet that persists, independence is firmly established. We hold the Rhine. We are participating in the front row in international organization. It is in Paris that the first peace conference is due to assemble in the spring.

In retiring, I express the profoundly sincere wish that the Government which will follow the one I have had the honor of heading succeeds in the task that remains to be accomplished to insure the destinies of the land permanently.

Kindly accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurance of my high regard.

—CHARLES DE GAULLE

UNO on the Alert.

London, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Behind the scenes at today's meetings of UNO committees, sharp interest in Gen. De Gaulle's resignation as President of France was reported. There was speculation among the delegates that if De Gaulle is succeeded by a communist, the power line-up in the UNO would be materially altered.

Text of De Gaulle Letter

PARIS, Jan. 21 (AP)—The text of Charles de Gaulle's letter of resignation as interim President of France to Felix Gouin, President of the Constituent Assembly:

I should be grateful to you to have the kindness to inform the National Constituent Assembly that I am resigning my post of President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

GERMAN ELECTOR IGNORE RED PART

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP) Final returns in the first free, secret election in Germany since Hitler took control gave the edge today to the moderately Leftist Social Democrats, with the Christian Democratic Party running second.

The election yesterday in 1,200 communities of Greater Hesse for the choice of village councils went off quietly under the direction of German authorities.

The Social Democrats, with a mild socialistic platform, received 146,508 votes out of a total of 376,794 cast. The Christian Democrat party which ranks about center in the political lineup received 99,591 votes.

The Communists on the extreme left and the Liberal Democrats on the extreme right ran far behind in this traditionally conservative agricultural area. The Communists polled 16,608 and the Liberal Democrats 5,662 votes.

The orderliness of the election and the big vote turned out were hailed by military government officials as a sign that "democracy is not dead in Germany."

Similar local elections are scheduled for next Sunday in 10,000 other small communities of the American zone.

The elections involve only communities under 20,000 population in the American zone. Larger cities will vote in the spring with state-wide elections to follow at a date not yet announced.

83 P. C. VOTE CAST IN REICH

German Villages Hold First Elections in 13 Years.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Final returns of the first free elections held in Germany in thirteen years showed today that 83 per cent of the qualified voters exercised their franchise yesterday in balloting in which the Social Democrats set the pace.

The Social Democrats with a mildly Socialistic platform garnered 146,508 votes of a total of 376,794 cast in 1,200 communities in Greater Hesse, which elected village councils. Similar local elections are scheduled in 10,000 other communities in the American occupation zone next Sunday.

The Christian Democratic party, which ranks about center in the new German political line-up, ran second to the moderately leftist Social Democrats, with 99,591 votes. The Communists, at the extreme Left, and the Liberal Democrats, at the extreme Right, ran far behind in the traditionally agricultural area, where the elections were held. The Communists polled 16,608 and the Liberal Democrats 5,662 votes.

Independent candidates won 92,383 votes, substantiating the predictions by German politicians and military government officials that these local elections would not be very significant of German political trends. The military government, which supervised the tabulation, said that many contests were decided on personalities rather than on political partisanship, just as local elections are in the United States.

The voting was under the supervision of the German authorities and no instance of trouble was reported. The elections involved only communities with fewer than 2,000 inhabitants. The larger towns and cities will vote in the spring, and statewide elections will be held later. The inexperience of the Germans with secret ballots was reflected in the nearly 5 per cent of ballots invalidated for improper marking. About 8 per cent of those of age were barred from voting because of their former activity as Nazis.

MORE SHIPS FOR BRIDES

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 21 —(AP) Eight additional ships will be used in February to send 10,000 soldiers' brides and dependents to the United States, Brig. Gen. George Lyster, redeployment officer of the European theater, said today. Lyster estimated about 50,000 brides and dependents are awaiting passage from all countries of Europe.

SECOND ARMORED SAILS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 21 —(AP) the U. S. Second Armored Division sailed from Marseille today. The major portion of the 94th Division is aboard, but 442 men still are awaiting shipment from the Cala's staging area.

FRENCH SAY NAZIS LOOTED EUROPE

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 21 —(AP) The French, portraying in great detail what they called the greatest looting scheme in history, charged today before the International Military Tribunal that the Nazis deliberately stripped Western Europe of industrial resources to the extent of sending whole factories and tramway systems to the Reich.

The French prosecutors said they expected to spend the entire week telling the tribunal which is trying 22 ranking Nazis as war criminals the story of what the French said was a deliberate plan for seizing Western Europe's material wealth.

Specifically, they said that in March, 1943, the Nazis requisitioned an important Dutch factory which was transported, complete with all machines, technical installations, tools and designs, to the neighborhood of Brunswick for the Hermann Goering Works.

Further, they charged that the Nazis sent street cars, rails, trolley wires, buses and rolling stock to the Reich from Norway and Denmark.

The prosecution also charged that Hermann Goering and other Nazi leaders sponsored a gigantic German purchasing program on black markets in France and other occupied countries.

The French said this wild black market buying was intended to strip every scrap of food and vital materials from those countries, even though it might mean famine for the victims.

It was charged that the Nazis levied huge sums, ostensibly as occupation costs, in all countries. In Norway, they were said to have forced the citizens of certain towns to pay indemnity for the British air raids while in Holland the asserted recalcitrance of the Dutch was punished by heavy fines on entire communities.

Nazis' Black-Mart 'Spree' Is Told

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP)—Eager to strip occupied Western countries of every scrap of food, even though it might mean famine, Her-

mann Goering and other Nazi leaders sponsored a huge German purchasing program on black market in France and other occupied territories, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

The wild black-market spree—into which the Nazis poured billions of francs seized from the French ostensibly to cover occupation costs—reached ludicrous proportions in 1942, with various German agencies bidding against one another, French war-crime prosecutors charged.

Goering Intervenes

Goering finally intervened with a demand that the black-market dealings of the *Wehrmacht* and other German groups be centralized and "regularized" on a grand scale the prosecution continued.

A secret report by Nazi Col. J Veltjens, director under Goering of the economic exploitation, said purchases up to November 20, 1942 aggregated well over a billion reich marks. Of the total, 929,000,000 were in France, 103,881,000 in Belgium, 73,685,000 in the Netherlands, and a little over a million in Yugoslavia. The report was introduced by Charles Gerthoffer, assistant French prosecutor.

Plans Of French

[The mark was quoted at about 40 cents in late 1941.]

The French said they expected to spend the entire week detailing the story of what they called the greatest looting scheme in history, the systematic Nazi seizure of the material wealth of western Europe.

Next week, they said, they will begin to summon witnesses to testify to Nazi atrocities in slave-labor and prisoner-of-war camps.

TOP NAZI DOCTORS SOUGHT FOR TRIAL

30 Held Responsible In Death Of 600,000 'Useless Eaters'

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP). United States authorities said tonight they sought the full identification and arrest of 30 top-ranking Nazi doctors held responsible for the wanton killing of approximately 600,000 "useless eaters" and "unproductive people" in five years for the sake of the German war effort.

Members of the American prosecution in the international war crimes trial of leading Nazis said confiscated papers showed the doctors masked scientific murder operations as a foundation for asylum care.

An American inquiry was made into the sinister "welfare" institutions controlled by Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of the Interior and one of the present defendants.

"House Of Mystery" Center

The prosecution said papers disclosed that the foundation was set up in a "house of mystery" at Tiergartenstrasse 4, Berlin, in 1939.

German insane were to be the first executed when the program under way in 1940, the papers showed, but soon the only requirement for execution became physical inability to work.

Available data indicated some 600,000 persons, of whom less than ten per cent were insane, and fifteen per cent were cripples, were destroyed. The remainder, the papers made it appear, were regarded by the high Nazi policy makers as "unproductive" and therefore better dead than using up German food resources."

Displaced Americans To Get Food Packages

Berlin, Jan. 21 (AP)—Some 300 American displaced persons in the Berlin area were informed today of a grant of a semi-monthly food package.

Responsible for details of the distribution is Miss Mary Ann Weber, of 1935 Vine street, Baltimore.

Registered Americans qualifying for these gift packages are chiefly persons who for family, or other cogent reasons, were unable to leave Germany when the war began and kept up their establishments, so that there is no need for affording them refuge in an UNRRA center for displaced persons.

The first of the two monthly packages consists of one half pound of cheese, seven ounces of biscuits, a choice of a 12-ounce tin of chopped ham, or corned beef; one half pound of sugar. The second package consists of one pound of oleomargarine, six ounces of liver pate, one can of salmon or two tins of sardines, six ounces of jam and one chocolate ration bar.

Added to these packages is one pound of powdered milk for children under 6 years of age.

Allied German Council Meets

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (AP).—The Allied Control Council for Germany met today, presumably to discuss setting a level for German industry, but no information was given out after the meeting, owing to failure of press relations officers to agree on a communique.

AAF Replacement Pleas From Europe

Wiesbaden, Jan. 21 (AP)—Prompt replacements are "most essential" if the United States Army Air Forces in Europe are to continue to "perform effectively their share in making and maintaining the peace," says their commander, Lieut. Gen. John K. Cannon.

Thus far, General Cannon declared in a statement yesterday, his command has been able to fulfill its duties only through "the yeoman work of the few experienced men left."

Dutch Sea Wall To Be Closed

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (AP).—British Military authorities said today that the last of four huge gaps which the Royal Air Force tore in the sea wall of the flooded Dutch island of Walcheren during the war will be closed Thursday.

Vienna Gets Swede Relief Goods

VIENNA, Jan. 21 (AP).—Driving 1,875 miles on a mercy errand across the icy roads of Europe, a column of 101 trucks arrived in this destitute Austrian capital from Sweden last night with 300 tons of Swedish clothing, food and medicine.

BLAST KILLS 10 IN ITALY

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 21—(AP) Ten persons were reported killed and 150 wounded tonight when 15 carloads of ammunition exploded in Torre Annunziata, 20 miles away.

GREEK RIGHTISTS KILL HOSTAGES, REFUSE TO YIELD

ATHENS, Jan. 21 — (AP) Fourteen hostages have been killed by members of an Extreme Right Wing group who have barricaded themselves in a mountain village 10 miles northwest of Kalamai (Kalamata) after rejecting a surrender ultimatum, the Greek government said tonight.

The ultimatum gave the insurgents until 4 p.m., tomorrow to surrender to government troops.

Meanwhile the KKE, political bureau of the Left Wing party, issued a statement accusing the British of responsibility for "Monarcho-Fascist terrorism in Greece" by directly or indirectly supplying weapons to Right Wing elements.

The anouncement called upon the people to proclaim a general strike and take up arms.

Skirmishing Reported

In Kalamai itself, order was restored fully, the government said, after the arrival of substantial reinforcements, but skirmishing was reported on the outskirts of the city between government forces and rebel Monarchist groups.

Minister of Public Order Stamatis Merkouris ordered troops and gendarmerie to rescue 150 hostages he said were held in the barricaded mountain position by the Right Wing insurgents. The Bishop and Mayor of Kalamai appealed without success for release of the hostages, taken in a Kalamai raid yesterday.

Merkouris said earlier a state of near anarchy had engulfed the area of Kalamai and that martial law had been proclaimed in Southern Pelopponnesus. The Greek destroyer Crete opened fire on forces of the Royalists in Kalamai.

The Monarchists, reported to number about 2,200 men, were said to be well equipped. Most of them were uniformed, the minister said.

Merkouris dispatched a battalion of motorized troops and 200 police to the port city after armed members of the Monarchist organization identified by the symbol "X" seized 200 civilians in a bloody raid yesterday.

Centering their attacks on police headquarters, the raiders freed 32 suspects who had been held in the slaying of four supporters of the Left-Wing EAM (National Liberation Front) last week.

Merkouris said 700 of the insurrectionists marched on the public prosecutor's office in Kalamai, but were driven off by police and national guardsmen who had barricaded themselves in the prison and other public buildings. No estimate of casualties for either side was available.

EAM Supporters Held

The police and guardsmen, Merkouris said, were under orders to protect all public buildings, but particularly the prison, where a number of EAM supporters are held.

Apparently the rebels swiftly seized control of the Southern Pelopponnesus port. Leaflets announcing the imposition of martial law had to be dropped on Kalamai and neighboring towns from planes. The captain of the destroyer which opened fire on the rebels said the Monarchists were attempting to capture Kalamai civilians.

The prefect of Kalamai, in a telephone report to Athens, said the revolt broke out in reprisal for the slaying by Communists last week of one of the leaders of the "X" group, his two-year-old son and two other Royalists.

BIG-SCALE BATTLE FOUGHT IN GREECE

Athens, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Government forces fought an estimated 2,200 Monarchist insurrectionists today in Southern Greece and the Minister of Public Order Stamatis Merkouris, said that the Peloponnesus had been brought to the verge of anarchy. He declared martial law in the region and sent a battalion of motorized troops and 200 gendarmes to Kalamai (Kalamata) where he said the "X" Monarchist organization seized 200 civilians in a bloody raid on the port city yesterday.

Leaflets announcing martial law in the southern Peloponnesus seaport and neighboring towns were dropped by plane, indicating the rebels retained control. The rebels were identified as members of a monarchist organization. A battalion of motorized troops and a company of gendarmes were reported dispatched to the scene.

The trouble apparently stemmed from the slaying of four supporters of the left wing EAM organization near Sparta last week. Merkouris said the rebels stormed the Kalamai jail and liberated thirty-two persons held as suspects in the slaying.

Government Criticized

Athens, Jan. 21 (AP)—The government of Prime Minister Sophoulis, which has set March 31 as the date for general elections, found itself under fire from Left Wing leaders today for alleged failure to take the necessary measure to insure an honest poll of public opinion.

Left Wing followers at a mass meeting in Athens Stadium yesterday adopted resolutions criticizing the Government's policies and objecting to "intervention of foreign reactionaries." Left Wing spokesmen recently have been highly critical of British influence in Greece.

Kerr in Moscow On Way to Java

Moscow, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, arrived here from London today en route to Batavia, to act as Britain's special envoy in negotiations between Dutch authorities and Indonesian nationalists. The British Embassy said he would depart for Java in a few days.

NEW BARON MADE

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 22—(AP) Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow since 1942, has been made a baron by King George VI, it was announced today. He has been mentioned as a possible successor to Lord Halifax as ambassador to Washington.

Greek Leftists In Moscow

Moscow, Jan. 21 (AP)—A delegation of Greeks representing the Leftist EAM (National Liberation Front) was introduced to members of Moscow's diplomatic colony at a reception in the Greek Embassy last night.

The delegation is visiting factories and conferring with trades union leaders in the Soviet Union.

Outlook For Iran Government

Tehran, Jan. 21 (AP)—Ibrahim Hakimi resigned as Premier of Iran, and today some informed quarters predicted his Cabinet would be succeeded by one which might gain the favor of the Soviet Union.

[In London, Nasruliah Entezam, Iranian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, said in an interview the resignation "may mean the institution of direct negotiations with Russia" looking toward solution of the dispute over northwestern Azerbaijan province, where separatists have set up an automonous government.]

The elderly statesman, who led his Government in attempts to resolve the dispute with the Soviet Union over Azerbaijan, said he presented his resignation to the Shah last night in a private audience at the palace. Some informed observers believed the Shah might ask Hakimi to form a new government.

May Affect Iranian Appeal

"I have succeeded in placing Iran's case before the United Nations Organization and am now ready to step down," Hakimi said in an interview. He referred to the Iranian delegation's formal appeal to the United Nations Security Council to investigate the dispute over Azerbaijan.

The opinion was voiced in London that now the Soviet-Iranian dispute might be taken out of the hands of the Security Council, to which it was referred last Saturday when Iran's delegation charged Soviet "interference" in Azerbaijan affairs. The appeal would not stand if a new government should back down from the position taken by the Hakimi Canibet. However, until they hear otherwise, the Iranian delegation planned to proceed with the Security Council appeal.

Critic Praises Premier

Announcing the Shah's acceptance of the resignation, the speaker of the Majlis (Parliament) announced that the members would convene tomorrow to consider the organization of a new government.

A court spokesman said the Shah was "studying the problem" of a successor to Hakimi, but that "his selection of course will depend upon which of the aspirants will be able to muster a majority in Parliament."

Dr. F. Mossadehg, fiery critic of Hakimi in the last few weeks, praised the outgoing Premier in a Parliament speech for "patriotic action in sacrificing his personal position for the good of his country."

Resignation Was Predicted

Mossadehg suggested Hakimi's successor should "place Iran's problem before the United Nations Organization only in the event direct negotiations with Tabriz (Azerbaijan capital) and Moscow proved fruitless."

Hakimi's resignation had been predicted for several weeks, because of the separatist move in the northwest. Reports were widespread that pressure would be brought to bear because of conditions in Azerbaijan, and that Hakimi would be succeeded by a government more favorable to the views of the Soviet Union, whose border touches the province.

New Outbreaks Reported

Announcement of the resignation came as dispatches of the Soviet news agency *Tass* reaching here reported new widespread outbreaks

which extended to the southern provinces, remote from Azerbaijan. There was no official confirmation.

Prominently mentioned among the possible successors to Hakimi is Qavan Ahmed Sultaneh, a former Premier who is a large landowner in Russian-occupied northern Iran. Many members of the Majlis said Sultaneh would be the person most acceptable to the Soviet Union, and that it was possible he could gain Soviet favor for his Government.

Hakimi's decision at this time came as a surprise to his supporters in the capital. While his resignation had been predicted, supporters of the Premier recalled that only yesterday a series of political moves had assured Hakimi of at least 30 more days in power.

PREMIER HAKIMI OF IRAN RESIGNS

Tehran, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Premier Ibrahim Hakimi resigned last night after asserting his efforts to negotiate with the Russians over Azerbaijan had failed. Hakimi's fall was foreshadowed last week when he told Parliament that his foreign policy had failed. He said efforts to negotiate with the Russians were unavailing and that he proposed to present the case to the United Nations Organization.

Today Hakimi said he had told the Shah he had succeeded in placing Iran's case before the United Nations Organization and I am now ready to step down."

Many observers expressed the opinion that Mohammed Reza Pahlavi would ask Haikimi to form a new Government. However, three other men have been mentioned as his possible successors. They are former Premier Qavan Ahmad Sultaneh; Ali Khan Mansur, Governor of Kohrassan, and former Premier Pirnea.

Possible UNO Action

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Iranian delegate to the United Nations Assembly, Nasrulah Entezam, said today that the resignation of Iranian Premier Hakimi "may mean the institution of direct negotiations with Russia" to settle Iran's dispute with the Soviet Union.

The Iranians have protested alleged Russian interference in Iran's internal affairs.

MARSHALL URGED AS CHINA ARBITER

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall, special American envoy who arranged the Chinese truce, may be invited to act as mediator on government reorganization problems now before the political consultative conference, informed Chinese said today.

Marshall returned to Chungking today from a short visit in Shanghai, where he conferred with Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in the China theater.

The political conference, now working through subcommittees to try to create a government representative of all parties, was said to favor deferring any call to Marshall as arbiter so long as there remained any hope of solving their differences unaided.

It was conceded, however, that there was little chance of settling such questions as reorganization of the state council before the Wednesday deadline for adjournment.

Chinese observers thought it almost certain that Marshall at least would be called upon to help in the unification and reorganization of Chinese military forces, now being studied by a committee of two National Government generals and one Communist.

The struggle between government and Communist forces in the field today, eight days after the truce took effect, appeared to have degenerated into a series of skirmishes.

party proposal for broadening the Government was unacceptable. The Communists offered a six-point counterproposal.

Agree In Principle

The committee's views were expressed in its official organ, the *Emancipation Daily*, which said it agreed in principle with broadening the scope of the Government, but offered these alternatives:

1. Thorough abolition of all nominal or virtual interference by the Kuomintang in all government, central to district.
2. Equality of all parties and groups, with fair representation in government.
3. No party to occupy more than one third of the seats in the Government.
4. The Supreme Political Organ (National Council) should have full powers, including the appointment of top administrative personnel.
5. Reform of the Central organization must take place at the same time provincial, county and district administrative machinery is democratized.

Free Elections At Once

6. Free elections based on universal suffrage and a board democratic basis should be held immediately to convene a National Assembly, frame a constitution and set up a permanent coalition government.

The Yenan newspaper asserted that the Central Government appeared willing to appoint "only several non-Kuomintang party members to the National Government Council as a bargain for maintaining one-party rule."

Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick reported from Yenan that the Communist China news agency charged that Central Government troops wrested two towns on the Yangtze, Paipu and Hsingjen, from Red forces last Monday and Wednesday, after the truce deadline.

5 China Provinces Report Battles

Chungking, Jan. 21 (AP)—Skirmishes were reported today in five North China provinces, a week after the truce deadline, but all appeared to be of small scale.

The provinces named were Suiyan, Hopei, Honan, Shansi and Kiangsu. Both the Central Government and the Communists held the other responsible.

In Yenan, the Chinese Communist Central Committee announced that the Kuomintang (National)

Shang, Chiang Aide, To Attend Big 5 Talks

Chungking, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gen. Shang Chen, chief aide de camp to Gen Chiang Kai-shek and former chief of the Chinese military mission to Washington, today was appointed to head the Chinese delegation to the forthcoming Big Five military conference in London.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, commander in chief of the Chinese Army, was to have headed the mission but for undisclosed reasons will not go to London.

CHINESE TOLD TO DRAW BACK

Truce Commission Sets Rule For Rival Forces Still Fighting

Peiping, Jan. 21 (AP)—Executive headquarters of the new truce commission, in its second general directive, today ordered both Chinese Communist and National Government troops in zones of conflict to withdraw at least 20 miles, or one full day's march, from the points of combat.

As soon as the forces break off fighting and are separated, field commanders are further instructed, positions that the two sides held on the night of January 13 are to be restored. It was on the night of January 13 that the truce was to have taken effect.

Planes Scatter Leaflets

The new directive came at a time when there were many reports of violation of the cease-fire orders. Not all of them, however, could be confirmed. American Army and Marine planes, nevertheless, were scattering cease-fire leaflets throughout five provinces of north and central China.

In all, 215,000 leaflets were dropped on 31 towns in Shansi, Hopeh, Shantung, Honan and Kiangsu provinces. Another 145,000 leaflets and 100,000 copies of the second general directive will be dropped over the 31 towns tomorrow.

The new order has been transmitted by radio to senior commanders of government and Communist forces, and is being disseminated by them, as well as by civil radio and newspapers.

Executive headquarters also announced today that a mobile field team is scheduled to be dispatched from Shanghai to Canton. This is the eighth headquarters "truce team" to be sent out, and the first to go south of the Yangtze River.

U. S. UNITS IN CHINA NOW 'STABILIZERS'

Bates of House Committee Says in Tientsin That Marines Will Stay to Insure Peace

TIENTSIN, Jan. 21 (AP)—American marines probably will be kept in North China as a "stabilizing force" now that the repatriation of the Japanese has been turned over to the Chinese, Representative George J. Bates of Massachusetts, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said here today. He is in Tientsin with a Naval Affairs subcommittee.

"The marines may be kept here some time longer as a stabilizing force while the good offices of the United States Government are being used to reconcile the two Chinese forces into peaceful settlement," he said.

"We are interested in a permanent world peace. We are of the conviction that unless we lend a hand, another world conflagration may be in the making."

The Naval Affairs Committee, he said, is interested in the disposal of surplus naval material, inspection of navy installations in the Pacific, demobilization of the armed forces and general conditions in the Pacific areas captured or retaken from the Japanese.

"Now that China is being freed of the Japanese," he said, "we want to lay the foundations of a new government in China. We don't interfere in Chinese affairs, only in so far as those internal affairs of China concern world peace.

"I don't know how long the settlement of China's affairs will take, but progress is being made. How long the marines remain in China depends on how much cooperation we get from the Chinese in establishing the kind of government which will guarantee the world against future wars."

State Department's View

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The State Department reiterated today that United States forces were in China only to assist in disarming and repatriating Japanese troops.

In response to a question growing out of a statement by Representative Bates in Tientsin that repatriation of the Japanese had been turned over to the Chinese and that the marines in North China now constituted a "stabilizing force," an official of the department said:

(1) Technically the responsibility for disarming and repatriating the Japanese in China had always rested with the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek;

(2) A number of policy statements since the surrender, including the communiqué of the Big Three Foreign Ministers of Moscow, had emphasized that the American forces where in China only to assist Generalissimo Chiang in carrying out these obligations;

(3) Statements of President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes had stressed that United States forces would be withdrawn from China as soon as the repatriation of Japanese was completed or whenever the Chinese Government might indicate it was in position to do the job alone.

"That is what the policy has been, what it is now, and what it will be," the spokesman told a news conference.

Get Authority for Trial

Shanghai, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—China Theater war crimes officers today received authority from Washington to appoint a military commission to try Japanese accused of atrocities against Americans.

Arraignment of nineteen Japanese in connection with the torture parade and cremation of three Yank B-29 flyers at Hankow on December 16, 1944, probably will begin Wednesday.

Lieut.-Col. Willis A. West of Portland, Ore., will be the chief prosecutor in the trials which will start about two weeks after the arraignments. The names of the American victims at Hankow have never been fully established and will not be used during the arraignment or trial.

The top-ranking Japanese prisoner will be Major-Gen. Masataka Kaburagi, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese Thirty-fourth Army, who is accused of ordering the torture march through Hankow.

The Hankow case will be followed by the trials of seven Japanese officers charged with the execution of three Doolittle flyers in October, 1942.

Mine Kills British Soldier

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 21 (AP).—One British soldier was killed and four were wounded today south of Soerabaja in eastern Java, as stubborn resistance from Indonesian Nationalists forced the withdrawal of British patrols.

The British casualties were sustained when a weapons carrier was mined.

In the Bandoeng area southeast of Batavia there was some firing around the perimeter of Nationalist positions, and Dutch reports said Indonesians were throwing up roadblocks east of the city.

Indonesians Erect Defenses

Batavia, Jan. 21 (AP)—British authorities reported today that defense positions were being erected by Indonesians south of a railway line near Bandoeng and that Indonesians were continuing to evacuate the southern part of that town. Two British patrols were forced by artillery fire to withdraw from a point south of Soerabaja.

400 JAP WAR PLANTS SEIZED

MacArthur Thwarts Undercover Reconversion Scheme

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—Japanese efforts to engineer an undercover reconversion of war-production machinery to peacetime profit making were halted today by General MacArthur, who seized nearly 400 war plants and ordered the Government to cease removal of equipment from their premises.

The seized plants included 265 aircraft and parts factories listed by the Allied Reparations Commission as "first priority material" for removal to other nations, and 129 other factories, navy arsenals and war laboratories.

Reconversion Permits Canceled

MacArthur ordered cancellation of all previously issued permits for reconversion of individual factories, except those "immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy."

Guards were placed on the seized properties and their commanders were instructed to remember that the plants probably would be taken as reparations "and consequently should not be allowed to acquire importance in the Japanese economy."

[H. D. Maxwell, of Tacoma, deputy chief of the American Reparations Commission, arriving at Hamilton Field, Cal., after a survey of Japanese industrial assets, said Japan had a surplus of industrial capacity despite air-raid damage and could pay "more than we expected."]

Trial Courtroom Selected

Selection of a courtroom for the trial of Japan's top war-crimes suspects, tentatively scheduled to begin March 1, was announced today by Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan. It is a large auditorium in the War Ministry building—a few feet from the conference rooms used by Premier Hideki Tojo and his leading generals during the heyday of Japanese military success.

The international tribunal will be seated on the stage of the auditorium, so that press and spectators will have a clear view of the proceedings.

Public relations officers said the War Ministry building was the only available site for the trials in Tokyo. Requisitioning of the Diet building for this purpose was ruled out by MacArthur's policy of avoiding disruption of normal Government functions so far as ible.

394 WAR FIRMS OF JAPS SEIZED BY MACARTHUR

Allied Command Indicates Many Will Be Used as Reparations.

ALL PLACED UNDER GUARD

Order Discloses Nipponese Have Allowed Valuable Machines to Deteriorate.

(SPENCER)

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—War plants which equipped Japan's losing bid for conquest were seized and placed under guard today by Gen. MacArthur, who indicated many of the factories would go to Allied nations as reparations.

The Allied command took over 394 Japanese aircraft plants, Army and Navy arsenals and war laboratories. Among these were 265 aircraft and parts plants listed by the Allied Reparations Commission as "first priority material" for removal to other nations.

MacArthur ordered cancellation of any previous permits to the designated installations for conversion to peacetime production, unless the installations were "immediately and absolutely essential to the civil economy." Commanders given custody of the installations were told to consider the "probability that these plants will be taken as reparations and consequently should not be allowed to acquire importance in the Japanese economy."

Machinery Removed.

The directive disclosed that in some instances the Japanese had removed machinery from plants and that equipment valued at millions of dollars had been allowed to deteriorate. The Japanese Government was ordered to cease removals immediately and place guards around the buildings.

[The amount and extent of the indemnity Japan is to pay are to be established soon, H. D. Maxwell of Tacoma, deputy chief of the American Reparations Commission, said on arriving at Hamilton Field, Cal., from Japan. Maxwell, returning with ten other members of the commission, said Japan has a surplus in industrial capacity despite air raid damage and can pay "more than we expected."]

As part of the Allied program to restore Japan to peacetime pursuits, Sixth Army troops now consolidated with the Eighth Army, were estimated to have eliminated more than one-third of Japanese war materiel on Southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku in three months. Lieut.-Col. Clinton A. Waggoner, ordnance officer of La Porte, Tex., said the matterial destroyed included artillery pieces, planes, tanks, midget submarines, poison gases, bombs, rockets and rocket launchers, and ammunition.

Plants Deteriorating.

Major J. A. O'Hearn of Boston, chief of the industrial division of headquarters economic and scientific section, said the directive taking over the war plants was intended not only to stop removal of machinery, but also to accomplish the return of whatever has been removed.

"The deterioration of machinery and equipment in the installations is pretty widespread," he said. "We want to stop it. They also have been taking machinery to warehouses and just piling it up."

MacArthur's directive gave the Japanese seventy-two hours after its receipt in which to report to American commanders and receive orders for carrying out the provisions.

Denies Report About Peers.

On the political side, a story in the newspaper Yomiuri Hochi that the Government had decided to abolish the entire peerage system drew an official denial.

"That is not planned at present, although it might happen later," Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi said in an interview.

Narahashi said the Government's proposed revision of the House of Peers, to be submitted at a special Diet session after the forthcoming national election would reduce the number of titled members in that Chamber from 200 to 30.

Religious Figures Seen As Jap Candidates

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—Jiji News Agency said that both Shinto and Buddhist priests and other religious leaders will seek election to the Japanese Diet in Japan's general elections.

Entrance of religious figures into political race was seen as an outgrowth of Allied directives abolishing state Shintoism and Government restrictions on religious activities.

Textile Experts Arrive In Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—Five American and two British Empire textile experts arrived today to join General MacArthur's special staff on the economic-scientific section.

They were H. Wickliffe Rose, of Philadelphia; Frank Rowe, Jr., of Danville, Va.; Fred Taylor, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Frank Winterbottom, of Manchester, England, and Bharat Ram, from India.

Jap Heat For Yanks In China

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—Allied headquarters ordered the Japanese Government today to send 2,000 electric heaters to China to warm American occupation forces there—the proceeds to be made available to Japan for payment of essential imports.

Says 50 Prisoners Died.

Yokohama, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Kaichi Hirate, former Japanese prison camp commandant, testified today at his trial on charges of mistreating Allied soldiers that about fifty prisoners died in the two Hokkaido camps he commanded.

Hirate, accused of responsibility for the deaths of four Allied prisoners, told the United States Military Commission trying him that forty-three men died early in his command. This, he said, was because "the prisoners who first arrived from Indonesia were particularly weak and it was tantamount to receiving sick men."

Hirate testified he received a number of complaints from prisoners that they were mistreated by employees of companies to whom they were farmed out as laborers. He said he asked the managements to punish such workers for these acts.

11,000,000 Jap Bullets Destroyed In A Day

Fukuoka, Japan, Jan. 21 (AP)—Thirty-second Division patrols under Lieut. Allen H. Moran, of Roanoke, Va., destroyed 11,000,000 rounds of Japanese small-arm ammunition one day last week.

It was a record in destruction of Japan's war potential by the patrols exploring caves, warehouses and places previously overlooked.

6,500 Yanks Join New Vet Association

Kure, Japan, Jan. 21 (AP)—More than 6,500 officers and enlisted men have joined the new 41st Infantry Division Association and the total membership is expected to exceed 10,000, Mast. Sergt. Frank W. Kerr, Seattle, president of the association, announced.

The association's initial program is to sponsor the compilation and publication of the division's history from its entry into Federal service until its inactivation last December 31.

Officers of the association will be established somewhere in the United States Pacific Northwest. The division when taken into Federal service was a National Guard organization, with units from states in that region.

Case Against Hicswa Is Told

Two Attacks Were Charged to Jersey G. I. Whose Friends Say Japs Liked Him.

Nara, Japan, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Buddies of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, 20-year-old G. I. of Wallington, N. J., under sentence of death for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese civilians, said that he was a likable chap who got along well with the Japanese people, and his superior officer, Capt. G. B. Welsh Jr. of New Orleans, who expects to be a witness when Hicswa's case comes up for review, said: "We used him as a pusher in cases where we were working with the Japanese because he got on so well with them.

"He never gave us a bit of trouble except for two minor violations. He was a hard worker, his character and efficiency were excellent," Walsh added yesterday.

Pvt. William E. Rourke, Bridgeport, Conn., said: "Everybody in the battery liked him. He got along with the Japanese better than anybody in the battery."

T/S. Hugh Ward of Double Springs, Ala., said: "He was as good a friend as we had in the battery. I don't think he did it, but if he did, the sentence was darned heavy."

Pfc. Alexander Pappas of Elkhart, Ind., said: "I did K. P. with Joe at the battery, and our Japanese help liked him the best of all."

As Told at Trial.

Roy Roberts, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Osaka yesterday the following outline of the case as it was presented by witnesses at Hicswa's court-martial:

On November 24, Hicswa and friends packed their gear preparatory to departing for a replacement depot at Nagoya to return to the United States. There Hicswa intended to take a furlough merited through his reenlistment on November 22. After packing, witnesses testified, the soldiers began drinking Japanese beer, whiskey, sake and American beer.

About 8 P. M. Hicswa left quarters with two friends and went about a mile away to Nara Park, temple grounds in the city of Nara. There the men saw two Japanese.

Witnesses said that Hicswa, without warning, cried: "Let's get 'em." Both Japanese ran. Witnesses said that Hicswa caught one and inflicted twenty stab wounds to the full eight-inch depth of a bayonet. The Japanese fell screaming.

Same Attack Repeated.

Witnesses said that friends pulled Hicswa away and the trio walked on, leaving the victim.

Fifteen minutes later another Japanese was seen, and, according to evidence presented, Hicswa, again without any exchange of words, inflicted the same treatment.

Japanese civilians reported the killings to the Japanese police next morning and they in turn notified the military. The two bodies were found. Two soldiers' caps were found nearby.

Witnesses said that the Military Police found a bloody jacket and trousers in a latrine near Hicswa's barracks and a bloody bayonet in a pipe. Hicswa was arrested and the two other soldiers were traced.

The trial required four days and was held before eight officers. The Army declined to give the names of Hicswa's two companions.

KOREA BOY SCOUTS OUTLAWED BY U. S.

Seoul, Korea, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The disbandment of all unofficial armies in Korea, including the Korean Boy Scouts—who have no connection with the International Boy Scouts organization—was ordered today by Major-Gen. Archer L. Lerch, Military Governor of the American occupied area of this country.

The Army meanwhile continued its investigation of the rioting between Left and Right wingers on Friday night and Saturday which cost the lives of two Koreans and caused the injury of many others. Officers explained that the Korean Boy Scouts range in age from 13 to 29 years, that 10 per cent were married and that apparently they were hired out by their leaders to various factions.

The situation in Korea was quiet after the rioting last week as the Joint American Soviet Commission resumed its conferences.

Hirohito's Stallion Proves Bum Sailor

Los Angeles, Jan. 21 (AP)—Matsushimo, Hirohito's celebrated white horse, is a bum sailor.

So today an army vet put him on the sulpha cure, intent on staving off a cold apparently caused by seasickness.

Matsushimo, which Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey once promised to ride through Tokyo's streets but never did, contracted *mal de mer* two days out of Yokohama, Lieut. Dick Ryan reported, and was a sick stallion the rest of the way. Owner Ryan and the steed arrived yesterday aboard the transport Golden Eagle.

Capt. Percy Aldrich, veterinarian at the port of embarkation, took over Matsushimo's care. Ryan later hopes to take him to his Oceanside (Cal.) ranch.

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U.S. Officers To Get Aussie Secretaries

Canberra, Jan. 21 (AP)—American army officers in Manila probably will get Australian secretaries after all, but they'll not be any of the fifteen girls sent to the Philippines recently and returned at the request of the Australian Government.

Immigration Minister Arthur Calwell said passports would be issued to secretaries nominated for the posts, but none to any of the original fifteen recalled because of leaving without passports or income-tax clearances.

Union 'Ban' On Aussie Brigadier Is Lifted

Canberra, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Canberra Trades and Labor Council has lifted its boycott against Brigadier Derek Schreiber, permitting the resumption of normal deliveries and services to the household of the officer, chief of staff to the Duke of Gloucester, Governor General of Australia.

The ban was lifted after Schreiber's former chauffeur, former Corporal E. C. Fields, was assured of reinstatement in his job as a hotel barman, from which union leaders asserted he had been discharged because of the brigadier's "influence." Schreiber denied the council's charge.

11 Items Dropped In Homma Trial

Manila, Jan. 21 (AP) — Eleven minor specifications to the 48 charges against Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma were stricken today as the prosecution rested its case and the war crimes trial of the Japanese commander was recessed for one week.

In an effort to speed up the proceedings, the prosecution had not presented witnesses concerning the eleven items, all of which dealt with scattered atrocities by troops under Homma's command at the time of the Philippines conquest.

The major charges, including responsibility for the Bataan Death March, and the deadly conditions in the Cabanatuan prison, still stand.

Accused By Wainwright

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 21 (AP)—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright said today he held Lieut. Gen. Masaharo Homma "responsible" for the infamous death march and other atrocities in the Philippines.

At his first news conference after taking command of the 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston here Saturday, the hero of Corregidor branded as a "lie" the statement of a Japanese lieutenant who said his prison camp was run so well that "I even received words o fpraise from General Wainwright.

The Jap officer, Lieut. Kei Yuri, was speaking of the Omuta Camp on Kyushu Island.

"I was never in the camp he mentions," General Wainwright said.

General Wainwright was a prisoner of the Japanese from May, 1942, to August, 1945. He said he was treated "very well" at one prison camp, but added that "at no place were we ever given good food."

HOMMA TRIAL IS RECESSED

Prosecution Rests Case Against Jap.

Manila, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The war crimes trial of Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma was recessed today for a week after the prosecution had completed its case against the one-time commander of the Japanese armies of the Philippines. Defense counsel was successful in a motion to strike out eleven of the forty-eight specifications with which Homma was charged. All the dismissed specifications were minor in character, relating to small scale atrocities and executions.

Two army career officers concluded the prosecution case. Both were survivors of the Death March from Bataan. Col. John B. Pugh of Washington, D. C., who was Gen. Wainwright's senior aid and Major Achilles Tisdelle of Chicago, who was aid to Maj-Gen E. P. King Jr., signer of the surrender terms with the Japanese were the witnesses. They had been flown from the United States to appear at the trial.

Tisdelle testified that the Death March was entirely unnecessary since the Americans had retained enough transport to have carried the entire surviving garrison. He also said that the Japanese had refused completely to discuss surrender terms with the Americans, or to give any consideration to treatment of prisoners, asserting: "We are not barbarians."

The Death March started shortly after the statement was made.

FILIPINOS RENOMINATE OSMENA FOR PRESIDENT

MANILA, Jan. 21.—(AP) President Sergio Osmena was nominated today by the Regular Wing of the Nacionalista Party to succeed himself as the Philippines chief executive at the April 23 election.

The Liberal Wing of the [illegible] nominated Manuel Roxas a presidential candidate on Saturday. Roxas, now president of the Senate split recently with Osmena after years of political friendship.

Osmena Nominated By Loyalist Wing

Manila, Jan. 21. (AP)—The old guard Loyalist wing of the Nacionalista party today nominated President Sergio Osmena for re-election by acclamation, and adopted a New Deal program which recognized "the right of every Filipino to a wage which not only permits him to live, but live well."

The program was considerably more liberal than observers had expected the Loyalists to adopt. Proposals for rehabilitation of the Philippines included extension of long term Government credits for rebuilding homes and small businesses.

TERMS DRAFTED FOR AIRBASE USE

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 21—(AP) A general agreement was reached today by British and American aviation conference delegates on terms for commercial use of United States military airfields and bases leased from Britain in 1940. Terms were not disclosed, however, pending submission of the final draft to Washington and London.

Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, adviser to the U. S. delegation at the conference, before leaving today for Washington, said detailed arrangements had "been agreed upon in a manner which protects the interests of the U. S. Army and Navy and will, I believe, be very satisfactory both to airlines and to local civil authorities."

Consideration of the plan by Washington and London is expected to take several days, after which the conference here will take final action on the agreement.

Commander In Iceland

Reykjavik (Iceland), Jan. 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Clinton D. Vincent, 31, West Point graduate, has assumed command of U.S. forces in Iceland.

Truman Asks Wage Rises and Price Control, Same Taxes, 50% Budget Cut, Draft Extension

Drop In National Debt Predicted; First In 17 Years

JAN 22 1946

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Truman presented a $35,860,000,000 Federal budget to Congress today with his assurance that for the first time in seventeen years no increase in the national debt will take place.

Military expenditures and the aftermath of war account for almost three fourths of the budget total.

The President estimated that the Government will raise $31,513,000,000 toward meeting the bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, thus leaving a deficit of $4,347,000,000.

Treasury Balance Cut

The deficit, however, will be taken care of, he said, "by a reduction in the very substantial balance which will be in the Treasury during the next fiscal year." In fact, the debt itself will be pared from its present $278,000,000,000 to $271,000,000,000 eighteen months hence.

Mr. Truman, however, called for taxes to be held at present levels.

"Inflationary pressures still appear dangerously powerful," he told Congress in his annual budget message, "and ill-advised tax reduction would operate to strengthen them still further.

"This not the time for tax reduction."

Cutbacks In 1946

Comparing the new 1947 budget with the current one, the Chief Executive said that with war-spending cutbacks the total for the 1946 fiscal year now is estimated at $67,200,000,000. Receipts are placed at $38,600,000,000, leaving a deficit of $28,600,000,000.

Salient features of the 1947 budget:

1. National defense, occupation and war liquidation will cost $15,000,000,000, including $1,200,000,000 for UNRRA.

2. Veterans' pensions and benefits are set down for $4,208,000,000.

3. $5,000,000,000 is earmarked for servicing the war-swollen national debt.

Atom Total Secret

4. Provision is made for continued work in the field of atomic energy, but this is a secret item and the funds involved were not disclosed.

5. International financial programs will require $2,754,000,000. These include the Bretton Woods agreements, Export-Import Bank operations and expenditures arising from the proposed loan of $3,750,000,000 to Britain.

6. General Government running expenses are estimated at $1,565,000,000, exclusive of Army and Navy, agricultural aids, public works and social security payments.

7. More than $2,000,000,000 is included for aids to agriculture and for the Commodity Credit Corporation, largely for price stabilization and price support resulting from the war food-production program.

Not Based On Boom

Mr. Truman said his budget estimates "are based on the assumption of generally favorable business conditions but not on an income reflecting full employment and high productivity that we hope to achieve. In future years the present tax system, in conjunction with a full-employment level of national income, could be expected to yield more than $30,000,000,000, which is substantially above the anticipated peacetime level of expenditures."

In one reference to future budgets, he observed: "They can hardly be expected to be reduced to less than $25,000,000,000."

The budget message was unique in one respect. For the first time it included not only the customary estimates based on existing law, but also tenative estimates to provide for proposed legislation recommended by the President in his companion report on the state of the Union.

Legislative Program

These recommendations include: Universal military training, stock piling of strategic materials, adequate salaries for all Government workers, a comprehensive program of scientific research, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project, extension of crop insurance, a "full employment" law, health and medical-care program, an increase in unemployment-insurance benefits and a federal airport-development program.

The Chief Executive noted that the 1947 budget was "about a third of the budgets for global war, although nearly four times the pre-war budgets."

Details of the army and navy budgets, which total $13,000,000,000, were not included in the President's message. He used overall figures, saying he would transmit detailed recommendations in the spring.

Allowances Cut

He noted that "although allowances for occupation, demobilization and defense are drastically reduced in the fiscal year 1947, they will still amount to 42 per cent of the total budget. The so-called 'aftermath of war' expenditures account for a further 30 per cent of the total."

Mr. Truman said his over-all defense estimates made provision "that we keep abreast of scientific and technical advances." Allowance was made, he said, "for military research, limited procurement of weapons in development of state and "for maintenance of our war expanded naval and merchant fleets."

War Loans End

Discussing borrowing and the public debt, he said:

"The successful conclusion of the Victory Loan marked the end of war borrowing and the beginning of the transition to the postwar debt management.

"Because of the success of the Victory Loan, I am happy to report that the Treasury will not need to borrow any new money from the public during the remainder of the fiscal year except through regular sales of savings bonds and savings notes.

Debt Reduction

"Furthermore, a part of the large cash balance now in the Treasury will be used for debt redemption, so that the public debt which now amounts to $278,000,000,000 will decrease by several billion dollars during the next eighteen months."

[Elsewhere the budget message showed the anticipated reduction in the debt to be $7,000,000,000 for the period mentioned. The Treasury balance now is nearly $25,000,000,000.]

The Chief Executive remarked that "it is good to move toward a balanced budget and a start on the retirement of the debt at a time when demand for goods is strong and the business outlook good. These conditions prevail today. Business is good and there are still powerful forces working in the direction of inflation."

Truman Is Cautious

Although Mr. Truman spoke only of "moving" toward a balanced budget, White House officials took the view that the budget he submitted was virtually balanced. They pointed out that estimates to cover the cost of legislation recommended but not yet enacted accounted for most of the indicated $4,300,000,000 deficit.

Under old-budget procedure, they said, such estimates would not have been included, so receipts and expenditures would be close to balancing.

These officials disclosed that the new budget is based on estimates of a national income of between $135,000,000,000 and $140,000,000,000 and a gross national product of between $170,000,000,000 and $178,000,000,000.

Start Of Period

At the start of reconversion in the period from October to December, 1945, the budget message said, income payments were at the rate of $132,000,000,000 a year, and the gross national product at a rate of $182,000,000,000 annually.

These figures were cited by Mr. Truman when he said it had "become essential to formulate and consider the Federal budget in the light of the nation's budget as a whole."

"The wartime annual rate of Federal expenditures has been reduced by $32,000,000,000," he pointed out, "while the nation's budget total has dropped only half as much. The drop in total value of production and services has been less drastic because increasing private activities have absorbed in large measure the manpower and materials released from war production and war services."

Public Works Included

The budget carries substantial provision for public works. The President said "an estimated $1,740,000,000 will be expended in the fiscal year 1947 for direct Federal public works and for loans and grants for public works."

Other message items of interest:

Tax refunds of approximately $1,585,000,000 will be paid to individuals and corporations during the 1947 fiscal year.

"Benefit payments out of old-age and survivors' insurance during 1947 are estimated at $407,000,000, while withdrawals by states from the unemployment trust fund for compensation benefits are expected to total $1,000,000,000. These disbursements are financed out of Social Security contributions."

Sale Of Surpluses

War material and supplies originally costing $50,000,000,000 ultimately will be declared surplus. Thus far $2,300,000,000 of this amount has been disposed of in sales yielding $600,000,000.

"In the past three months private exports have been slightly in excess of imports for the first time since 1941."

"Total capital outlays for resource development are estimated at $653,000,000 in the fiscal year 1947 as compared with $452,000,000 in 1946."

"The Federal-expenditure estimates for the fiscal year 1947 include $53,000,000 for new construction in rivers, harbors and the Panama Canal, and $291,000,000 for highways and grade-crossing elimination, assuming that the states expend some $275,000,000 on the Federal aid system."

Increased funds were recommended for civil aeronautics promotion, business and manufacturing censuses, and other expanded business services of the Department of Commerce, and the collection of internal revenue in the Treasury Department.

Concern Over Strikes Is Voiced; Inflation Is Held Chief Worry

President's Aim Is Lower Priced Goods Made by Higher Paid Workers.

WOULD RENEW PRICE CONTROL

Says Loan to Britain Would Ease Her Transition Problem—Calls for More Food Subsidies.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress today to get behind a sweeping program he said will promote greater output of lower-cost goods by higher paid workers. And he cautioned that "voices of disunity" which "are beginning to cry aloud again . . . must not prevail."

In a 25-000-word document combining for the first time both lawmaking and budget recommendations, the Chief Executive mixed expressions of optimism over business and job potentialities with fresh warnings against inflation and concern over "major strikes."

In the "State of the Union" portion of his message, Mr. Truman termed establishment of a "fair wage structure" the "most serious difficulty" in the path of reconversion and expansion, adding:

"The ability of labor and management to work together, and the wage and price policies which they develop, are social and economic issues of first importance."

As to Labor and Management.

He said labor and management must establish "better human relationships," and—apparently mindful of his recent fruitless efforts to avert the nation-wide steel strike—declared:

"No Government policy can make men understand each other, agree, and get along unless they conduct themselves in a way to foster mutual respect and good will.

"The Government can, however, help to develop machinery which, with the backing of public opinion, will assist labor and management to resolve their disagreements in a peaceful manner and reduce the number and duration of strikes."

Mr. Truman said most industries and most companies "have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases."

Elaborating on his higher wage theory, he said:

"Good wages means good markets. Good business means more jobs and beter wages. Substantial wage increases are good business for business because they assure a large market for their products; substantial wage increases are good business for labor because they in crease labor's standard of living; substantial wage increases are good business for the country as a whole because capacity production means an active, healthy, friendly citizenry enjoying the benefits of democracy under our free enterprise system."

The President said further on this point:

"If we manage our economy properly, the future will see us on a level of production half again as high as anything we have ever accomplished in peacetime. Business can in the future

dox fiscal policy would counsel, or leaving it approximately at its present level as certain Left-wing schools of economic thought now advocate. He merely expressed confidence in the ability of the nation ot "manage" this burden.

Further Confusion.

Under any administration a presidential budget is, at best, a confusing combination of fiscal legerdemain, wishful thinking, and inspired guesswork, but President Truman, in the calculations presented to Congress today added further confusion to the document by departing from standard budgetary practice and including in his estimates a part—but not all—of the initial cost of the elaborate legislative program recommended elsewhere in his voluminous annual message.

To the estimated expenses of government under existing legislation he added $3,000,000,000 to

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cover preliminary costs of some of his new proposals. He confessed that in doing this he had not taken into account some of his more elaborate projects, such as health insurance, and he flatly refused to give newsmen any breakdown of his estimates that would show how much each of his legislative proposals would cost, or which ones were covered. With honest candor, however, he inserted in his message an obscure sentence of warning that these estimates were for the coming fiscal year only and that due consideration had been given to the length of time it would take up to set up the necessary machinery and organization under the proposed new laws. Therefore, in future years, the cost of these items would be substantially larger.

Under these circumstances, it is impossible to discern in his message any factual and exact picture of what the Government's fiscal position will be in the coming year, which begins on July 1. It can only be said that if Congress enacts all of the Truman program, Government expenses next year will be higher than the budget estimates presented today, and in future years will be vastly larger as to these particular items. If, on the other hand, Congress approves none of the new proposals, expenses will be $3,000,000,000 lower than the totals carried in the Truman budget, and the deficit will be cut to under $1,500,000,000.

Since Congress at the moment is ill-disposed toward the bulk of these new legislative proposals, and since an examination of the budget estimates in detail suggests broad fields in which economics might be practiced, it is possible that this first Truman budget may afford the legislators the best opportunity they have had in seventeen years to balance expenditures and receipts and to wipe out the deficit.

If they should decide to pursue this course, however, it would be in defiance of the President and not in co-operation with him.

Two Possibilities.

The cold facts and figures of the Truman budget, therefore, are:

(Under proposed new legislation.)

Expenses	$35,860,000,000
Receipts	31,513,000,000
Deficit	4,347,000,000

(Under existing legislation only.)

Expenses	$32,860,000,000
Receipts	31,513,000,000
Deficit	1,347,000,000

In dealing with the expenditure side of the budget President Truman has fashioned his fiscal policy with a lavish hand. Although the nation will have been at peace for more than ten months by the time the new fiscal year begins, he estimates that national defense and war liquidation will eat up 42 per cent of the total budget. Under this head, the Government will spend ten times as much as it did in pre-Pearl Harbor years, and will use 10 per cent of the total national income—that is, 10 per cent of the total earnings of all the people and all the enterprises in the country.

For the aid of foreign nations he contemplates loans and grants totaling more than $17,000,000,000, of which less than one-third would be paid out during the current and the coming fiscal years, leaving more than two-thirds to come out of future budgets, as yet undrafted.

For the ordinary peacetime expenditures of the national government he calculates a rise of 30 per cent on the basis of existing legislation; with the addition of another 30 per cent if Congress should adopt his current proposals.

Kinds of Expenses.

Analyzed by broad categories his estimates of expenses are as follows:

Expenses	(In billions of dollars)
Defense, war, and war liquidation	$15.0
War's aftermath (veterans, interest, tax refunds)	10.792
International finance (under existing laws)	1.254
International finance (under proposed laws)	1.5
Other activities (under existing laws)	5.813
Other activities (under Truman proposals)	1.5
Total	$35.860

A study of the detailed items under these headings indicates that President Truman has used the term "national defense" loosely and that it covers many expenditures by normal peacetime agencies of the Government for services that have only the most tenuous and remote connection with the actual defense of the nation. In fact, one-fifth of the $15,000,000,000 total listed for national defense will be scattered among agencies outside the War and Navy departments. For example, $1,000,000,000 will go to the office of the President for use by the so-called war agencies such as the OPA. Again, $17,500,000 will go to Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, to be spent largely on day nurseries.

A sizable chunk of money will be used in laying up ships of the wartime merchant fleet, which was expanded to five times its pre-war size, yet elsewhere in the budget the President calls for an expenditure of $84,000,000 for the construction of additional merchant vessels "to round out" this fleet.

In all, the President concedes that only about one-third of the national defense expenditures will actually go for pay, subsistance, travel and miscellaneous expenses of the armed forces. Another third will be used for military research, procurement and development of weapons and construction. Some of it will go to feed the enemy in American occupied zones and to prevent the spread of disease there.

If Congress is disposed to "get tough" about the budget in a sustained, pre-election, economy drive, it may curtail some of these national defense expenditures sharply.

As for the category which the President calls "aftermath of war," there is little room for congressional objection. Interest on the public debt accounts for $5,000,000,000 of the total, and is not expected to increase beyond that in future years, as the public debt itself has reached its peak, in the President's opinion. Veterans benefits and pensions have already mounted to more than $4,000,000,000 and the President proposes, by still further legislation, to tack more than $500,000,000 additional onto this sum. The balance of these "aftermath" outlays will go for tax refunds, a little more than half of which will be to individuals.

For Foreign Nations.

The approved and projected contributions of the American taxpayer to the welfare of foreign nations mount to almost fantastic totals under the long range program set forth in the budget. In summary they are:

Loans and Grants.	(In billions of dollars.)
UNRRA	$2.6
Export Import Bank	3.5
Bretton Woods Monetary Fund	2.75
Bretton Woods, International Bank	3.175
British Loan (awaiting Congress action)	3.75
*Lend-lease credit to Britain	.65
*Other Lend-lease credits	.675
Total	$17.1

(*These two items have already been advanced in the form of Lend-lease goods and involve no further cash outlay by the American Treasury.)

Of this total, the President would spend about $2,500,000,000 in the current fiscal year 1946; and about $2,750,000,000 in the new year 1947. Failure of Congress to approve the British loan would cut these cash outlays down by $1,500,000,000 in 1947. Other commitments shown in the above table, however, have already been approved by Congress and are not subject to curtailment. President Truman, in fact, warned that he may at a later date call for a further increase in the lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank.

As for the normal peace time expenditures of the Government, the President has dealt with these unstintingly. He proposes a vast program of public works which would cost $1,750,000,000 in the coming year, or about as much as was spent for work relief and boondoggling in the pump-priming days of deepest depression under President Roosevelt.

He commits himself to a broad program of agricultural subsidy and farm price support payments which will cost more than $2,000,000,000, twice the total amount expended for the same purpose in the pre-war depression years.

Nearly all the old-line executive agencies find themselves "in the money" under the new budget, moreover. Even the weather will cost more. The Weather Bureau spent $2,500,000 more this year than it did last; and it will spend another $2,500,000 more next year than it did this one.

The Truman budget, moreover, affords an interesting insight into the administration's sense of values and the trend toward social welfare and uplift. For example, it will cost $36,500,000 to run the entire congressional establishment next year, including the House, the Senate, upkeep on the Capitol, the Botanic Gardens, the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office; while the adminstration will spend $50,000,000 on the Federal school lunch and milk program alone.

It will cost more to run the Library of Congress than the taxpayers will spend on the entire United States Senate. Moreover, the expenses of the Senate will be curtailed by nearly $500,000, while the expenses of the library will go up nearly $1,000,000.

Again, the budget contemplates that the National Labor Relations Board alone will spend six times as much money as the whole United States Supreme Court. These random illustrations are typical, and they indicate that—apart from the heavy outlays for national defense, America's largesse abroad, and the unavoidable costs of the aftermath of war—the executive agencies on the domestic front will bask in luxury as usual, even if Congress declines to pass the full employment bill, the increased unemployment compensation measure and other items of the Truman legislative program which would add another $1,500,000,000 to the normal peacetime expenses of the Government.

On the income side of the ledger the Truman budget presented a gloomy picture of crushing tax burdens for all time to come.

Estimating total receipts, exclusive of social security and other employment levies, at $31,500,000,000, the President called for the collection of $29,000,000,000 in direct taxes upon individuals and corporations. It is literally true, of course, that there is not that much money in America—at least, not that much cash. All the currency in all the pockets of all the people and in all the sugar bowls, stockings, cash drawers, safes, vaults and banks in the land totals only $25,000,000,000; so the Government must take it all and more in the single year that lies ahead.

Today all the deposits in all the commercial banks in America and in all the mutual savings banks total $129,000,000,000; and of this gigantic hoard the Government will take approximately one-quarter in order to meet its requirements for a single year.

Looking to the future, President Truman saw little hope of relief for the taxpayer. He warned Congress not to reduce taxes in the year ahead, and indicated that unless full employment can be achieved and the whole economic system can reach unprecedented levels of activity, there was little prospect of any real tax reduction ever.

There was virtually no possibility, he said, that Government expenses could ever again be cut below $25,000,000,000 a year, and he anticipated that the Government's income, under existing tax rates, would be only about $27,000,000,000 annually after the sales of surplus war property have been completed.

This, it appears, would leave only a $2,000,000,000 surplus to be applied to the public debt, which means that 135 years from now, in 2081 A. D., the debt would be discharged — provided, of course, that Government expenditures were never permitted to rise, and that Government receipts never fell off, and that no wars, depressions or other emergencies arose in the interim.

Permitting one ray of hope and encouragement to escape from his budgetary Pandora's box, President Truman added that in future years the present tax rates might be expected to yield more than $30,000,000,000 if a "full employment level of national income" could be achieved.

As for deficit and the public debt the President declined to let the problem worry him overmuch, although it remained a matter of deep concern to some of the more orthodox fiscal minds in both Houses of Congress.

During the war the Treasury needed large amounts of cash on hand to meet the tremendous expenditures it made each day. The Government therefore borrowed money beyond its immediate needs in order to build up an adequate supply of cash in the Treasury.

Thus, three weeks ago the Treasury had $26,000,000,000 in its cash drawer, which is far more than it will need for the peacetime operations that lie ahead. President Truman, his budget discloses, plans to apply nearly $23,000,000,000 of this to meet part of the deficit of the current fiscal year, all of the deficit forecast for the coming year and to shave $7,000,000,000 off the statutory public debt.

At the end of the fiscal year 1947, therefore, there will be only a little more than $3,000,000,000 in the Treasury's cash drawer and the statutory public debt will be $271,000,000,000, instead of $278,000,000,000 as it is today.

U. S. Goal Will Be to Preserve Peace, Says Truman in First Post-War Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) President Truman today laid down an American foreign policy to preserve peace on the basis of "justice no less than upon power" but he served firm notice that this country will refuse to sacrifice "its ideals or its vital interests" when difficulties arise among the United Nations.

Citing 1946 as the "year of decision" for the gigantic problems perplexing the world, Mr. Truman told Congress in the first peacetime state-of-the-Union message in five years that "the whole power and will and wisdom" of this nation must be rallied "to contribute to and to influence" international action."

Move Toward Peace

With words of confidence, he saw in the first General Assembly of the United Nations "the real beginning of our bold adventure toward the preservation of world peace, to which is bound the dearest hope of men."

But the chief executive emphasized that formation of the new international organization constitutes only a "minimum essential beginning" toward that goal. And he said economic collaboration must be carried on as carefully and as comprehensively as the political and security measures.

"Our ultimate security," he said "requires more than a process of consultation and compromise. . . requires that we begin now to develop the United Nations organization as the representative of the world as one society."

To Aid Smaller Nations

To the smaller nations, Mr. Truman pledged United States support to see that they have a voice in international councils and a hand in making the peace treaties with Germany and Japan.

Once again he outlined the 12 point fundamental foreign policy of the United States which he first presented last October 27 in New York. At that time he renounced for this country any territorial expansion or selfish advantage and supported the eventual return of sovereign rights and self government to all peoples.

Following this reiteration today, the President dealt specifically with Germany, Japan and the Far East, Korea and Palestine.

Acknowledging that the Allied Control council in Germany "has not met with unqualified success," he added that it has made "encouraging progress in the face of most serious difficulties." He said he intended "at the earliest practicable date" to transfer control of American-occupied territory from military to civilian personnel.

At the same time, however, Mr. Truman made it clear that "effective control will be maintained in Germany until we are satisfied that the German people have regained the right to a place of honor and respect."

He told Congress that "in order that neither Germany nor Japan will again be in a position to wage aggressive warfare, the armament making potential of these countries is being dismantled and fundamental changes in their social and political structures are being effected."

Democracy Fostered

"Democratic systems are being fostered to the end that the voice of the common man may be heard in the councils of his government," the President said.

In Japan, Mr. Truman went on, the United States "with the full approval of its partners, has retained primary authority and primary responsibility. It will continue to do so until the Japanese people, by their own freely expressed choice, choose their own form of government."

"Our basic policy in the Far East," he said, "is to encourage the development of a strong, independent, united and democratic China."

Similarly, he said again that the United States intends to speed as rapidly as possible the restoration of the sovereignty of Korea and establishment, through free elections, of a democratic government.

The chief executive touched briefly on the problems of the hungry and homeless lands, commending Congress for its appropriations to UNRRA and saying that this country had taken the lead, "modest though it is," in admitting refugees and displaced persons from Europe under existing immigration quotas. He did not go beyond previous statements in the Palestine controversy, declaring that the problem now is under study by a British-American commission.

Insistent that this nation's diplomatic policy must be linked to a foreign economic policy, he said the latter must have a three-way target: Promoting this country's prosperity, aiding in the restoration and expansion of world markets, and "contributing thereby to world peace."

Relief Efforts to Continue

"We shall continue our efforts," he said, "to provide relief from the devastation of war, to alleviate the sufferings of displaced persons, to assist in reconstruction and development, and to promote the expansion of world trade."

Turning to the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, Mr. Truman said extension of that credit would enable the United Kingdom to avoid "discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed freedom of trade during the 1939's"—a factor which, he argued, alone justifies the action.

The chief executive said the Export-Import bank already has negotiated loans of about $1,010,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1946 to assist other countries in restoring their economies. He added an additional $195,000,000 probably would be committed "shortly."

Mr. Truman incorporated in his 1946 legislative progre two foreign policy measures—one permitting the Maritime commission to sell ships at home and abroad, the other repealing the Johnson act which forbids credits to countries in default on previous loans.

HAWAII URGED AS 49TH STATE

Truman Also Asks Congress Action To Admit Alaska

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Immediate congressional action to make Hawaii the forty-ninth state of the Union was urged today by President Truman.

In his message to the nation's lawmakers, the Chief Executive asked also that Alaska be admitted as a state as soon as it is certain the people there desire it.

Mr. Truman said the people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government, and he called for legislation to speed the economic rehabilitation of the Philippines.

Perplexing Problem

Speaking of territories and island possessions, Mr. Truman said:

"The major governments of the world face few problems as important and as perplexing as those relating to dependent peoples.

"This government is committed to the democratic principle that it is for the dependent peoples themselves to decide what their status shall be.

"To this end I asked the Congress last October to provide means by which the people of Puerto Rico might choose their form of government and ultimate status with respect to the United States.

"I urge, too, that the Congress promptly accede to the wishes of the people of Hawaii that the territory be admitted to statehood in our Union, and that similar action be taken with respect to Alaska as soon as it is certain that this is the desire of the people of that great territory.

Philippines Discussed

"The people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government.

"We have already determined that the Philippine Islands are to be independent on July 4, 1945. The ravages of war and enemy occupation, however, have placed a heavy responsibility upon the United States.

"I urge that the Congress complete, as promptly and generously as may be possible, legislation which will aid economic rehabilitation for the Philippines.

"This wil be not only a just acknowledgement of the loyalty of the people of the Philippines, but it will help to avoid the economic chaos which otherwise will be their heritage from our common war.

"Perhaps no event in the long centuries of colonialism gives more hope for the pattern of the future than the independence of the Philippines.

Truman's Program for Prosperity Praised, Assailed by Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) President Truman submitted to Congress today a program calling for higher pay, lower prices and unchanged taxes, backed by a budget forecasting the first cut in the national debt since 1930.

The President informed Congress in a message that within the next 18 months $7,000,000,000 will be sliced from the $278,000,000,000 debt, even though the budget won't be balanced.

The outlook for business is good, he said. But he warned of "pitfalls" ahead.

He asked Congress to help sidestep them, to avert "national disaster" by continuing price controls.

Mr. Truman voiced "concern" over inflationary pressures, and over major strikes which he said might apply a "heavy brake" to reconversion.

President Cautions

He cautioned that deaf ears must be turned toward "voices of disunity," stilled in wartime, but now "beginning to cry aloud again."

"They seek only to do us mischief," he said. "They must not prevail."

As shifts of Senate and House reading clerks droned for hours through the bulky message, Congressmen listened with varied reactions. Most Republicans were critical. Most Democrats found things to praise but objected to one or more of the President's legislative proposals.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) termed figures on the budget deficit "somewhat misleading" and said it "is not true" the debt will be reduced. He said the budget "contains increases for every peacetime department, and still proposes to spend $13,000,000,000 for the Army and Navy."

Chairman George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Finance committee suggested the budget could be balanced in the 1948 fiscal year through rigid economy and a reduction in Federal employes.

Senator Mead (D-N.Y.) called Mr. Truman's economic program "sound and necessary."

Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) said it was "a message on the sorry State of the Union," while Senator Ferguson (R-Mich.) declared the President "is sooting a shotgun."

Rep. Clark (D-N.C.) was "disposed to go along with the President's program as far as I can, but thought not all of his suggestions drive in the same direction."

Senator Huffman (D-Ohio) said that "generally I'm for the program, but there are some things I can't support."

House Republican Leader Martin (R-Mass.) remarked that "it is good to see the budget heading in the direction of a balance." But what counts most, he said, is what the score sheet shows when the record is completed, not what the message says.

Ray Ogg, legislative representative, said the Farm Bureau held the view that consumers, for whose benefit he said the wartime subsidies were started, were able now to absorb any price increases which would follow removal of the subsidies.

"It is time," Ogg said, "that we stop paying part of the nation's grocery bill out of the public treasury."

Ogg accused the administration of using two economic yardsticks—"one for labor and another for agriculture." He said that the government was allowing wage increases of "4 to 5 times" the cost of the subsidies, but "quibbles over very slight increases in food prices—increases which would give the farmer no more than he had been getting."

Grange, Farm Bureau Want Food Subsidies to End in June

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP)—Two major farm organizations served notice tonight they would oppose continuation of food subsidies.

The wartime payments, costing the government an estimated $1,798,000,000 yearly, are due to expire June 30. But President Truman urged in his message to Congress today that they be continued. The President calculated that the cost of food would rise eight per cent and the cost of living three per cent if the subsidies ended.

Representatives of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation said these organizations would insist that the government stick to an earlier promise to end the subsidies by June 30.

Schedule Announced

Last November the government announced a schedule for this purpose. At that time, stabilization officials said they expected food prices to decline so that subsidies could be dropped without an increase in food prices.

"As matters stand today," the President said, "food prices are pressing against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for many months to come."

Grange Urges Halt

Similar views were expressed by Fred Bailey, legislative representative of the Grange.

"The Grange feels," he said, "that if the government allows inflationary raises in industrial cost, it cannot expect farm prices to stay where they are."

Mr. Truman recommended appropriations for the agriculture department which, with funds already available, would allow it to spend $3,435,500,000 during the fiscal year beginning July 1. Expenditures for the current year are expected to total about $2,992,000,000.

The expenditures would include about $1,500,000,000 for food subsidies and farm price supports; $800,000,000 for purchases of food and farm products for export to relief areas abroad; $784,000,000 for regular research, regulatory, economic and soil conservation activities; and $351,000,000 in loans by the rural electrification administration and the farm security administration.

The $800,000,000 relief exports would be a part of UNRRA operations.

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Summary Of Truman Budget

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—A tabular summary of President Truman's financial budget, with comparative figures for the 1945 and 1946 fiscal years, follows:

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General And Special Accounts

	Estimated, 1947	Estimated, 1946	Actual, 1945
RECEIPTS:			
Direct taxes on individuals	$12,874,200,000	$15,844,800,000	$19,788,893,624
Direct taxes on corporations	8,191,600,000	12,393,600,000	16,399,031,961
Excise taxes	6,343,890,000	6,302,490,000	5,934,575,068
Employment taxes	1,856,500,000	1,581,300,000	1,792,700,136
Customs	433,700,000	413,200,000	354,775,541
Miscellaneous receipts	3,238,622,700	3,171,167,952	3,469,548,007
Total receipts	$32,938,512,700	$39,706,557,952	$47,739,524,339
Deduct net appropriation to Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance trust fund	$1,425,810,000	$1,097,730	$1,282,969,759
Changes under proposed legislation	.....	.....	.....
Net receipts (based on existing and proposed legislation)	$31,512,702.700	$38,608,827,952	$46,456,554,579
EXPENDITURES:			
National defense (tentative estimate for 1947). (See also Government corporations below.)	$16,000,000,000	$48,800,000,000	$90,029,145,512
Interest on the public debt	5,000,000,000	4,750,000,000	3,616,686,048
Refunds	1,585,007,000	2,715,618,000	1,714,880,287
Veterans' pensions and benefits	4,207,779,400	3,346,815,000	2,043,872,734
International finance (based on existing and proposed legislation). (See also Government corporations below.)	1,754,000,000	2,512,500,000	.....
Aids to agriculture	501,496,100	466,238,938	602,351,648
Social security, relief and retirement—			
Social security program	593,639,200	538,480,000	476,365,111
Work relief	7,100,000	12,330,500	4,640,335
Retirement funds	453,312,000	606,567,600	505,579,500
General public works program—			
Highways and airports	316,606,000	145,486,000	41,698,418
Rivers and harbors	110,120,000	79,620,000	55,789,374
Flood control and reclamation (including power)	408,581,500	308,388,800	161,518,326
Veterans	130,000,000	55,000,000	15,799,142
Housing	90,000,000	100,000,000	.....
Other general public works	27,598,500	52,545,900	15,779,308
General Government—			
Legislative branch	36,603,600	35,873,000	28,893,273
The judiciary	16,556,400	14,485,600	13,006,336
Executive office of the President	5,123,100	3,187,000	2,449,629
Civil departments and agencies	1,500,450,089	1,244,542,797	1,069,652,796
Post Office Department (general fund)	9,154	.....	486,898
District of Columbia (Federal contribution)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Expenditures from anticipated supplemental appropriations	875,000,000	1,350,000,000	.....
Expenditures based on proposed legislation (excluding international finance)	1,500,000,000	250,000,000	.....
Statutory public-debt retirement	.....	.....	2,000
Total expenditures (based on existing and proposed legislation)	$35,124,982,043	$67,393,679,135	$100,404,596,685
Excess of expenditures	$3,612,279,343	$28,784,851,183	$53,948,042,105

Checking Accounts Of Government Corporations And Credit Agencies With The Treasurer Of The United States

Net Expenditures From Checking Accounts
(Based On Existing Legislation)

National defense	$1,000,000,000*	$200,000,000	$472,033,180
International finance	1,000,000,000	101,000,000	164,811*
Redemption of obligations in the market	67,000,000	230,000,000	1,552,733,547
Other activities	735,000,000	466,000,000*	846,218,782*
Net expenditures (based on existing legislation)	802,000,000	65,000,000	1,178,383,134
Effect Of Operations On The Public Debt			
Public debt at beginning of year	$275,000,000,000	$258,682,187,410	201,003,387,221
Increase in public debt during year—			
General and special accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	3,612,279,343	28,784,851,183	53,948,042,105
Checking accounts of Government corporations and credit agencies, net expenditures	802,000,000	65,000,000	1,178,383,134
Trust accounts, excess of expenditures over receipts	273,434,140	251,999,518	—1,976,800,780
Statutory public debt retirement	.....	.....	—2,000
Adjustment for change in Treasury cash balance	—8,687,713,483	—12,784,038,111	4,529,177,729†
Increase in public debt during year	—4,000,000,000	16,317,812,590	57,678,800,188
Public debt at end of year	$271,000,000,000	$275,000,000,000	$258,682,187,409

*Excess of credits, deduct.
†Increase.

Budget At A Glance

[By the Associated Press]

Outgo	$35,860,000,000
Income	31,513,000,000
Deficit	4,347,000,000
Present debt	278,000,000,000
Debt June 30, 1947	271,000,000,000
Reduction by drawon Treasury balance	7,000,000,000

Truman's 26-Point Program

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress in his message today to enact twenty-six pieces of legislation, five of which were new and the other twenty-one items which he had previously recommended.

The five new proposals were:

1. Extension of the price control act for one year from next June 30.
2. Extension for the second war powers act, including priority and inventory controls, beyond June 30, presumably another six months.
3. Continuation of food subsidies beyond June 30 with the proviso that they stop if the cost of living declines below present levels.
4. Legislation creating a permanent housing agency.
5. Extension of the draft should the campaign for volunteers prove inadequate.

Here are the twenty-one measures Mr. Truman listed by numbers:

1. A law to give fact-finding boards greater powers in labor disputes.
2. A full employment bill such as that passed by Senate.
3. Supplementing unemployment insurance benefits.
4. A permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.
5. Raising the statutory minimum from 40 to 65 cents an hour now, to 70 cents after one year, and to 75 cents after two years.
6. A scientific research agency.
7. A health and prepaid medical care program.
8. Universal military training.
9. Increased Federal salaries.
10. Presidential succession legislation.
11. Unification of the armed services.
12. A law to cover domestic use and control of atomic energy.
13. Retention of Federal control over the United States Employment Service at least until June 30, 1947.
14. Increased unemployment allowances for veterans.
15. Social security coverage for veterans for their term of military service.
16. Extension of crop insurance.
17. Authority to sell surplus merchant ships and to charter vessels both here and abroad.
18. Stock-piling of strategic materials.
19. Federal airport legislation.
20. Repeal of the Johnson act barring private loans to nations in default on their world war I debts to the United States.
21. Development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.

JAN 22

Complete Text of President Truman's State of the Union and Budget Message

Executive Outlines His Program For Legislation and Finances

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The complete text of the message of the President on the State of the Union and Transmitting the Budget for 1947, as delivered in Congress today, follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

A quarter century ago the Congress decided that it could no longer consider the financial programs of the various departments on a piecemeal basis. Instead it has called on the President to present a comprehensive Executive Budget. The Congress has shown its satisfaction with that method of extending the budget system and tightening its controls. The bigger and more complex the Federal program, the more necessary it is for the Chief Executive to submit a single budget for action by the Congress.

At the same time, it is clear that the budgetary program and the general program of the government are actually inseparable. The President bears the responsibility for recommending to the Congress a comprehensive set of proposals on all government activities and their financing. In formulating policies, as in preparing budgetary estimates, the nation and the Congress have the right to expect the President to adjust and co-ordinate the views of the various departments and agencies to form a unified program. And that program requires consideration in connection with the budget, which is the annual work program of the government.

Efficiency Is Vital

Since our programs for this period which combines war liquidation with reconversion to a peace-time economy are inevitably large and numerous, it is imperative that they be planned and executed with the utmost efficiency and the utmost economy. We have cut the war program to the maximum extent consistent with national security. We have held our peace-time programs to the level necessary to our national well-being and the attainment of our post-war objectives. Where increased programs have been recommended, the increases have been held as low as is consistent with these goals. I can assure the Congress of the necessity of these programs. I can further assure the Congress that the program as a whole is well within our capacity to finance it. All the programs I have recommended for action are included in the budget figures.

For these reasons I have chosen to combine the customary Message on the State of the Union with the annual budget message, and to include in the budget not only estimates for functions authorized by the Congress, but also for those which I recommend for its action.

I am also transmitting herewith the fifth quarterly report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. It is a comprehensive discussion of the present state of the reconversion program and of the immediate and long-range needs and recommendations.

This constitutes, then, as complete a report as I find it possible to prepare now. It constitutes a program of government in relation to the nation's needs.

Cites Economic Issues

With the growing responsibility of modern government to foster economic expansion and to promote conditions that assure full and steady employment opportunities, it has become necessary to formulate and determine the government program in the light of national economic conditions as a whole. In both the executive and the legislative branches we must make arrangements which will permit us to formulate the government program in that light. Such an approach has become imperative if the American political and economic system is to succeed under the conditions of economic instability and uncertainly which we have to face. The government needs to assure business, labor and agriculture that government policies will take due account of the requirements of a full employment economy. The lack of that assurance would, I believe, aggravate the economic instability.

With the passage of a full-employment bill which I confidently anticipate for the very near future, the executive and legislative branches of government will be empowered to devote their best talents and resources in subsequent years to preparing and acting on such a program.

I. From War to Peace— The Year of Decision

In his last Message on the State of the Union, delivered one year ago, President Roosevelt said:

This new year of 1945 can be the greatest year of achievement in human history.

1945 can see the final ending of the Nazi-Fascist reign of terror in Europe.

1945 can see the closing in of the forces of retribution about the center of the malignant power of imperialistic Japan.

Most important of all—1945 can and must see the substantial beginning of the organization of world peace.

All those hopes, and more, were fulfilled in the year 1945. It was the greatest year of achievement in human history. It saw the end of the Nazi-Fascist terror in Europe, and also the end of the malignant power of Japan. And it saw the substantial beginning of world organization for peace. These momentous events became realities because of the steadfast purpose of the United Nations and of the forces that fought for freedom under thir flags. The plaint fact is that civilization was saved in 1945 by the United Nations.

Our own part in this accomplishment was not the product of any single service. Those who fought on land, those who fought on the sea, and those who fought in the air deserve equal credit. They were supported by others millions in the armed forces who through no fault of their own could not go overseas and who rendered indispensable service in this country. They were supported by millions in all levels of government, including many volunteers, whose devoted public service furnished basic organization and leadership. They were also supported by the millions of Americans in private life—men and women in industry, in commerce, on the farms, and in all manner of activity on the home front—who contributed their brains and their brawn in arming, equipping, and feeding them. The country was brought through four years of peril by an effort that was truly national in character.

Tribute to War Dead

Everlasting tribute and gratitude will be paid by all Americans to those brave men who did not come back, who will never come back—the 330,000 who died that the Nation might live and progress. All Americans will also remain deeply conscious of the obligation owed to that larger number of soldiers, sailors and marines who suffered wounds and sickness in their service. They may be certain that their sacrifice will never be forgotten or their needs neglected.

The beginning of the year 1946 finds the United States strong and deservedly confident. We have a record of enormous achievements as a democratic society in solving problems and meeting opportunities as they developed. We find ourselves possessed of immeasurable advantages—vast and varied natural resources; great plants, institutions and other facilities; unsurpassed technological and managerial skills; an alert, resourceful and able citizenry. We have in the United States Government rich resources in information, perspective and facilities for doing whatever may be found necessary to do in giving support and form to the widespread and diversified efforts of all our people.

And for the immediate future the business prospects are generally so favorable that there is danger of such feverish and opportunistic activity that our grave post-war problems may be neglected. We need to act now with full regard for pitfalls; we need to act with foresight and balance. We should not be lulled by the immediate alluring prospects into forgetting the fundamental complexity of modern affairs, the catastrophe that can come in this complexity, or the values that can be wrested from it.

Crucial Problems Ahead

But the long-range difficulties we face should no more lead to despair than our immediate business prospects should lead to the optimism which comes from the present short-range prospect. On the foundation of our victory we can build a lasting peace, with greater freedom and security for mankind in our country and throughout the world. We will more certainly do this if we are constantly aware of the fact that we face crucial issues and prepare now to meet them.

To achieve success will require both boldness in setting our sights and caution in steering our way on an uncharted course. But we have no luxury of choice. We must move ahead. No return to the past is possible.

Our nation has always been a land of great opportunities for those people of the world who sought to become part of us. Now we have become a land of great responsibilities to all the people of the world. We must squarely recognize and face the fact of those responsibilities. Advances in science, in communication, in transportation, have compressed the world into a community. The economic and political health of each member of the world community bears directly on the economic and political health of each other member.

The evolution of centuries has brought us to a new era in world history in which manifold relationship between Nations must be formalized and developed in new and intricate ways.

The United Nations Organization now being established represents a minimum essential beginning. It must be developed rapidly and steadily. Its work must be amplified to fill in the whole pattern that has been outlined. Economic collaboration, for example, already charted, now must be carried on as carefully and as comprehensively as the political and security measures.

It is important that the nations come together as states in the Assembly and in the Security Council and in the other specialized assembles and councils that have been and will be arranged. But this is not enough. Our ultimate security requires more than a process of consultation and compromise.

It requires that we begin now to develop the United Nations Organization as the representative of the world as one society. The United Nations Organization, if we have the will adequately to staff it and to make it work as it should, will provide a great voice to speak constantly and responsibly in terms of world collaboration and world well-being.

There are many new responsibilities for us as we enter into this new international era. The whole power and will and wisdom of our government and of our people should be focused to contribute to and to influence international action. It is intricate, continuing business. Many concessions and adjustments will be required.

The spectacular progress of science in recent years makes these necessities more vivid and urgent. That progress has speeded internal development and has changed world relationships so fast that we must realize the fact of a new era. It is an era in which affairs have become complex and rich in promise. Delicate and intricate relationships, involving us all in countless ways, must be carefully considered.

Urges Co-operation

On the domestic scene, as well as on the international scene, we must lay a new and better foundation for co-operation. We face a great peace-time venture; the challenging venture of a free-enterprise economy making full and effective use of its rich resources and technical advances. This is a venture in which business, agriculture, and labor have vastly greater opportunities than heretofore. But they all also have vastly greater responsibilities. We will not measure up to those responsibilities by the simple return to "normalcy" that was tried after the last war.

The general objective, on the contrary, is to move forward to find the way in time of peace to the full utilization and development of our physical and human resources that were demonstrated so effectively in the war.

To accomplish this, it is not intended that the Federal government should do things that can be done as well for the nation by private enterprise, or by state and local governments. On the contrary, the war has demonstrated how effectively we can organize our productive system and develop the potential abilities of our people by aiding the efforts of private enterprise.

As we move toward one common objective there will be many and urgent problems to meet.

Industrial peace between management and labor will have to be achieved—through the process of collective bargaining—with government assistance, but not government compulsion. This is a problem which is the concern not only of management, labor and the government but also the concern of every one of us.

Private capital and private management are entitled to adequate reward for efficiency, but business must recognize that its reward results from the employment of the resources of the nation. Business is a public trust and must adhere to national standards in the conduct of its affairs. These standards include as a minimum the establishment of fair wages and fair employment practices.

Labor Responsibilities

Labor also has its own new peace-time responsibilities. Under our collective bargaining system, which must become progressively more secure, labor attains increasing political as well as economic power, and this, as with all power, means increased responsibility.

The lives of millions of veterans and war workers will be greatly affected by the success or failure of our program of war liquidation and reconversion. Their transition to peace-time pursuits will be determined by our efforts to break the bottlenecks in key items of production, to make surplus property immediately available where it is needed, to maintain an effective

tion and adequate medical care must be generally available. Every family should have a decent home. The new economic bill of rights to which I have referred on previous occasions is a charter of economic freedom which seeks to assure that all who will may work toward their own security and the general advancement; that we become a well-house people, a well-nourished people, an educated people, a people socially and economically secure, an alert and responsible people.

These and other problems which may face us can be met by the co-operation of all of us in furthering a positive and well-balanced government program—a program which will further national and international well-being.

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national employment service, and many other reconversion policies. Our obligations to the people who won the war will not be paid if we fail to prevent inflation and to maintain employment opportunities.

While our peace-time prosperity will be based on the private enterprise system, government can and must assist in many ways. It is the government's responsibility to see that our economic system remains competitive, that new businesses have adequate opportunities, and that our national resources are restored and improved. Government must realize the effect of its operations on the whole economy. It is the responsibility of government to gear its total program to the achievement of full production and full employment.

Our basic objective—toward which all others lead—is to improve the welfare of the American people. In addition to economic prosperity, this means that we need social security in the fullest sense of the term: the people must be protected from the fear of want during old age, sickness, and unemployment. Opportunities for a good educa-

Early in 1945, at Yalta, the three major powers broadened and solidified this base of understanding. There fundamental decisions were reached concerning the occupation and control of Germany. There also a formula was arrived at for the interim government of the areas in Europe which were rapidly being wrested from Nazi control. This formula was based on the policy of the United States that people be permitted to choose [illegible] own form of government by own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source.

At Potsdam, in July 1945, Marshal Stalin, Prime Ministers Churchill and Attlee, and I met to exchange views primarily with respect to Germany. As a result, agreements were reached which outlined broadly the policy to be executed by the Allied Control Council. At Potsdam there was also established a Council of Foreign Ministers which convened for the first time in London in September. The Council is about to resume its primary assignment of drawing up treaties of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland.

II. The Federal Program

International Affairs

1. Foreign Policy

The year 1945 brought with it the final defeat of our enemies. There lies before us now the work of building a just and enduring peace.

Our most immediate task toward that end is to deprive our enemies completely and forever of their power to start another war. Of even greater importance to the preservation of international peace is the need to preserve the war-time agreement of the United Nations and to direct it into the ways of peace.

Long before our enemies surrendered, the foundations had been laid on which to continue this unity in the peace to come. The Atlantic meeting in 1941 and the conferences at Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow, Cairo, Tehran and Dumbarton Oaks each added a stone to the structure.

[illegible] their own form of government

[illegible] and.

In addition to these meetings, and in accordance with the agreement at Yalta, the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States conferred together in San Francisco last spring, in Potsdam in July, in London in September and in Moscow in December. These meetings have been useful in promoting understanding and agreement among the three governments.

Simply to name all the international meetings and conferences is to suggest the size and complexity of the undertaking to prevent international war in which the United States has now enlisted for the duration of history.

It is encouraging to know that the common effort of the United Nations to learn to live together did not cease with the surrender of our enemies.

When difficulties arise among us, the United States does not propose to remove them by sacrificing its ideals or its vital interests. Neither do we propose, however, to ignore the ideals and vital interests of our friends.

Last February and March an Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace was held in Mexico City. Among the many significant accomplishments of that conference was an understanding that an attack by any country against any one of the soverign American republics would be considered an act of aggression against all of them; and that if such an attack were made or threatened, the American republics would decide jointly, through consultations in which each republic has equal representation, what measures they would take for their mutual protection. This agreement stipulates that its execution shall be in full accord with the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

The first meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations now in progress in London marks the real beginning of our bold adventure toward the preservation of world peace, to which is bound the dearest hope of men.

We have solemnly dedicated ourselves and all our will to the success of the United Nations Organization. For this reason we have sought to insure that in the peacemaking the smaller nations shall have a voice as well as the larger states. The agreement reached at Moscow last month preserves this opportunity in the making of peace with Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. The United States intends to preserve it when the treaties with Germany and Japan are drawn.

Supports U. N. O.

It will be the continuing policy of the United States to use all its influence to foster, support and develop the United Nations Organization in its purpose of preventing international war. If peace is to endure it must rest upon justice no less than upon power. The question is how justice among nations is best achieved. We know from day-to-day experience that the chance for a just solution is immeasurably increased when every one directly interested is given a voice. That does not mean that each must enjoy an equal voice but it does mean that each must be heard.

Last November Prime Minister Attlee, Prime Minister MacKenzie King and I announced our proposal that a commission be established within the framework of the United Nations to explore the problems of effective international control of atomic energy.

The Soviet Union, France and China have joined us in the purpose of introducing in the General Assembly a resolution for the establishment of such a commission. Our earnest wish is that the work of this commission go forward carefully and thoroughly, but with the greatest dispatch. I have great hope for the development of mutually effective safeguards which will permit the fullest international control of this new atomic force.

Atom Bomb Policy

I believe it possible that effective means can be developed through the United Nations Organization to prohibit, outlaw and prevent the use of atomic energy for destructvie purposes.

The power which the United States demonstrated during the war is the fact that underlies every phase of our relations with other countries. We cannot escape the responsibility which it thrusts upon us. What we think, plan, say and do is of profound significance to the future of every corner of the world.

The great and dominant objective of United States foreign policy is to build and preserve a just peace. The peace we seek is not peace for twenty years. It is permanent peace. At a time when massive changes are occurring with lightning speed throughout the world it is often difficult to perceive how this central objective is best served in one isolated complex situation or another. Despite this very real difficulty, there are certain basic propositions to which the United States adheres and to which we shall continue to adhere.

One proposition is that lasting peace requires genuine understanding and active co-operation among the most powerful nations. Another is that even the support of the strongest nations cannot guarantee a peace unless it is infused with the quality of justice for all nations.

No Territorial Gains

On Oct. 27, 1945, I made, in New York City, the following public statement of my understanding of the fundamental foreign policy of the United States. I believe that policy to be in accord with the opinion of the Congress and of the people of the United States. I believe that that policy carries out our fundamental objectives.

1. We seek no territorial expansion or selfish advantage. We have no plans for aggression against any other state, large or small. We have no objective which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation.

2. We believe in the eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

3. We shall approve no territorial changes in any friendly part of the world unless they accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

4. We believe that all peoples who are prepared for self-government should be permitted to choose their own form of government by their own freely expressed choice, without interference from any foreign source. That is true in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, as well as in the Western Hemisphere.

5. By the combined and co-operative action of our war allies we shall help the defeated enemy states establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice. And we shall try to attain a world in which Nazism, Fascism and military aggression cannot exist.

6. We shall refuse to recognize any government imposed upon any nation by the force of any foreign power. In some cases it may be impossible to prevent forceful imposition of such a government. But the United States will not recognize any such government.

7. We believe that all nations should have the freedom of the seas and equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country.

8. We believe that all states which are accepted in the society of nations should have access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.

9. We believe that the sovereign states of the Western Hemisphere, without interference from outside the Western Hemisphere, must work together as good neighbors in the solution of their common problems.

10. We believe that full economic collaboration between all nations, great and small, is essential to the improvement of living conditions all over the world, and to the establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want.

11. We shall continue to strive to promote freedom of expression and freedom of religion throughout the peace-loving areas of the world.

12. We are convinced that the preservation of peace between nations requires a United Nations Organization composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force, if necessary, to insure peace.

That is our foreign policy.

We may not always fully succeed in our objectives. There may be instances where the attainment of those objectives is delayed. But we will not give our full sanction and approval to actions which fly in the face of these ideals.

Future of Germany

The world has a great stake in the political and economic future of Germany. The Allied Control Council has now been in operation there for a substantial period of time. It has not met with unqualified success. The accommodation of varying views of four governments in the day-to-day civil administration of occupied territory is a challenging task. In my judgment, however, the council has made encouraging progress in the face of most serious difficulties. It is my purpose at the earliest practicable date to transfer from military to civilian personnel the execution of United States participation in the government of occupied territory in Europe. We are determined that effective control shall be maintained in Germany until we are satisfied that the German people have regained the right to a place of honor and respect.

On the other side of the world, a method of international cooperation has recently been agreed upon for the treatment of Japan. In this pattern of control, the United States, with the full approval of its partners, has retained primary authority and primary responsibility. It will continue to do so until the Japanese people, by their own freely expressed choice, choose their own form of government.

Our basic policy in the Far East is to encourage the development of a strong, independent, united, and democratic China. That has been the traditional policy of the United States.

Praises China Accord

At Moscow, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Great Britain agreed to further this development by supporting the efforts of the national government and non-governmental Chinese political elements in bringing about cessation of civil strife and in broadening the basis of representation in the government. That is the policy which General Marshall is so ably executing today.

It is the purpose of the government of the United States to proceed as rapidly as is practicable toward the restoration of the sovereignty of Korea and the establishment of a democratic government by the free choice of the people of Korea.

At the threshold of every problem which confronts us today in international affairs are the appalling devastation, hunger, sickness and pervasive human misery that mark so many areas of the world.

By joining and participating in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the United States has directly recognized and assumed an obligation to give such relief assistance as is practicable to millions of innocent and helpless victims of the war. The Congress has earned the gratitude of the world by generous financial contributions to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

We have taken the lead, mod-

Japan, have been those of occupation and military government. In addition we have given much-needed aid to the peoples of the liberated countries.

The end of the war in Europe found Germany in a chaotic condition. Organized government had ceased to exist, transportation systems had been wrecked, cities and industrial facilities had been bombed into ruins. In addition to the tasks of occupation we had to assume all of the functions of government. Great progress has been made in the repatriation of displaced persons and of prisoners of war. Of the total of 3,500,000 displaced persons found in the United States zone only 460,000 now remain.

The extensive complications involved by the requirement of dealing with three other governments engaged in occupation and with the governments of liberated countries require intensive work and energetic cooperation. The influx of some two million German refugees into our zone of occupation is a pressing problem, making exacting demands upon an already overstrained internal economy.

Improvements in the European economy during 1945 have made it possible for our military authorities to relinquish to the governments of all liberated areas, or to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the responsibility for the provision of food and other civilian relief supplies. The Army's responsibilities in Europe extend now only to our zones of occupation in Germany and Austria and to two small areas in northern Italy.

By contrast with Germany, in Japan we have occupied a country still possessing an organized and operating governmental system. Although severely damaged, the Japanese industrial and transportation systems have been able to insure at least a survival existence for the population. The repatriation of Japanese military and civilian personnel from overseas is proceeding as rapidly as shipping and other means permit.

War Trials Hailed

In order to insure that neither Germany nor Japan will again be in a position to wage aggressive warfare, the armament-making potential of these countries is being dismantled and fundamental changes in their social and political structures are being effected. Democratic systems are being fostered to the end that the voice of the common man may be heard in the councils of his government.

For the first time in history the legal culpability of war-makers is being determined. The trials now in progress in Nuernberg—and those soon to begin in Tokyo—bring before the bar of international justice those individuals who are charged with the responsibility for the sufferings of the last six years. We have high hope that this public portrayal of the guilt of these evildoers will bring wholesale and permanent revulsion on the part of the masses of our former enemies against war, militarism, aggression and notions of race superiority.

4. Demobilization of Our Armed Forces

The cessation of active campaigning does not mean that we can completely disband our fighting forces. For their sake and for the sake of their loved ones at home, I wish that we could. But we still have the task of clinching the victories we have won—of making certain that Germany and Japan can never again wage aggressive warfare, that they will not again have the means to bring on another world war. The performance of that task requires that together with our allies, we occupy the hostile areas, complete the disarmament of our enemies and take the necessary measures to see to it that they do not rearm.

As quickly as possible we are bringing about the reduction of our armed services to the size required for these tasks of occupation and disarmament. The Army and the Navy are following both length-of-service and point systems as far as possible in releasing men and women from the service. The points are based chiefly on length and character of service, and on the existence of dependents.

More than five million from the Army have already passed through the separation centers.

The Navy, including the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, has discharged over one and a half million.

Of the twelve million men and women serving in the Army and Navy at the time of the surrender of Germany, one-half have already been released. The greater part of these had to be brought back to this country from distant parts of the world.

Of course there are cases of individual hardship in retention of personnel in the service. There will be in the future. No system of such size can operate to perfection. But the systems are founded on fairness and justice, and they are working at full speed. We shall try to avoid mistakes, injustices and hardship—as far as humanly possible.

Shipping No Barrier

We have already reached the point where shipping is no longer the bottleneck in the return of troops from the European theater. The governing factor now has become the requirement for troops in sufficient strength to carry out their missions.

In a few months the same situation will exist in the Pacific. By the end of June, nine out of ten who were serving in the armed forces on V-E Day will have been released. Demobilization will continue thereafter, but at a slower rate, determined by our military responsbilities.

Our national safety and the security of the world will require substantial armed forces, particularly in overseas service. At the same time it is imperative that we relieve those who have already done their duty, and that we relieve them as fast as we can. To do that, the Army and the Navy are conducting recruiting drives with considerable success.

The Army has obtained nearly 400,000 volunteers in the last four months, and the Navy has obtained 80,000. Eighty per cent of these volunteers for the regular service have come from those already with the colors. The Congress has made it possible to offer valuable inducements to those who are eligible for enlistment. Every effort will be made to enlist the required number of young men.

The War and Navy Departments now estimate that by a year from now we still will need a strength of about two million, including officers, for the armed forces—Army, Navy and Air. I have reviewed their estimates and believe that the safety of the nation will require the maintenance of an armed strength of this size for the calendar year that is before us.

In case the campaign for volunteers does not produce that number, it will be necessary by additional legislation to extend the selective service act beyond May 16, the date of expiration under existing law. That is the only way we can get the men and bring back our veterans. There is no other way. Action along this line should not be postponed beyond March, in order to avoid uncertainty and disruption.

Domestic Affairs

1. The Economic Outlook

Prophets of doom predicted that the United States could not escape a runaway inflation during the war and an economic collapse after the war. These predictions have not been borne out. On the contrary, the record of economic stabilization during the war and during the period of reconversion has been an outstanding accomplishment.

We know, however, that nothing is as dangerous as overconfidence in war or in peace. We have had to fight hard to hold the line. We have made strenuous efforts to speed reconversion. But neither the danger of a post-war inflation nor of a subsequent collapse in production and employment is yet overcome. We must base our policies not on unreasoning optimism or pessimism but upon a candid recognition of our objectives and upon a careful analysis of foreseeable trends.

Any precise appraisal of the economic outlook at this time is particularly difficult. The period of demobilization and reconversion is fraught with uncertainties. There are also serious gaps in our statistical information. Certain tendencies are, however, fairly clear and recognition of them should serve as background for the consideration of next year's Federal program. In general, the outlook for business is good, and it it likely to continue to be good—provided we control inflation and achieve peace in management-labor relations.

Sees Production Rise

Civilian production and employment can be expected to increase throughout the next year. This does not mean, however, that continuing full employment is assured. It is probable that demobilization of the armed forces will proceed faster than the increase in civilian employment opportunities. Even if substantial further withdrawals from the labor market occur, unemployment will increase temporarily. The extent to which this unemployment will persist depends largely on the

been completed with the United Kingdom. Negotiations with other lend-lease countries are in progress. In negotiating these agreements, we intend to seek settlements which will not encumber world trade through war debts of a character that proved to be so detrimental to the stability of the world economy after the last war.

We have taken steps to dispose of the goods which on V-J Day were in the lend-lease pipeline to the various lend-lease countries and to allow them long-term credit for the purpose where necessary. We are also making arrangements under which those countries may use the lend-lease inventories in their possession and acquire surplus property abroad to assist in their economic rehabilitation and reconstruction. These goods will be accounted for at fair values.

The proposed loan to the United Kingdom, which I shall recommend to the Congress in a separate message, will contribute to easing the transition problem of our major partners in the war. It will enable the whole sterling area and other countries affiliated with it to resume trade on a multilateral basis. Extension of this credit will enable the United Kingdom to avoid discriminatory trade arrangements of the type which destroyed freedom of trade during the 1930's. I consider the progress toward multilateral trade which will be achieved by this agreement to be in itself sufficient warrant for the credit.

Notes World Reaction

The view of this government is that, in the longer run, our economic prosperity and the prosperity of the whole world are best served by the elimination of artificial barriers to international trade, whether in the form of unreasonable tariffs or tariff preferences or commercial quotas or embargoes or the restrictive practices of cartels.

The United States government has issued proposals for the expansion of world trade and employment to which the government of the United Kingdom has given its support on every important issue. These proposals are intended to form the basis for a trade and employment conference to be held in the middle of this year. If that conference is a success, I feel confident that the way will have been adequately prepared for an expanded and prosperous world trade.

We shall also continue negotiations looking to the full and equitable development of facilities for transportation and communications among nations.

The vast majority of the nations of the world have chosen to work together to achieve, on a co-operative basis, world security and world prosperity. The effort cannot succeed without full co-operation of the United States. To play our part, we must not only resolutely carry out the foreign policies we have adopted but also follow a domestic policy which will maintain full production and employment in the United States. A serious depression here can disrupt the whole fabric of the world economy.

3. Occupied Countries

The major tasks of our military establishment in Europe following V-E Day, and in the Pacific since the surrender of

Japan, have been those of occupation and military government. In addition we have given much-needed aid to the peoples of the liberated countries.

The end of the war in Europe found Germany in a chaotic condition. Organized government had ceased to exist, transportation systems had been wrecked, cities and industrial facilities had been bombed into ruins. In addition to the tasks of occupation we had to assume all of the functions of government. Great progress has been made in the repatriation of displaced persons and of prisoners of war. Of the total of 3,500,000 displaced persons found in the United States zone only 460,000 now remain.

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speed of industrial expansion and the effectiveness of the policies of the Federal government.

Along with extraordinary demand there are still at this time many critical shortages resulting from the war. These extraordinary demands and shortages may lead to a speculative boom, especially in the prices of securities, real estate, and inventories.

Therefore, our chief worry still is inflation.

While we control this inflationary pressure we must look forward to the time when this extraordinary demand will subside. It will be years before we catch up with the demand for housing. The extraordinary demand for other durable goods, for the replenishment of inventories, and for exports may be satisfied earlier. No backlog of demand can exist very long in the face of our tremendous productive capacity. We must expect again to face the problem of shrinking demand and consequent slackening in sales, production and employment. This possibility of a deflationary spiral in the future will exist unless we now plan and adopt an effective full employment program.

2. General Policies — Immediate and Long-Range

During the war, production for civilian use was limited by war needs and available manpower. Economic stabilization required measures to spread limited supplies equitably by rationing, price controls, increased taxes, savings bond campaigns and credit [illegible] with the surrender [illegible] mies, economic stabili[illegible] quires that policies be directed toward promoting an increase in supplies at low unit prices.

We must encourage the development of resources and enterprises in all parts of the country, particularly in underdeveloped areas. For example, the establishment of new peacetime industries in the Western states and in the South would, in my judgment, add to existing production and markets rather than merely bring about a shifting of production. I am asking the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor to explore jointly methods for stimulating new industries, particularly in areas with surplus agricultural labor.

We must also aid small business men and particularly veterans who are competent to start their own businesses. The establishment and development of efficient small business ventures, I believe, will not take away from, but rather will add to, the total business of all enterprises.

Even with maximum encouragement of production, we cannot hope to remove scarcities within a short time. The most serious deficiencies will persist in the fields of residential housing, building materials and consumers' durable goods. The critical situation makes continued rent control, price control and priorities, allocations and inventory controls absolutely essential. Continued control of consumer credit will help to reduce the pressure on prices of durable goods and will also prolong the period during which the backlog demand will be effective.

While we are meeting these immediate needs we must look forward to a long-range program of security and increased standard of living.

Full Employment

The best protection of purchasing power is a policy of full production and full employment opportunities. Obviously, an employed worker is a better customer than an unemployed worker. There always will be, however, some frictional unemployment. In the present period of transition we must deal with such temporary unemployment as results from the fact that demobilization will proceed faster than reconversion or industrial expansion. Such temporary unemployment is probably unavoidable in a period of rapid change. The unemployed worker is a victim of conditions beyond his control. He should be enabled to maintain a reasonable standard of living for himself and his family.

The most serious difficulty in the path of reconversion and expansion is the establishment of a fair wage structure.

The ability of labor and management to work together, and the wage and price policies which they develop, are social and economic issues of first importance.

Both labor and management have a special interest. Labor's interest is very direct and personel because working conditions, wages, and prices affect the very life and happiness of the worker and his family.

Management has a no less direct interest because on management rests the responsibility for conducting a growing and prosperous business.

But management and labor have identical interests in the long run. Good wages mean good markets. Good business means more jobs and better wages. In this age of co-operation and in our highly organized economy the problems of one very soon become the problems of all.

Role of Government

Better human relationships are an urgent need to which organized labor and management should address themselves. No government policy can make men understand each other, agree, and get along unless they conduct themselves in a way to foster mutual respect and good will.

The government can, however, help to develop machinery which, with the backing of public opinion, will assist labor and management to resolve their disagreements in a peaceful manner and reduce the number and duration of strikes.

All of us realize that productivity—increased output per man—is in the long run the basis of our standard of living. Management especially must realize that if labor is to work wholeheartedly for an increase production, workers must be given a just share of increased output in higher wages.

Most industries and most companies have adequate leeway within which to grant substantial wage increases. These increases will have a direct effect in increasing consumer demand to the high levels needed. Substantial wage increases are good business for business because they assure a large market for their products; substantial wage increases are good business for labor because they increase labor's standard of living; substantial wage increases are good business for the country as a whole because capacity production means an active, healthy, friendly citizenry enjoying the benefits of democracy under our free enterprise system.

Labor and management in many industries have been operating successfully under the government's wage-price policy. Upward revisions of wage scales have been made in thousands of establishments throughout the nation since V-J Day. It is estimated that about six million workers, or more than 20 per cent of all employees in non-agricultural and non-governmental establishments, have received wage increases since Aug. 19, 1945. The amounts of increases given by individual employers concentrate between 10 and 15 per cent, but range from less than 5 per cent to over 30 per cent.

The United States Conciliation Service since V-J Day has settled over 3,000 disputes affecting over 1,300,000 workers without a strike threat and has assisted in settling about 1,300 disputes where strikes were threatened which involved 500,000 workers. Only workers directly involved, and not those in related industries who might have been indirectly affected, are included in these estimates.

Assesses Wage Policy

Many of these adjustments have occurred in key industries and would have seemed to us major crises if they had not been settled peaceably.

Within the framework of the wage-price policy there has been definite success, and it is to be expected that this success will continue in a vast majority of the cases arising in the months ahead.

However, every one who realizes the extreme need for a swift and orderly reconversion must feel a deep concern about the number of major strikes now in progress. If long continued, these strikes could put a heavy brake on our program.

I have already made recommendations to the Congress as to the procedure best adapted to meeting the threat of work stoppages in nation-wide industries without sacrificing the fundamental rights of labor to bargain collectively and ultimately to strike in support of their position.

If we manage our economy properly, the future will see us on a level of production half again as high as anything we have ever accomplished in peace time. Business can in the future pay higher wages and sell for lower prices than ever before. This is not true now for all companies, nor will it ever be true for all, but for business generally it is true.

Relies on Bargaining

We are relying on all concerned to develop, through collective bargaining, wage structures that are fair to labor, allow for necessary business incentives, and conform with a policy designed to "hold the line" on prices.

Production and more production was the byword during the war and still is during the transition from war to peace. However, when deferred demand slackens, we shall once again face the deflationary dangers which beset this and other countries during the 1930's. Prosperity can be assured only by a high level of demand supported by high current income; it cannot be sustained by deferred needs and use of accumulated savings.

Warns on Excesses

If we take the right steps in time we can certainly avoid the disastrous excesses of runaway booms and headlong depressions. We must not let a year or two of prosperity lull us into a false feeling of security and a repetition of the mistakes of the 1920's that culminated in the crash of 1929.

During the year ahead the government will be called upon to act in many important fields of economic policy from taxation and foreign trade to social security and housing. In every case there will be alternatives. We must choose the alternatives which will best measure up to our need for maintaining production and employment in the future. We must never lose sight of our long-term objectives: the broadening of markets — the maintenance of steadily rising demand. This demand can come from only three sources: consumers, businesses or government.

In this country the job of production and distribution is in the hands of business men, farmers, workers and professional people —in the hands of our citizens. We want to keep it that way. However, it is the government's responsibility to help business, labor and farmers do their jobs.

There is no question in my mind that the government, acting on behalf of all the people, must assume the ultimate responsibility for the economic health of the nation. There is no other agency that can. No other organization has the scope or the authority, nor is any other agency accountable, to all the people. This dose not mean that the government has the sole responsibility, nor that it can do the job alone, nor that it can do the job directly.

Offers Tax Plan

All the policies of the Federal government must be geared to the objective of sustained full production and full employment —to raise consumer purchasing power and to encourage business investment. The programs we adopt this year and from now on will determine our ability to achieve our objectives. We must continue to pay particular attention to our fiscal, monetary and tax policy, programs to aid business—especially small business—transportation, labor - management relations and wage-price policy, social security and health, education, the farm program, public works, housing and resource development, and economic foreign policy.

For example, the kinds of tax measures we have at different times — whether we raise our revenue in a way to encourage consumer spending and business investment or to discourage it—have a vital bearing on this question. It is affected also by regulations on consumer credit and by the money market, which is strongly influenced by the rate of interest on government securities. It is affected by almost every step we take.

In short, the way we handle the proper functions of government, the way we time the exercise of our traditional and legitimate governmental functions, has a vital bearing on the economic health of the nation.

These policies are discussed in greater detail in the accompanying Fifth Quarterly Report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

3. Legislation Heretofore Recommended and Still Pending

To attain some of these objectives and to meet the other needs of the United States in the reconversion and post-war period I have from time to time made various recommendations to the Congress.

In making these recommendations I have indicated the reasons why I deemed them essential for progress at home and abroad. A few—a very few—of these recommendations have been enacted into law by the Congress. Most of them have not. I here reiterate some of them, and discuss others later in this message. I urge upon the Congress early consideration of them. Some are more urgent than others, but all are necessary.

(1) Legislation to authorize the President to create **fact-finding boards** for the prevention of stoppages of work in nation-wide industries after collective bargaining and conciliation and voluntary arbitration have failed—as recommended by me on Dec. 3, 1945.

(2) Enactment of a satisfactory **full employment bill** such as the Senate bill now in conference between the Senate and the House—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(3) Legislation to supplement the **unemployment insurance benefits** for unemployed workers now provided by the different states—as recommended by me on May 28, 1945.

(4) Adoption of a **permanent fair employment practice act**—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(5) Legislation substantially raising the amount of minimum

Liquor Levy to Rise; Tobacco Tax to Fall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP). —The government expects liquor revenues to go up, tobacco revenues to go down.

The budget which President Truman sent to Congress today estimates that in the fiscal year starting July 1 liquor taxes will be $2,420,940,000 and tobacco taxes $1,122,490,000.

For this year the estimates are: liquor $2,372,730,000, tobacco $1,139,860,000.

wages now provided by law—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(6) Legislation providing for a comprehensive program for scientific research—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(7) Legislation enacting a health and medical care program—as recommended by me Nov. 19, 1945.

(8) Legislation adopting the program of universal training—as recommended by me on Oct. 23, 1945.

(9) Legislation providing an adequate salary scale for all government employees in all branches of the government—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(10) Legislation making provision for succession to the Presidency in the event of the death or incapacity or disqualification of the President and Vice-President—as recommended by me on June 19, 1945.

(11) Legislation for the unification of the armed services—as recommended by me on Dec. 19, 1945.

(12) Legislation for the domestic use and control of atomic energy—as recommended by me on Oct. 3, 1945.

(13) Retention of the United States Employment Service in the Federal government for a period at least up to June 30, 1947—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(14) Legislation to increase unemployment allowances for veterans in line with increases for civilians—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(15) Social security coverage for veterans for their period of military service—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(16) Extension of crop insurance—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(17) Legislation permitting the sale of ships by the Maritime Commission at home and abroad—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945. I further recommended that this legislation include adequate authority for chartering vessels both here and abroad.

(18) Legislation to take care of the stock piling of materials in which the United States is naturally deficient—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(19) Enactment of Federal airport legislation—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(20) Legislation repealing the Johnson act on foreign loans—as recommended by me on Sept. 6, 1945.

(21) Legislation for the development of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin—as recommended by me on Oct. 3, 1945.

4. Policies in Specific Fields

(a) Extension of Price Control Act

Today inflation is our greatest immediate domestic problem. So far, the fight against inflation has been waged successfully. Since May, 1943, following President Roosevelt's "hold the line" order and in the face of the greatest pressures which this country has ever seen, the cost of living index has risen only 3 per cent. Wholesale prices in this same period have been held to an increase of 2½ per cent.

This record has been made possible by the vigorous efforts of the agencies responsible for this program. But their efforts would have been fruitless if they had not had the solid support of the great masses of our people. The Congress is to be congratulated for its role in providing the legislation under which this work has been carried out.

On V-J Day it was clear to all thinking people that the danger of inflation was by no means over. Many of us can remember vividly our disastrous experience following World War I. Then the very restricted war-time controls were lifted too quickly, and as a result prices and rents moved more rapidly upward. In the year and a half following the armistice, rents, food, and clothing shot to higher and still higher levels.

When the inevitable crash occurred less than two years after the end of the war, business bankruptcies were widespread. Profits were wiped out. Inventory losses amounted to billions of dollars. Farm income dropped by one-half. Factory pay rolls dropped 40 per cent, and nearly one-fifth of all our industrial workers were walking the streets in search of jobs. This was a grim greeting, indeed, to offer our veterans who had just returned from overseas.

When I addressed the Congress in September, I emphasized that we must continue to hold the price line until the production of goods caught up with the tremendous demands. Since then we have seen demonstrated the strength of the inflationary pressures which we have to face.

Retail sales in the closing months of 1945 ran 12 per cent above the previous peak for the season, which came in 1944. Prices throughout the entire economy have been pressing hard against the price ceilings. The prices of real estate, which cannot now be controlled under the law, are rising rapidly. Commercial rents are not included in the present price control law and, where they are not controlled by state law, have been increasing, causing difficulties to many business men.

Backs Price Controls

It will be impossible to maintain a high purchasing power or an expanding production unless we can keep prices at levels which can be met by the vast majority of our people. Full production is the greatest weapon against inflation, but until we can produce enough goods to meet the threat of inflation the government will have to exercise its war-time control over prices.

I am sure that the people of the United States are disturbed by the demands made by several business groups with regard to price and rent control.

I am particularly disturbed at the effect such thinking may have on production and employment. If manufacturers continue to hold back goods and decline to submit bids when invited—as I am informed some are doing—in anticipation of higher prices which would follow the end of price control, we shall inevitably slow down production and create needless unemployment. On the other hand, there are the vast majority of American business men who are not holding back goods, but who need certainty about the government pricing policy in order to fix their own long-range pricing policies.

Business men are entitled, therefore, to a clear statement of the policy of the government on the subject. Tenants and housewives, farmers and workers—consumers in general—have an equal right.

We are all anxious to eliminate unnecessary controls just as rapidly as we can do so. The steps that we have already taken in many directions toward that end are a clear indication of our policy.

Calls for Renewal of Law

The present price-control act expires on June 30, 1946. If we expect to maintain a steady economy we shall have to maintain price and rent control for many months to come. The inflationary pressures on prices and rents, with relatively few exceptions, are now at an all-time peak. Unless the price-control act is renewed there will be no limit to which our price levels would soar. Our country would face a national disaster.

We cannot wait to renew the act until immediately before it expires. Inflation results from psychological as well as economic conditions. The country has a clear right to know where the Congress stands on this all-important problem. Any uncertainty now as to whether the act will be extended gives rise to price speculation, to withholding of goods from the market in anticipation of rising prices and to delays in achieving maximum production.

I do not doubt that the Congress will be beset by many groups who will urge that the legislation that I have proposed should be either eliminated or modified to the point where it is nearly useless. The Congress has a clear responsibility to meet this challenge with courage and determination. I have every confidence that it will do so.

I strongly urge that the Congress now resolve all doubts and as soon as possible adopt legislation continuing rent and price control in effect for a full year from June 30, 1946.

(b) Food Subsidies

If the price line is to be held, if our people are to be protected against the inflationary dangers which confront us, we must do more than extend the price-control act. In September we were hopeful that the inflationary pressures would by this time have begun to diminish. We were particularly hopeful on food. Indeed, it was estimated that food prices at retail would drop from 3 to 5 per cent in the first six months following the end of the war.

In anticipation of this decline in food prices, it was our belief that food subsidies could be removed gradually during the winter and spring months, and eliminated almost completely by June 30 of this year. It was our feeling that the food subsidies could be dropped without an increase to the consumer in the present level of food prices or in the overall cost of living.

As matters stand today, however, food prices are pressing hard against the ceilings. The expected decline in food prices has not occurred, nor is it likely to occur for many months to come. This brings me to the reluctant conclusion that food subsidies must be continued beyond June 30, 1946.

If we fail to take this necessary step, meat prices on July 1 will be from 3 to 5 cents higher than their average present levels; butter will be at least 12 cents a pound higher, in addition to the 5 cents a pound increase of last fall; milk will increase from 1 to 2 cents a quart; bread will increase about 1 cent a loaf; sugar will increase over 1 cent a pound; cheese, in addition to the increase of 4 cents now planned for the latter part of this month, will go up an additional 8 cents. In terms of percentages we may find the cost-of-living index for food increased by more than 8 per cent, which in turn would result in more than a 3 per cent increase in the cost of living.

If prices of food were allowed to increase by these amounts, I must make it clear to the Congress that, in my opinion, it would become extremely difficult for us to control the forces of inflation.

None of us likes subsidies. Our farmers, in particular, have always been opposed to them.

But I believe our farmers are as deeply conscious as any group in the land of the havoc which inflation can create. Certainly in the last eighteen months there has been no group which has fought any harder in support of the government's price-control program. I am confident that, if the facts are placed before them and if they see clearly the evils between which we are forced to choose, they will understand the reasons why subsidies must be continued.

The legislation continuing the use of food subsidies into the new fiscal year should be tied down specifically to certain standards. A very proper requirement, in my opinion, would be that subsidies be removed as soon as it is indicated that the cost of living will decline below the present levels.

(c) Extension of War Powers Act

The second war powers act has recently been extended by the Congress for six months instead of for a year. It will now expire, unless further extended, on June 30, 1946. This act is the basis for priority and inventory controls governing the use of scarce materials, as well as for other powers essential to orderly reconversion.

I think that this administration has given adequate proof of the fact that it desires to eliminate war-time controls as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. However, we know that there will continue to be shortages of certain materials caused by the war, even after June 30, 1946. It is important that business men know now that materials in short supply are going to be controlled and distributed fairly as long as these war-born shortages continue.

I, therefore, urge the Congress soon to extend the second war powers act. We cannot afford to wait until just before the act expires next June. To wait would cause the controls to break down in a short time and would hamper our production and employment program.

(d) Small Business and Competition

A rising birth rate for small business, and a favorable environment for its growth, are not only economic necessities but also important practical demonstrations of opportunity in a democratic free society. A great many veterans and workers with new skills and experience will want to start in for themselves. The opportunity must be afforded them to do so. They are the small business men of the future.

Actually when we talk about small business we are talking about almost all of the nation's individual businesses. Nine out of every ten concerns fall into this category, and 45 per cent of all workers are employed by them. Between 30 and 40 per cent of the total value of all business transactions are handled by small business.

It is obvious national policy to foster the sound development of small business. It helps to maintain high levels of employment and national income and consumption of the goods and services that the nation can produce. It encourages the competition that keeps our free enterprise economy vigorous and expanding. Small business, because of its flexibility, assists in the rapid exploitation of scientific and technological discoveries. Investment in small business can absorb a large volume of savings that might otherwise not be tapped.

Small Business Program

The government should encourage and is encouraging small-business initiative and originality to stimulate progress through competition.

During the war the Smaller War Plants Corporation assisted small concerns to make a maximum contribution to victory. The work of the Smaller War Plants Corporation is being carried on in peace time by the Federal Loan Agency and the Department of Commerce. The fundamental approach to the job of encouraging small concerns must be based on:

1. Arrangements for making private and public financial resources available on reasonable terms.

2. Provision of technical advice and assistance to business as a whole on production, research and management problems. This will help equalize competitive relationships between large and small companies, for many of the small companies cannot afford expensive technical research, accounting and tax advice.

3. Elimination of trade practices and agreements which reduce competition and discriminate against new or small enterprises.

We speak a great deal about the free enterprise economy of our country. It is competition that keeps it free. It is competition that keeps it growing and developing. The truth is that we need far more competition in the future than we have had in the immediate past.

By strangling competition

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monopolistic activity prevents or deters investment in new or expanded production facilities. This lessens the opportunity for employment and chokes off new outlets for idle savings. Monopoly maintains prices at artificially high levels and reduces consumption which, with lower prices, would rise and support larger production and higher employment. Monopoly, not being subject to competitive pressure, is slow to take advantage of technical advances which would lower prices or improve quality. All three of these monopolistic activities very directly lower the standard of living—through higher prices and lower quality of product—which free competition would improve.

The Federal government must protect legitimate business and consumers from predatory and monopolistic practices by the vigilant enforcement of regulatory legislation. The program will be designed to have a maximum impact upon monopolistic bottlenecks and unfair competitive practices hindering expansion in employment.

Anti-Trust Action

During the war, enforcement of anti-monopoly laws was suspended in a number of fields. The government must now take major steps not only to maintain enforcement of anti-trust laws but to encourage new and competing enterprises in every way. The deferred demand of the war years and the large accumulations of liquid assets provide ample incentive for expansion. Equalizing of business opportunity under full and free competition, must be a prime responsibility in the reconversion period and in the years that follow. Many leading business men have recognized the importance of such action both to themselves and to the economy as a whole.

But we must do more than break up trusts and monopolies after they have begun to strangle competition. We must take positive action to foster new, expanding enterprises. By legislation and by administration we must take specific steps to discourage the formation or the strengthening of competition-restricting business. We must have an over-all anti-monopoly policy which can be applied by all agencies of the government in exercising the functions assigned to them—a policy designed to encourage the formation and growth of new and freely competitive enterprises.

Among the many departments and agencies which have parts in the program affecting business and competition, the Department of Commerce has a particularly important role. That is why I have recommended a substantial increase in appropriations for the next fiscal year for this department.

Objectives for Agency

In its assistance to industry, the Department of Commerce will concentrate its efforts on these primary objectives: Promotion of a large and well balanced trade; provision of improved technical assistance and management aids, especially for small enterprises; and strengthening of basic statistics on business operations, both by industries and by regions. To make new invention and discoveries available more promptly to all businesses, small and large, the department proposes to expand its own research activities, promote research by universities, improve Patent Office procedures, and develop a greatly expanded system of field offices readily accessible to the businesses they serve.

Many gaps exist in the private financial mechanism, especially in the provision of long-term funds for small and medium sized enterprises. In the peacetime economy the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will take the leadership in assuring adequate financing for small enterprises which cannot secure funds from other sources. Most of the funds should and will be provided by private lenders; but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will share any unusual risks through guaranties of private loans, with direct loans only when private capital is unwilling to participate on a reasonable basis.

(e) Minimum Wage

Full employment and full production may be achieved only by maintaining a level of consumer income far higher than that of the pre-war period. A high level of consumer income will maintain the market for the output of our mills, farms and factories, which we have demonstrated during the war years that we can produce. One of the basic steps which the Congress can take to establish a high level of consumer income is to amend the fair labor standards act to raise substandard wages to a decent minimum and to extend similar protection to additional workers who are not covered by the present act.

Substandard wages are bad for business and for the farmer. Substandard wages provide only a substandard market for the goods and services produced by American industry and agriculture.

At the present time the fair labor standards act prescribes a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for those workers who are covered by the act. The present minimum wage represents an annual income of about $800 to those continuously employed for fifty weeks—clearly a wholly inadequate budget for an American family. I am in full accord with the proposal now pending in the Congress that the statutory minimum be raised immediately to 65 cents an hour, with further increases to 70 cents after one year and to 75 cents after two years. I also favor the proposal that the industry committee procedure be used to set rates higher than 65 cents an hour during the two-year interval before the 75-cent basic wage would otherwise become applicable.

For Higher Wages

The proposed minimum wage of 65 cents an hour would assure the worker an annual income of about $1,300 a year in steady employment. This amount is clearly a modest goal. After considering cost-of-living increases in recent years, it is little more than a 10-cent increase over the present legal minimum. In fact, if any large number of workers earn less than this amount, we will find it impossible to maintain the levels of purchasing power needed to sustain the stable prosperity which we desire. Raising the minimum to 75 cents an hour will provide the wage earner with an annual income of $1,500 if he is fully employed.

The proposed higher minimum wage levels are feasible without involving serious price adjustments or serious geographic dislocations.

Today about 20 per cent of our manufacturing wage earners—or about 2,000,000—earn less than 65 cents an hour. Because wages in most industries have risen during the war, this is about the same as the proportion—17 per cent—who were earning less than 40 cents an hour in 1941.

I also recommend that minimum wage protection be extended to several groups of workers not now covered. The need for a decent standard of living is by no means limited to those workers who happen to be covered by the act as it now stands. It is particularly vital at this period of readjustment in the national economy and readjustment in employment of labor to extend minimum wage protection as far as possible.

Lifting the basic minimum wage is necessary, it is justified as a matter of simple equity to workers, and it will prove not only feasible but also directly beneficial to the nation's employers.

(f) Agricultural Programs

The farmers of America generally are entering the crop year of 1946 in better financial condition than ever before. Farm mortgage debt is the lowest in thirty years. Farmers' savings are the largest in history. Our agricultural plant is in much better condition than after World War I. Farm machinery and supplies are expected to be available in larger volume, and farm labor problems will be less acute.

The demand for farm products will continue strong during the next year or two because domestic purchases will be supplanted by a high level of exports and foreign relief shipments. It is currently estimated that from 7 to 10 per cent of the total United States food supply may be exported in the calendar year 1946.

Agriculture's Future

Farm prices are expected to remain at least at their present levels in the immediate future, and for at least the next twelve months they are expected to yield a net farm income double the 1935-'39 average and higher than in any year prior to 1943.

We can look to the future of agriculture with greater confidence than in many a year in the past. Agriculture itself is moving confidently ahead, planning another year of big production, taking definite and positive steps to lead the way toward an economy of abundance.

Agricultural production goals for 1946 call for somewhat greater acreage than actually was planted in 1945. Agriculture is prepared to demonstrate that it can make a peace-time contribution as great as its contribution toward the winning of the war.

In spite of supplying our forces and our allies during the war with a fifth to a fourth of our total food output, farmers were still able to provide our civilians with 8 per cent more food per capita than the average for the five years preceding the war. Since the surrender of Japan, civilian food consumption has risen still further. By the end of 1945 the amount of the increase in food consumption was estimated to be as high as 15 per cent over the pre-war average. The record shows that the people of this country want and need more food and that they will buy more food if only they have the jobs and the purchasing power. The first essential, therefore, in providing fully for the welfare of agriculture is to maintain full employment and a high level of purchasing power throughout the nation.

Aid to War-Stricken

For the period immediately ahead we shall still have the problem of supplying enough food. If we are to do our part in aiding the war-stricken and starving countries some of the food desires of our own people will not be completely satisfied, at least until these nations have had an opportunity to harvest another crop. During the next few months the need for food in the world will be more serious than at any time during the war. And, despite the large shipments we have already made, and despite what we shall send, there remain great needs abroad.

Beyond the relief feeding period, there will still be substantial foreign outlets for our farm commodities. The chief dependence of the farmer, however, as always, must be upon the buying power of our own people.

The first obligation of the government to agriculture for the reconversion period is to make good on its price-support commitments. This we intend to do, with realistic consideration for the sound patterns of production that will contribute most to the long-time welfare of agriculture and the whole nation. The period during which prices are supported will provide an opportunity for farmers individually to strengthen their position in changing over from a war-time to a peace-time basis of production. It wil provide an opportunity for the Congress to review the needs of agriculture and make changes in national legislation where experience has shown changes to be needed. In this connection, the Congress will wish to consider legislation to take the place of the 1937 sugar act which expires at the end of this year. During this period we must do a thorough job of basic planning to the end that agriculture shall be able to contribute its full share toward a healthy national economy.

Long-Range Policies

Our long-range agricultural policies should have two main objectives: First, to assure the people on the farms a fair share of the national income; and, second, to encourage an agricultural production pattern that is best fitted to the nation's needs. To accomplish this second objective we shall have to take into consideration changes that have taken place and will continue to take place in the production of farm commodities—changes that affect costs and efficiency and volume.

What we seek ultimately is a high level of food production and consumption that will provide good nutrition for everyone. This cannot be accomplished by agriculture alone. We can be certain of our capacity to produce food, but we have often failed to distribute it as well as we should and to see that our people can afford to buy it. The way to get good nutrition for the whole nation is to provide employment opportunities and purchasing power for all groups that will enable them to buy full diets at market prices.

Wherever purchasing power fails to reach this level we should see that they have some means of getting adequate food at prices in line with their ability to buy. Therefore, we should have available supplementary programs that will enable all our people to have enough of the right kind of food.

School-Lunch Plan

For example, one of the best possible contributions toward building a stronger, healthier nation would be a permanent school-lunch program on a scale adequate to assure every school child a good lunch at noon. The Congress, of course, has recognized this need for a continuing school-lunch program and legislation to that effect has been introduced and hearings held. The plan contemplates the attainment of this objective with a minimum of Federal expenditures. I hope that the legislation will be enacted in time for a permanent program to start with the beginning of the school year next fall.

We have the technical knowledge and the productive capacity to provide plenty of good food for every man, woman and child in the United States. It is time we made that possibility a reality.

(g) Resource Development

The strength of our nation and the welfare of the people rest upon the natural resources of the country. We have learned that proper conservation of our lands, including our forests and minerals, and wise management of our waters will add immensely to our national wealth.

The first step in the government's conservation program must be to find out just what are our basic resources and how they should be used. We need to take, as soon as possible, an inventory of the lands, the minerals and the forests of the nation.

During the war it was necessary to curtail some of our long-range plans for development of our natural resources, and to emphasize programs vital to the prosecution of the war. Work was suspended on a number of flood control and reclamation

projects and on the development of our national forests and parks. This work must now be resumed, and new projects must be undertaken to provide essential services and to assist in the process of economic development.

The rivers of America offer a great opportunity to our generation in the management of the national wealth. By a wise use of Federal funds, most of which will be repaid into the Treasury, the scourge of floods and drought can be curbed, water can be brought to arid lands, navigation can be extended, and cheap power can be brought alike to the farms and to the industries of our land.

Through the use of the waters of the Columbia River, for example, we are creating a rich agricultural area as large as the state of Delaware. At the same time we are producing power at Grand Coulee and at Bonneville which played a mighty part in winning the war and which will found a great peace-time industry in the Northwest. The Tennessee Valley Authority will resume its peace-time program of promoting full use of the resources of the valley. We shall continue our plans for the development of the Missouri Valley, the Arkansas Valley and the Central Valley of California.

The Congress has shown itself alive to the practical requirements for a beneficial use of our water resources by providing that preference in the sale of power be given to farmers' co-operatives and public agencies. The public power program thus authorized must continue to be made effective by building the necessary generating and transmission facilities to furnish the maximum of firm power needed at the wholesale markets, which are often distant from the dam sites.

These great developmental projects will open the frontiers of agriculture, industry and commerce. The employment opportunities thus offered will also go far to ease the transition from war to peace.

(h) Public Works

During the war even urgently needed Federal, state and local construction projects were deferred in order to release resources for war production. In resuming public works construction, it is desirable to proceed only at a moderate rate, since demand for private construction will be abnormally high for some time. Our public works program should be timed to reach its peak after demand for private construction has begun to taper off. Meanwhile, however, plans should be prepared if we are to act promptly when the present extraordinary private demand begins to run out.

The Congress made money available to Federal agencies for their public works planning in the fiscal year 1946. I strongly recommend that this policy be continued and extended in the fiscal year 1947.

State and local governments also have an essential role to play in a national public works program. In my message of September 6, 1945, I recommended that the Congress vote such grants to state and local governments as will insure that each level of government makes its proper contribution to a balanced public construction program. Specifically, the Federal government should aid state and local governments in planning their own public works programs, in undertaking projects related to Federal programs of regional development, and in constructing such public works as are necessary to carry out the various policies of the Federal government.

Early in 1945 the Congress made available advances to state and local governments for planning public works projects, and recently made additional provision to continue these advances through the fiscal year 1946. I believe that further appropriations will be needed for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1947.

U. S. Highway Fund

The Congress has already made provision for highway programs. It is now considering legislation which would expand Federal grants and loans in several other fields, including construction of airports, hospital and health centers, housing, water pollution control facilities and educational plant facilities. I hope that early action will be taken to authorize these Federal programs.

With respect to public works of strictly local importance, state and local governments should proceed without Federal assistance except in planning. This rule should be subject to review when and if the prospect of highly adverse general economic developments warrants it.

All loans and grants for public works should be planned and administered in such a way that they are brought into accord with the other elements of the Federal program.

Our long-run objective is to achieve a program of direct Federal and Federally assisted public works which is planned in advance and synchronized with business conditions. In this way it can make it greatest contribution to general economic stability.

(i) National Housing Program

Last September I stated in my message to the Congress that housing was high on the list of matters calling for decisive action.

Since then the housing shortage in countless communities, affecting millions of families, has magnified this call to action.

Today we face both an immediate emergency and a major post-war problem.

Since V-J Day the war-time housing shortage has been growing steadily worse and pressure on real estate values has increased. Returning veterans often cannot find a satisfactory place for their families to live, and many who buy have to pay exorbitant prices. Rapid demobilization inevitably means further overcrowding.

A realistic and practical attack on the emergency will require aggressive action by local governments, with Federal aid, to exploit all opportunities and to give the veterans as far as possible first chance at vacancies. It will require continuation of rent control in shortage areas as well as legislation to permit control of sales prices. It will require maximum conversion of temporary war units for veterans' housing and their transportation to communities with the most pressing needs; the Congress has already appropriated funds for this purpose.

The inflation in the price of housing is growing daily.

As a result of the housing shortage, it is inevitable that the present dangers of inflation in home values will continue unless the Congress takes action in the immediate future.

Legislation is now pending in the Congress which would provide for ceiling prices for old and new houses. The authority to fix such ceilings is essential. With such authority, our veterans and other prospective home owners would be protected against a skyrocketing of home prices. The country would be protected from the extension of the present inflation in home values which, if allowed to continue, will threaten not only the stabilization program but our opportunities for attaining a sustained high level of home construction.

Production Is Answer

Such measures are necessary stopgaps—but only stopgaps. This emergency action, taken alone, is good—but not enough. The housing shortage did not start with the war or with demobilization; it began years before that and has steadily accumulated. The speed with which the Congress establishes the foundation for a permanent, long-range housing program will determine how effectively we grasp the immense opportunity to achieve our goal of decent housing and to make housing a major instrument of continuing prosperity and full employment in the years ahead. It will determine whether we move forward to a stable and healthy housing enterprise and toward providing a decent home for every American family.

Production is the only fully effective answer. To get the wheels turning, I have appointed an emergency housing expediter. I have approved establishment of priorities designed to assure an ample share of scarce materials to builders of houses for which veterans will have preference. Additional price and wage adjustments will be made where necessary, and other steps will be taken to stimulate greater production of bottleneck items. I recommend consideration of every sound method for expansion in facilities for insurance of privately financed housing by the Federal Housing Administration and resumption of previously authorized low-rent public housing projects suspended during the war.

In order to meet as many demands of the emergency situation as possible, a program of emergency measures is now being formulated for action. These will include steps in addition to those already taken. As quickly as this program can be formulated, announcement will be made.

Last September I also outlined to the Congress the basic principles for the kind of decisive permanent legislation necessary for a long-range housing program.

These principles place paramount the fact that housing construction and financing for the overwhelming majority of our citizens should be done by private enterprise. They contemplate also that we afford governmental encouragement to privately financed house construction for families of moderate income, through extension of the successful system of insurance of housing investments, that research be undertaken to develop better and cheaper methods of building homes; that communities be assisted in appraising their housing needs; that we commence a program of Federal aid, with fair local participation, to stimulate and promote the rebuilding and redevelopment of slums and blighted areas—with maximum use of private capital. It is equally essential that we use public funds to assist families of low income who could not otherwise enjoy adequate housing, and that we quicken our rate of progress in rural housing.

Stimulus to Building

Legislation now under consideration by the Congress provides for a comprehensive attack jointly by private enterprise, state and local authorities and the Federal government. This legislation would make permanent the National Housing Agency and give it authority and funds for much needed technical and economic research. It would provide additional stimulus for privately financed housing construction. This stimulus consists of establishing a new system of yield insurance to encourage large-scale investment in rental housing and broadening the insuring powers of the Federal Housing Administration and the lending powers of the Federal savings and loan associations.

Where private industry cannot build, the government must step in to do the job. The bill would encourage expansion in housing available for the lowest income groups by continuing to provide direct subsidies for low-rent housing and rural housing. It would facilitate land assembly for urban development by loans and contributions to local public agencies where the localities do their share.

Prompt enactment of permanent housing legislation along these lines will not interfere with the emergency action already under way. On the contrary, it would lift us out of a potentially perpetual state of housing emergency. It would offer the best hope and prospect to millions of veterans and other American families that the American system can offer more to them than temporary makeshifts.

I have said before that the people of the United States can be the best housed people in the world. I repeat that assertion, and I welcome the co-operation of the Congress in achieving that goal.

(j) Social Security and Health

Our Social Security System has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. During the last decade this prgoram has supported the welfare and morale of a large part of our people by removing some of the hazards and hardships of the aged, the unemployed, and widows and dependent children.

But, looking back over ten years' experience ahead to the future, we cannot fail to see defects and serious inadequacies in our system as it now exists. Benefits are in many cases inadequate; a great many persons are excluded from coverage; and provision has not been made for social insurance to cover the cost of medical care and the earnings lost by the sick and the disabled.

In the field of old-age security there seems to be no adequate reason for excluding such groups as the self-employed, agricultural and domestic workers, and employees of non-profit organizations. Since many of these groups earn wages too low to permit significant savings for old age, they are in special need of the assured income that can be provided by old-age insurance.

We must take urgent measures for the readjustment period ahead. The Congress for some time has been considering legislation designed to supplement at Federal expense, during the immediate reconversion period, compensation payments to the unemployed. Again I urge the Congress to enact legislation liberalizing unemployment compensation benefits and extending the coverage. Providing for the sustained consumption by the unemployed persons and their families is more than a welfare policy; it is sound economic policy. A sustained high level of consumer purchases is a basic ingredient of a prosperous economy.

During the war nearly 5,000,000 men were rejected for military service because of physical or mental defects which in many cases might have been prevented or corrected. This is shocking evidence that large sections of the population are at substandard levels of health. The need for a program that will give every one opportunity for medical care is obvious. Nor can there be any serious doubt of the government's responsibility for helping in this human and social problem.

The comprehensive health program which I recommended on Nov. 19, 1945, will require substantial additions to the social security system and, in conjunction with other changes that need to be made will require further consideration of the financial basis for social security. The system of prepaid medical care which I have recommended is expected eventually to require amounts equivalent to 4 percent of earnings up to $3,600 a year, which is about the average of present expenditures by individuals for medical care. The pooling of medical costs, under a plan which permits each individual to make a free choice of doctor and hospital, would assure that individuals receive adequate treatment and hospitalization when they are faced with emergencies for which they cannot budget individually. In addition, I recommended insurance benefits to re-

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place part of the earnings lost through temporary sickness and permanent disability.

Even without these proposed major additions, it would now be time to undertake a thorough reconsideration of our social security laws. The structure should be expanded and liberalized. Provisions should be made for extending coverage to veterans for the period of their service in the armed forces. In the financial provisions we must reconcile the actuarial needs of social security, including health insurance, with the requirements of a revenue system that is designed to promote a high level of consumption and full employment.

(k) Education

Although the major responsibility for financing education rests with the states, some assistance has long been given by the Federal government. Further assistance is desirable and essential. There are many areas and some whole states where good schools cannot be provided without imposing an undue local tax burden on the citizens. It is essential to provide adequate elementary and secondary schools everywhere, and additional educational opportunities for large numbers of people beyond the secondary level. Accordingly, I repeat the proposal of last year's budget message that the Federal government provide financial aid to assist the states in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education. The proposed Federal grants for current educational expenditures should be made for the purpose of improving the educational system where improvement is most needed. They should not be used to replace existing non-Federal expenditures, or even to restore merely the situation which existed before the war.

In the future we expect incomes considerably higher than before the war. Higher incomes should make it possible for state and local governments and for individuals to support higher and more nearly adequate expenditures for education. But inequality among the states will still remain and Federal help will still be needed.

As a part of our total public works program consideration should be given to the need for providing adequate buildings for schools and other educational institutions. In view of current arrears in the construction of educational facilities, I believe that legislation to authorize grants for educational facilities, to be matched by similar expenditures by state and local authorities, should receive the favorable consideration of the Congress.

The Federal government has not sought, and will not seek, to dominate education in the states. It should continue its historic role of leadership and advice and, for the purpose of equalizing educational opportunity, it should extend further financial support to the cause of education in areas where this is desirable.

(l) Federal Government Personnel

The rapid reconversion of the Federal government from war to peace is reflected in the demobilization of its civilian personnel. The number of these employees in continental United States has been reduced by more than 500,000 from the total of approximately 2,900,000 employed in the final months of the war. I expect that by next June we shall have made a further reduction of equal magnitude and that there will be continuing reductions during the next fiscal year. Of the special war-time agencies now remaining, only a few are expected to continue actively into the next fiscal year.

At the same time that we have curtailed the number of employees, we have shortened the work-week by one-sixth or more throughout the government and have restored holidays. The process of readjustment has been complicated and costs have been increased by a heavy turnover in the remaining personnel—particularly by the loss of some of our best administrators. Thousands of war veterans have been reinstated or newly employed in the civil service. Many civilians have been transferred from war agencies to their former peacetime agencies. Recruitment standards, which had to be relaxed during the war, are now being tightened.

The elimination last autumn of overtime work for nearly all Federal employees meant a sharp cut in their incomes. For salaried workers, the blow was softened but by no means offset by the increased rates of pay which had become effective July 1. Further adjustments to compensate for increased living costs are required. Moreover, we have long needed a general upward revision of Federal government salary scales at all levels in all branches—legislative, judicial, and executive. Too many in government have had to sacrifice too much in economic advantage to serve the nation.

Adequate salaries will result in economies and improved efficiency in the conduct of government business—gains that will far outweigh the immediate costs. I hope the Congress will expedite action on salary legislation for all Federal employees in all branches of the government. The only exception I would make is in the case of workers whose pay rates are established by wage boards; a blanket adjustment would destroy the system by which their wages are kept alined with prevailing rates in particular localities. The wage boards should be sensitive now, as they were during the war, to changes in local prevailing wage rates and should make adjustments accordingly.

I hope also that the Congress may see fit to enact legislation for the adequate protection of the health and safety of Federal employees, for their coverage under a system of unemployment compensation, and for the return at government expense to their homes after separation from war-time service.

(m) Territories, Insular Possessions, and the District of Columbia

The major governments of the world face few problems as important and as perplexing as those relating to dependent peoples. This government is committed to the democratic principle that it is for the dependent peoples themselves to decide what their status shall be. To this end I asked the Congress last October to provide a means by which the people of Puerto Rico might choose their form of government and ultimate status with respect to the United States. I urge, too, that the Congress promptly accede to the wishes of the people of Hawaii that the territory be admitted to statehood in our Union, and that similar action be taken with respect to Alaska as soon as it is certain that this is the desire of the people of that great territory. The people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government.

We have already determined that the Philippine Islands are to be independent on July 4, 1946. The ravages of war and enemy occupation, however, have placed a heavy responsibility upon the United States. I urge that the Congress complete, as promptly and as generously as may be possible, legislation which will aid economic rehabilitation for the Philippines. This will be not only a just acknowledgement of the loyalty of the people of the Philippines but it will help to avoid the economic chaos which otherwise will be their heritage from our common war. Perhaps no event in the long centuries of colonialism gives more hope for the pattern of the future than the independence of the Philippines.

The District of Columbia, because of its special relation to the Federal government, has been treated since 1800 as a dependent area. We should move toward a greater measure of local self-government consistent with the constitutional status of the District. We should take adequate steps to assure that citizens of the United States are not denied their franchise merely because they reside at the nation's capital.

III. The Budget for the Federal Program

For the Fiscal Year 1947

Summary of the Budget

For the first time since the fiscal year 1930 the budget for the next fiscal year will require no increase in the national debt.

Expenditures of all kinds, authorized and recommended, in the next year are estimated at just above 35.8 billion dollars. Net receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars. The estimated difference of 4.3 billion dollars will be met by a reduction in the very substantial balance which the next fiscal year.

A large part of the activities outside defense and war liquidation, aftermath of war, and international finance, classified as "other activities" in a following table, is still due to repercussions of the war. These "other activities" include more than 2 billion dollars for aids to agriculture and net outlays for the Commodity Credit Corporation—almost double the expenditures for the same purposes in pre-war years. This increase is due mainly to expenditures for purposes of price stabilization and price support resulting from the war food production program. Other increases in this category are due to the fact that certain war-time agencies now in the process of liquidation are included in this group of activities. If all expenditures for those activities which are directly or indirectly related to the war are excluded, the residual expenditures are below those for corresponding activities in pre-war years. In making this comparison account should be taken of the fact that, while pre-war expenditures were affected by direct relief and work relief for the unemployed, the post-war budgets are affected by the considerable increase in pay rates and other increases in costs and prices.

Estimates Budget

To elaborate, the budget, as I have remarked above, reflects on both sides of the ledger the government's program as recommended by the Executive. It includes estimates not only of expenditures and receipts for which legislative authority already exists, but also of expenditures and receipts for which authorization is recommended.

The budget total for the next fiscal year, the year that ends on June 30, 1947, is estimated at just above 35.8 billion dollars—about a third of the budgets for global war, although nearly four times the pre-war budgets. This estimate is based on the assumption that a rapid liquidation of the war program will be associated with rapid reconversion and expansion of peacetime production. The total includes net outlays of government corporations.

The estimated expenditures in the next and current fiscal year compare as follows with those of a year of global war and a pre-war year:

Fiscal year:	Total budget expenditures (in millions)
1947	$35,860
1946	67,229
1945	100,031
1940	9,252

Although allowances for occupation, demobilization and defense are drastically reduced in the fiscal year 1947, they will still amount to 42 per cent of the total budget. The so-called "aftermath of war" expenditures account for a further 30 per cent of the total. The total of all other programs, which was drastically cut during the war, is increasing again as liquidation of the war program proceeds and renewed emphasis is placed on the peace-time objectives of the government.

On the other side of the ledger, net receipts are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars. This estimate assumes that all existing taxes will continue all through the fiscal year 1947. Included are the extraordinary receipts from the disposal of surplus property.

As a result, estimated expenditures will exceed estimated receipts by 4.3 billion dollars. This amount can be provided by a reduction in the cash balance in the Treasury. Thus, after a long period of increasing public debt resulting from depression budgets and war budgets, it is anticipated that no increase in the Federal debt will be required next year.

FEDERAL BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET RECEIPTS

Including net outlays of Government corporations and credit agencies (based on existing and proposed legislation (In millions)

Expenditures:	Fiscal year 1946	Fiscal year 1947
Defense, war and war liquidation	$45,000	$15,000
Aftermath of war: Veterans, interest, refunds	10,813	10,793
International finance (including proposed legislation)	2,614	2,754
Other activities	4,552	5,813
Activities based on proposed legislation (excluding international finance	250	1,500
Total expenditures	$57,229	$35,860
Receipts (net)	38,609	31,513
Excess of expenditures	$28,620	$4,347

The current fiscal year, 1946, is a year of transition. When the year opened, in July, 1945, we were still fighting a major war, and Federal expenditures were running at an annual rate of about 100 billion dollars. By June, 1946, that rate will be more than cut in half. The budget total for the current year is now estimated at 67.2 billion dollars, of which more than two-thirds provides for war and war liquidation. Since net receipts are estimated at 38.6 billion dollars, there will be an excess of expenditures of 28.6 billion dollars for the current fiscal year.

Analyzes Figures

For all programs discussed in this message I estimate the total of budget appropriations and authorizations (including reappropriations and permanent appropriations) at 30,982 million dollars for the fiscal

year 1947. Of this amount, present permanent appropriations are expected to provide 5,755 million dollars, principally for interest. This leaves 24,224 million dollars to be made available through new appropriations, exclusive of appropriations to liquidate contract authorizations; 900 million dollars in new contract authorizations, and 103 million dollars through the reappropriation of unliquidated balances of previous appropriations. The appropriations needed to liquidate contract authorizations are estimated at 1,113 million dollars.

In the budget for the year ahead only over-all estimates are included at this time for the major war agencies and for net outlays of government corporations. Detailed recommendations will be transmitted in the spring for the war agencies; and the business-type budgets of government corporations will likewise be transmitted in accordance with the recently adopted government corporation control act.

Similarly only over-all estimates are provided for new programs recommended in this message; detailed recommendations will be transmitted after authorizing legislation has been enacted. It should be recognized, that many of the estimates for new programs recommended in this message are initial year figures. These figures will be affected by the date the legislation is enacted and by the time needed for getting a program under way. New programs, such as that for a national research agency, will require larger amounts in later years. The estimates exclude major elements of the proposed national health program, since the greater part of these will be covered by expenditures from trust funds.

The budget total includes expenditures for capital outlay as well as for current operations. An estimated 1,740 million dollars will be expended in the fiscal year 1947 for direct Federal public works and for loans and grants for public works.

The Economic Impact of the Liquidation of the War Program

Government programs are of such importance in the development of production and employment opportunities — domestic and international—that it has become essential to formulate and consider the Federal budget in the light of the nation's budget as a whole. The relationship between the receipts, expenditures, and savings of consumers, business, and government is shown in the accompanying table.

Considering the whole nation, total expenditures must equal the total receipts because what any individual or group spends becomes receipts of other individuals or groups. Such equality can be achieved on either a high level of incomes or on a low or depression level of incomes.

Tremendous orders for munitions during the war shifted production and employment into high gear. Total goods produced and services rendered for private as well as for government purposes—the nation's budget—reached about 200 billion dollars in the calendar year 1944. Federal, state, and local government expenditures represented half of this total.

Corresponding estimates for the last three months depict the national economy in the process of demobilization and reconversion.

The wartime annual rate of Federal expenditures has been reduced by 32 billion dollars, while the nation's budget total has dropped only half as much. The drop in total value of production and services has been less drastic because increasing private activities have absorbed in large measure the man power and materials released from war production and war services.

The largest increase in private activities has occurred in business investments, which include residential and other construction, producers' durable equipment, accumulation of inventories, and net exports. Under conditions of global war, expenditures for private construction and equipment were held to a minimum and inventories were depleted. With the beginning of reconversion these developments have been reversed. Residential construction and outlays for plant and equipment are on the increase; inventories, too, are being replenished. International transactions (excluding lend-lease and international relief which are included under war expenditures) showed an import surplus under conditions of global war. In the last three months private exports have been slightly in excess of imports, for the first time since 1941.

Consumers' budgets show a significant change. On the income side, their total has declined but little because the reduction in "take-home" pay of war workers is, to a large extent, offset for the time being by the mustering-out payments received by war veterans and by unemployment compensation received by the unemployed. On the expenditure side, however, consumers' budgets, restricted during the war, have increased substantially as a result of the fact that scarce goods are beginning to appear on the market and wartime restraints are disappearing. Thus, consumers' current savings are declining substantially from the extraordinarily high wartime rate and some wartime savings are beginning to be used for long-delayed purchases.

Unemployment has increased less than was expected during this first period of demobilization and reconversion. It is true that six million men and women have been discharged from the armed forces since May, 1945 and more than five million have been laid off from war work. On the other hand, more than a million civilians have been enlisted in the armed forces, a considerable number of war veterans have not immediately sought jobs, and many war workers, especially women, have withdrawn from the labor force. In addition, many industries, and especially service trades which were undermanned during the war, are beginning now, for the first time in years, to recruit an adequate labor force. The reduced workweek has also contributed to the absorption of those released from war service and war work.

In general, the drastic cut in war programs has thrown the economy into lower gear; it has not thrown it out of gear. Our economic machine demonstrates remarkable resiliency, although there are many difficulties that must still be overcome. The rapid termination of war contracts, prompt clearance of unneeded government-owned equipment from private plants, and other reconversion policies have greatly speeded up the beginning of peacetime work in reconverted plants.

Although the first great shock of demobilization and war-work termination has thus been met better than many observers expected, specific industries and specific regions show much unevenness in the progress of reconversion.

The quarterly report of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion analyzes the difficulties in recruiting personnel and obtaining materials that hamper reconversion in certain industries and proposes policies to deal with these situations. The lack of adequate housing is one of the main factors checking the flow of workers into areas where job opportunities exist means of at prices i

THE GOVERNMENT'S BUDGET AND THE NATION'S BUDGET

Calendar year 1944 and October-December 1945

[In billions]

Economic group	Calendar year 1944 (global war)			October-December 1945 (start of reconversion) (in seasonally adjusted annual rates)		
	Receipts	Expenditures	Excess (+), deficit (—)	Receipts	Expenditures	Excess (+), deficit(—)
CONSUMERS						
Income after taxes	$134			$132		
Expenditures		$98			$107	
Excess of receipts, savings (+)			+$35			+$25
BUSINESS						
Undistributed profits and reserves	$13			$9		
Gross capital formation:						
Domestic		$4			$15	
Net exports*		—2			1	
Total, gross capital formation		2			16	
Excess of receipts (+) or capital formation (—)			+$11			—$7
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT						
Receipts from the public, other than borrowing	$10			$11		
Payments to the public		$8			9	
Excess of receipts (+)			+$2			+$2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT						
Receipts from the public, other than borrowing	$48			$44		
TOTAL: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT						
Payments to the public		$96			$64	
Excess of payments (—)			—$48			—$20
Less: Adjustments†	$7	$7		$14	$14	
Receipts	$198			$182		
Expenditures		$198			$182	
Balance			0			0

NOTE—See corresponding table in part III, page 725, for detailed estimates and explanations.
*Excludes exports for lend-lease and relief which are included in Federal Government expenditures.
†Mainly government expenditures for other than goods and services, such as mustering-out pay and unemployment compensation.

Federal Revenue, Borrowing, and the Public Debt

1. Financial Requirements and Tax Policy

Recommendations for tax legislation should be considered not only in the light of the financial requirements of the ensuing year, but also in the light of future years' financial requirements and a full consideration of economic conditions.

Expenditures are estimated at nearly 36 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947; they can hardly be expected to be reduced to less than 25 billion dollars in subsequent years. Net receipts in the fiscal year 1947 are estimated at 31.5 billion dollars.

Included in this estimate are 2 billion dollars of receipts from disposal and rental of surplus property and 190 million dollars of receipts from renegotiation of war-time contracts. These sources of receipts will disappear in future years. Tax collections for the fiscal year 1947 also will not yet fully reflect the reduction in corporate tax liabilities provided in the revenue act of 1945. If the extraordinary receipts from the disposal of surplus property and renegotiation of contracts be disregarded, and if the tax reductions adopted in the revenue act of 1945 were fully effective, present tax rates would yield about 27 billion dollars.

These estimates for the fiscal year 1947 are based on the assumption of generally favorable business conditions but not on an income reflecting full employment and the high productivity that we hope to achieve. In future years the present tax system, in conjunction with a full employment level of national income, could be expected to yield more than 30 billion dollars, which is substantially above the anticipated peace-time level of expenditures.

In view of the still extraordinarily large expenditures in the coming year and continuing inflationary pressures, I am making no recommendation for tax reduction at this time.

We have already had a substantial reduction in taxes from war-time peaks. The revenue act of 1945 was a major tax-reduction measure. It decreased the total tax load by more than one-sixth, an amount substantially in excess of the reductions proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congressional tax committees in October, 1945. These proposed reductions were designed to encourage reconversion and peace-time business expansion.

The possibility of further tax reductions must depend on the budgetary situation and the economic situation. The level of anticipated expenditures for the fiscal year 1947 and the volume of outstanding public debt require the maintenance of large revenues. Moreover, inflationary pressures still appear dangerously powerful, and ill-advised tax reduction would operate to strengthen them still further.

My decision not to recommend additional tax reductions at this time is made in the light of existing economic conditions and prospects.

2. Borrowing and the Public Debt

The successful conclusion of the Victory loan marked the end of war borrowing and the beginning of the transition to post-war debt management.

Because of the success of the Victory loan, I am happy to report that the Treasury will not need to borrow any new money from the public during the remainder of the present fiscal year except through regular sales of savings bonds and savings notes. Furthermore a part of the large cash balance now in the Treasury will be used for debt redemption so that the public debt, which now amounts to about 278 billion dollars, will decrease by several billion dollars during the next eighteen months. The present statutory debt limit of 300 billion dollars will provide an ample margin for all the public-debt transactions through the fiscal year 1947. The net effect of the excess of expenditures and debt redemption on the Treasury cash balance, as compared with selected previous years, is shown in the following table:

EXCESS OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES, THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE TREASURY CASH BALANCE, SELECTED YEARS

[In billions]

Fiscal year	Excess of Budget expenditures over receipts	Public debt at end of period	Cash balance at end of period
1940	$3.9	$43.0	$1.9
1945	53.9	258.7	24.7
1946:			
July-Dec., '45	18.1	278.1	26.0
Jan.-June, '46	10.5	275.0	11.9
1947	4.3	271.0	3.2

Although the public debt is expected to decline, a substantial volume of refinancing will be required, because of the large volume of maturing obligations. Redemptions of savings bonds also have been running high in recent months and are expected to remain large for some time. The issuance of savings bonds will be continued. These bonds represent a convenient method of investments for small savers, and also an anti-inflationary method of refinancing. Govern-

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ment agencies and trust funds are erpected to buy about 2.5 billion dollars of government securities during the next six months, and 2.8 billion dollars more during the fiscal year 1947. Through these and other debt operations, the distribution of the Federal debt among the various types of public nad private owners will change, even though the total is expected to decline.

The interest policies followed in the refinancing operations will have a major impact not only on the provision for interest payments in future budgets, but also on the level of interest rates prevailing in private financing. The average rate of interest on the debt is now a little under 2 per cent. Low interest rates will be an important force in promoting the full production and full employment in the post-war period for which we are all striving. Close wartime co-operation between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System has made it possible to finance the most expensive war in history at low and stable rates of interest. This co-operation will continue.

No less important than the level of interest rates paid on the debt is the distribution of its ownership. Of the total debt, more than half represents direct savings of individuals or investments of funds received from individual savings by life insurance companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, private or government trust funds and other agencies.

Most of the remaining debt—more than 100 billion dollars—is held by the commercial banks and the Federal Reserve banks. Heavy purchases by the banks were necessary to provide adequate funds to finance war expenditures. A considerable portion of these obligations are short-term in character and hence will require refinancing in the coming months and years. Since they have been purchased out of newly created bank funds, continuance of the present low rates of interest is entirely appropriate. To do otherwise would merely increase bank profits at the expense of the taxpayer.

The 275-billion-dollar debt poses a problem that requires careful consideration in the determination of financial and economic policies. We have learned that the problem, serious as it is, can be managed. Its management will require determined action to keep our Federal budget in order and to relate our fiscal policies to the requirements of an expanding economy. The more successful we are in achieving full production and full employment the easier it will be to manage the debt and pay for the debt service. Large though the debt is, it is within our economic capacity. The interest charges on it amount to but a small proportion of our national income. The government is determined, by a resolute policy of economic stabilization, to protect the interests of the millions of American citizens who have invested in its securities.

During the last six months the net revenue receipts of the Federal government have been about 20 billion dollars, almost as much as during the closing six months of 1944 when the country was still engaged in all-out warfare. The high level of these receipts reflects the smoothness of the reconversion and particularly the strength of consumer demand. But the receipts so far collected, it must be remembered, do not reflect any of the tax reductions made by the revenue act of 1945. These reductions will not have their full effect on the revenue collected until the fiscal year 1948.

It is good to move toward a balanced budget and a start on the retirement of the debt at a time when demand for goods is strong and the business outlook is good. These conditions prevail today. Business is good and there are still powerful forces working in the direction of inflation. This is not the time for tax reduction.

period we shall also lay the foundation for our peace-time system of national defense.

In the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1945, almost wholly a period of global warfare, war expenditures amounted to 90.5 billion dollars. For the fiscal year 1946 war expenditures were originally estimated at 70 billion dollars. That estimate was made a year ago while we were still engaged in global warfare. After victory over Japan this estimate was revised to 50.5 billion dollars. Further cut-backs and accelerated demobilization have made possible an additional reduction in the rate of war spending. During the first six months 32.9 billion dollars were spent. It is now estimated that 16.1 billion dollars will be spent during the second six months, or a total of 49 billion dollars during the whole fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1947 it is estimated, tentatively, that expenditures for war liquidation, for occupation, and for national defense will be reduced to 15 billion dollars. The War and Navy Departments are expected to spend 13 billion dollars; expenditures of other agencies, such as the United States Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, and the Office of Price Administration, and payments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are estimated at 3 billion dollars. Allowing for estimated net receipts of 1 billion dollars arising from war activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the estimated total of war expenditures is 15 billion dollars. At this time only a tentative break-down of the total estimate for war and defense activities can be indicated.

War Liquidation

An expenditure of 15 billion dollars for war liquidation, occupation, and national defense is a large sum for a year which begins ten months after fighting has ended. It is ten times our expenditure for defense before the war; it amounts to about 10 per cent of our expected national income. This estimate reflects the immense job that is involved in winding up a global war effort and stresses the great responsibility that victory has placed upon this country. The large expenditures needed for our national defense emphasize the great scope for effective organization in furthering economy and efficiency. To this end I have recently recommended to the Congress adoption of legislation combining the War and Navy Departments into a single department of national defense.

A large part of these expenditures is still to be attributed to the costs of the war. Assuming, somewhat arbitrarily, that about one-half of the 15-billion-dollar outlay for the fiscal year 1947 is for war liquidation, aggregate expenditures by this government for the second world war are now estimated at 347 billion dollars through June 30, 1947. (See table A, part III, page 751.) Of this, about 9 billion dollars will have been recovered through renegotiation and sale of surplus property by June 30, 1947; this has been reflected in the estimates of receipts.

Demobilization and strength of armed forces.—Demobilization of our armed forces is proceeding rapidly. At the time of victory in Europe, about 12.3 million men and women were in the armed forces; 7.6 million were overseas. By the end of December, 1945, our armed forces had been reduced to below 7 million. By June 30, 1946, they will number about 2.9 million, of whom 1.8 million will be individuals enlisted and inducted after V-E Day. Mustering-out pay is a large item of our war liquidation expense; it will total 2.5 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1946, and about 500 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

In the fiscal year 1947 the strength of our armed forces will still be above the ultimate peace-time level. As I have said, War and Navy Department requirements indicate a strength of about 2 million in the armed forces a year from now. This is necessary to enable us to do our share in the occupation of enemy territories and in the preservation of peace in a troubled world. Expenditures for pay, subsistence, travel, and miscellaneous expenses of the armed forces, excluding mustering-out pay, are estimated at 5 billion dollars.

Contract settlement and surplus property disposal.—The winding up of war procurement is the second most important liquidation job. By the end of November a total of 301,000 prime contracts involving commitments of 64 billion dollars had been terminated. Of this total, 67,000 contracts with commitments of 35 billion dollars remained to be settled. Termination payments on these contracts are estimated at about 3.5 billion dollars. It is expected that more than half of these terminated contracts will be settled during the current fiscal year, leaving payments of about 1.5 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1947.

Another important aspect of war supply liquidation is the disposal of surplus property. Munitions, ships, plants, installations and supplies, originally costing 50 billion dollars or more, will ultimately be declared surplus. The sale value of this property will be far less than original cost and disposal expenses are estimated at 10 to 15 cents on each dollar realized. Disposal units within existing agencies have been organized to liquidate surplus property under the direction of the Surplus Property Administration. Overseas disposal activities have been centralized in the State Department to permit this program to be carried on in line with over-all foreign policy. Thus far only about 13 billion dollars of the ultimate surplus, including 5 billion dollars of unsalable aircraft, has been declared. Of this amount, 2.3 billion dollars have been disposed of, in sales yielding 600 million dollars. The tremendous job of handling surplus stocks will continue to affect Federal expenditures and receipts for several years. The speed and effectiveness of surplus disposal operations will be of great importance for the domestic economy as well as for foreign economic policies.

War supplies, maintenance and relief—Adequate provision for the national defense requires that we keep abreast of scientific and technical advances. The tentative estimates for the fiscal year 1947 make allowance for military research, limited procurement of weapons in the developmental state, and some regular procurement of munitions which were developed but not mass-produced when the war ended. Expenditures for procurement and construction will constitute one-third or less of total defense outlays, compared to a ratio of two-thirds during the war years.

The estimates also provide for the maintenance of our war-expanded naval and merchant fleets, military installations and stocks of military equipment and supplies. Our naval combatant fleet is three times its pre-Pearl Harbor tonnage. Our merchant marine is five times its pre-war size. The War Department has billions of dollars worth of equipment and supplies. Considerable maintenance and repair expense is necessary for the equipment which we desire to retain in active status or in war reserve. Expenses will be incurred for winnowing the stocks of surpluses, for preparing lay-up facilities for the reserve fleets, and for storage of reserve equipment and supplies.

Military expenditures in the current fiscal year include 650 million dollars for civilian supplies for the prevention of starvation and disease in occupied areas. Expenditures on this account will continue in the fiscal year 1947. The war expenditures also cover the expenses of civilian administration in occupied areas.

During the war 15 cents of each dollar of our war expenditures was for lend-lease aid. With lend-lease terminated, I expect the direct operations under this program to be substantially completed in the current fiscal year. The expenditures estimated for the fiscal year 1947 under this program are mainly interagency reimbursements for past transactions.

Relief and rehabilitation expenditures are increasing. It is imperative that we give all necessary aid within our means to the people who have borne the ravages of war. I estimate that in the fiscal year 1946 expenditures for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will total 1.3 billion dollars and in the following year 1.2 billion dollars. In so far as possible, procurement for this purpose will be from war supplies.

(b) Authorizations for War and National Defense

During the war authorizations and appropriations had to be enacted well in advance of obligation and spending to afford ample time for planning of production by the procurement services and by industry. Thus our cumulative war program authorized in the period between July 1, 1940, and July 1, 1945, was $431,000,000,000, including net war commitments of government corporations. Expenditures against those authorizations totaled $290,000,000,000. This left $141,000,000,000 in unobligated authorizations and unliquidated obligations. (See Table A, Part III, Page 751.)

With the end of fighting, it became necessary to adjust war authorizations to the requirements of war liquidation and continuing national defense. Intensive review of the war authorizations by both the executive and the legislative branches has been continued since VJ-Day. As a result, the authorized war program is being brought more nearly into line with expenditures.

Recissions and Authorizations Through the Fiscal Year 1946

Readjusting the war program, as the Congress well knows, is not an easy task. Authorizations must not be too tight, lest we hamper necessary operations they must not be too ample, lest we lose control of spending. Last September I transmitted to the Congress recommendations on the basis of which the Congress voted H. R. 4407 to repeal 50.3 billion dollars of appropriations and authorizations. I found it necessary to veto this bill because it was used as a vehicle for legislation that would impair the re-employment program. However, in order to preserve the fine work of the Congress on the rescissions, I asked the Director of the Bureau of the

Recommendations for Specific Federal Activities

1. War Liquidation and National Defense

(a) War expenditures

The fiscal year 1947 will see a continuance of war liquidation and occupation. During this

Budget to place the exact amounts indicated for repeal in a non-expendable reserve and to advise the departments and agencies accordingly. This has been done.

Navy Appropriations

In accord with Public Law 132 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, I have transmitted recommendations for additional recissions for the current fiscal year of appropriations amounting to 5.8 billon dollars and of contract authorizations totaling 420 million dollars. The net reduction in authority to obligate will be 5.0 billion dollars, because of the appropriations, 1.2 billion dollars will have to be restored in subsequent years to liquidate contract authorizations still on the books.

The appropriations recommended for repeal include 2,827 million dollars for the Navy Department, 1,421 million dollars for the War Department, 850 million dollars for lend-lease, 384 million dollars for the War Shipping Administration, and 260 million dollars for the United States Maritime Commission. The contract authorizations proposed for repeal are for the Maritime Commission.

In addition, there are unused tonnage authorizations for construction of naval vessels now valued at 5.4 billion dollars. In September, 1945, I suggested that this authority be reviewed by the appropriate committees of the Congress, and the Congress has moved to bar construction under these authorizations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1946. I propose to continue this prohibition in the Navy budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947 and now renew my recommendation that legislation be enacted at the earliest time to clear the statute books of these authorizations.

Funds for U. N. R. R. A.

The amounts indicated for repeal in H. R. 4407 and the further recissions which I have recommended, excluding duplications and deferred cash payments on existing authorizations, represent a cut in the authorized war program of 60.8 billion dollars. The war authorizations will also be reduced 3.7 billion dollars by carrying receipts of revolving accounts to surplus, by lapses, and by cancellation and repayment of commitments of the government war corporations.

On the other hand, supplemental appropriations of 600 million dollars will be required for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In the net, it is estimated that the cumulative authorized war and national defense program will amount to 368 billion dollars on June 30, 1946. Expenditures of 49 billion dollars during the fiscal year 1946 will have pushed cumulative expenditures to 339 billion dollars. The unexpended balances will be down to 28 billion dollars on June 30, 1946.

New authorizations for national defense and war liquidation in the firscal year 1947—The expenditures of 15 billion dollars for national defense and war liquidation in the fiscal year 1947 will be partly for payment of contractual obligations incurred in the past, and partly for the payment of new obligations. The unexpended balances on June 30, 1946, will be scattered among hundreds of separate appropriations. Thus, while some appropriation accounts will have unusual balances, others will require additional appropriations.

Fresh Spending Ahead

It is estimated that authorizations to incur new obligations of 11,772 million dollars will be needed during the firscal year 1947, mainly for the War and Navy Departments. Of the required authorizations, 11,365 million dollars will be in new appropriations, 400 million dollars in new contract authority, and 7 million in reappropriations of unobligated balances. In addition, appropriations of 825 million dollars will be needed to liquidate obligations under existing contract authorizations.

Taking into account the tentative authorizations and expenditures estimated for the fiscal year 1947, and offsets of 3 billion dollars in war commitments of government corporations, the cumulative authorized war and national defense program on June 30, 1947, will be 376 billion dollars; total expenditures, 354 billion dollars; and unexpended balances, 22 billion dollars.

The 22 billion dollars of unexpended balances tentatively indicated as of June 30, 1947, comprise both unobligated authorizations and unliquidated obligations. Most of the unliquidated obligations result from transactions booked during the war years. A large part of the 22 billion dollars would never be spent even if not repealed, for the appropriations will lapse in due course. For example, several billion dollars of these unliquidated obligations represent unsettled inter- and intra-departmental agency accounts for war procurement. Legislation is being requested to facilitate the adjustment of some of these inter-agency accounts. Another 6 billion dollars is set aside for contract termination payments. If contract settlement costs continue in line with recent experience, it is likely that part of the 6 billion dollars will remain unspent.

On the other hand, some of the 22 billion dollars would be available for obligation and expenditure unless impounded. In certain appropriations, such as those for long-cycle procurement, considerable carry-over of unliquidated obligations into future years is to be expected and is necessary. However, substantial further rescissions can and should be made when the war liquidation program tapers off and budgetary requirements for national defense are clarified. As I have said, I shall continue to review the war authorizations and from time to time recommend excess balances for repeal.

As in recent years, detailed recommendations concerning most appropriations for the national-defense program are postponed until the spring. In connection with the war activities of the United States Maritime Commission and certain other agencies, however, I now make specific recommendations for the fiscal year 1947. No additional authorizations or appropriations will be necessary for the Maritime Commission since sufficient balances will be left after the above-mentioned rescissions to carry out the program now contemplated for the fiscal year 1947.

2. Aftermath of War

Nearly one-third—11 billion dollars—of estimated Federal expenditures in the fiscal year 1947 will be for purposes that are largely inherited from the war—payments to veterans, interest on the Federal debt and refunds of taxes.

(a) For Veterans

"Veterans' pensions and benefits" has become one of the largest single categories in the Federal budget. I am recommending for this purpose total appropriations of 4,787 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. Expenditures in the fiscal year are estimated, under present legislation, at 4,208 million dollars. These expenditures will help our veterans through their readjustment period and provide lasting care for those who were disabled.

The Congress has provided unemployment allowances for veterans during their readjustment period. Expenditure of 850 million dollars for this purpose is anticipated for the fiscal year 1947. In addition, readjustment allowances for self-employed veterans are expected to cost 340 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

On May 28, 1945, in asking Congress to raise the ceiling on benefits for civilian unemployed to not less than 25 dollars a week during the immediate reconversion period, I suggested that the Congress also consider liberalizing veterans' allowances. Elsewhere in this message I reiterate my recommendation with respect to emergency unemployment compensation. I also recommend increasing veterans' unemployment allowances from 20 dollars to 25 dollars a week. This would involve additional expenditures estimated at approximately 220 million dollars for the fiscal year.

Included in the 1947 budget is an expenditure of 535 million dollars for veterans' education under provisions of the service men's readjustment act. This amount includes both tuition expenses and maintenance allowances. It is expected that half a million veterans will be enrolled in our schools and colleges during the year.

Veterans' Loans

The ultimate benefit which veterans receive from the loan guarantee provisions of the service men's readjustment act depends largely on the success of our stabilization program in restraining building costs and real estate values. Under the revised procedure contained in recent amendments, the administrative workload will be minimized by the almost complete transfer of authority for approving the guarantees to private lending agencies and private appraisers designated by the Veterans Administration. This authority carries with it the responsibility for restricting the guarantees to loans on reasonably valued properties. Costs of the program, other than for administration, are estimated at 21 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

Pensions for veterans will require expenditures estimated at 1,748 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947. Two-thirds of th amount will be received by veterans of the war which we have just won. This figure incluc 55 million dollars of increased pensions for student-veterans in our vocational rehabilitatior program. In addition, 170 million dollars will be expended in transfers to the National Service Life Insurance Fund from general and s ecial accounts.

Expenditures under the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Veteran Administration are estimated at 528 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. This includes 260 million dollars for medical care and the op.ration of some 103,000 hospital and domiciliary beds.

A separate appropriation for hospital and domiciliary facilities, additional to the total for veterans' pensions and benefits, covers construction that will provide some 13,000 hospital beds as part of the 500-million-dollar hospital construction program already authorized by the Congress. The estimated expenditures of 130 million dollars for this purpose are classified in the budget as part of the general public works program for the next fiscal year.

(b) For Interest

Interest payments on the public debt are estimated at 5 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947, an increase of 250 million dollars from the revised estimate for the current fiscal year. This increase reflects chiefly payment of interest on additions to the debt this year. Assuming continuance of present interest rates, the government's interest bill is now reaching the probable post-war level.

(c) For Refunds

An estimated total of 1,585 million dollars of refunds will be paid to individuals and corporations during the fiscal year of 1947. Slightly over half of this amounted, or 800 million dollars, will be accessory to the simplified pay-as-you-go method of tax collection, and will be the result of overwithholding and over-declaration of expected income. Most of the remainder will arise from loss and excess-profits credit carry-backs, recomputed amortization on war plants, and special relief from the excess-profits tax.

This category of expenditures is thus losing gradually its "aftermath-of-war" character, and by the succeeding year will reflect almost entirely to normal operation of loss carry-backs and current tax collection.

3. Agricultural Programs

The agricultural programs contemplated for the fiscal year 1947 are those which are essential for the provision of an adequate supply of food and other agricultural commodities with a fair return to American farmers. To support these objectives, expenditure by the Department of Agricultural estimated at 784 million dollars from general and special accounts will be required in the fiscal year 1947. This compares with estimated expenditures of 676 million dollars in 1946. These figures exclude expenditures by the Department of Agriculture on account of lend-lease, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and other war expenditures. The expenditure for the fiscal year 1947 is composed of 553 million dollars for "aids to agriculture," 35 million dollars for general public works and 196 million dollars for other services of the Department.

Net outlays for the price stabilization, price support, and other programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation are expected to increase about 750 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 to about 1,500 million dollars in 1947. Cash advances made on loans by the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration are expected to amount to 266 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 351 million dollars in 1947; and after receipts from principal and interest are taken into account, net loan expenditures of these two agencies will amount to 120 and 209 million dollars in the two fiscal years.

To provide for the expenditures from general and special accounts, I recommend for the fiscal year 1947 appropriations of 721 million dollars (including the existing permanent appropriation of an amount equal to 30 per cent of estimated annual receipts) and a reappropriation of 88 million dollars of prior-year balances from customs receipts. In addition there is a recommended authorization of 367.5 million dollars for borrowing for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the loan programs of the Farm Security Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. It is expected that the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be financed during the coming year through the 500 million dollars of lend-lease funds which the Congress has earmarked for price support purposes, a supplemental appropriation to restore impaired capital of the corporation, and the borrowing authority of the Corporation.

30.24-459

Some detailed recommendations folow for major agricultural programs.

Conservation and use of land—I am recommending that 27 million dollars be appropriated for "conservation and use of agricultural land resources"—the so-called A. A. A. program—for the fiscal year 1947, compared with 356 million dollars in the current year. This reduction of 86 million dollars is in large part accounted for by elimination of the war-time flax production incentive project and other non-recurring items; the proposed reduction in normal activities is less than 33 million dollars.

For the last several years, this program has consisted largely of payments to farmers for application of fertilizer and other approved soil management practices. I am convinced that farmers generally are now fully alert to the benefits, both immediate and long-term, which they derive from the practices encouraged by this program. I believe, therefore, that this subsidization should continue to be reduced

Rural electrification—It is proposed that the loan authorization for the Rural Electrification Administration for the fiscal year 1947 be increased from 200 million dollars to 250 million dollars. During the war period, R. E. A. was limited by the scarcity of materials and man power. But that situation is rapidly changing, and the R. E. A. program, which was materially stepped up for the fiscal year 1946, can be increased still more. It is my belief that a feasible and practical rural electrification program should be carried forward as rapidly as possible. This will involve total loans of approximately 1,800 million dollars over the next ten years, much of which will be repaid during that period.

Other programs.—It is recommended that the continuing forest land-acquisition program be resumed at the rate of 3 million dollars annually, which is about the minimum rate at which this program can be economically carried on. The lands involved in this program can contribute fully to the national welfare only when brought into the national forest system for protection and development.

Such programs as those of the Farm Security Administration and the Farm Credit Administration are estimated to be continued during the fiscal year 1947 at about the same level as in the fiscal year 1946. Recent action by the Congress has permitted some expansion of the school-lunch program. I hope it will be continued and expanded. The budgets of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation will be transmitted in the spring under the terms of the government corporation control act.

4. Transportation

Transportation is one of the major fields for both public and private investment. Our facilities for transportation and communication must be constantly improved to serve better the convenience of the public and to facilitate the sound growth and development of the whole economy.

Federal capital outlays for transportation facilities are expected to approximate 519 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. State and local governments may spend 400 million dollars. Private investment, over half of it by railways, may approach 1,150 million dollars.

The Congress has already taken steps for the resumption of work on improvement of rivers and harbors and on the construction of new Federal-aid highways. Much needed work on airports can begin when the Congress enacts legislation now in conference between the two houses.

The Fedcral expenditure estimates for the fiscal year 1947 include 53 million dollars for new construction in rivers, harbors and the Panama Canal and 291 million dollars for highways and grade-crossing elimination, assuming that the states expend some 275 million dollars on the Federal-aid system. Additional expenditures for highways totaling 36 million dollars are anticipated by the Forest Service. National Park Service and the Territory of Alaska. Civil airways and airports will involve expenditures of 35 million dollars under existing authority. Additional Federal expenditures exceeding 20 million dollars (to be matched by states and municipalities) may be made during the fiscal year 1947 under the airport legislation now in conference between the two houses of the Congress.

America's Place in Shipping

The United States now controls almost two-thirds of the world's merchant shipping, most of it government-owned, compared with little more than one-seventh of the world's tonnage in 1939. This places a heavy responsibility upon the nation to provide for speedy and efficient world commerce as a contribution to general economic recovery.

The estimates for the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration provide for the transition of shipping operation from a war to a peace basis; the sale, chartering, or lay-up of much of the war-built fleet; and for a program of ship construction of some 84 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 to round out the merchant fleet for peace-time use.

Federal aids, subsidies, and regulatory controls for transportation should follow the general principle of benefiting the national economy as a whole. They should seek to improve the transportation system and increase its efficiency with resulting lower rates and superior service. Differential treatment which benefits one type of transportation to the detriment of another should be avoided save when it is demonstrated clearly to be in the public interest.

5. Resource Development

Total capital outlays for resource development are estimated at 653 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947 as compared with 452 million dollars in 1946. These include capital expenditures for resource development by other organizational units in the Department of Agriculture which are also mentioned above under "agricultural programs."

The reclamation and flood control projects which I am recommending for the fiscal year 1947 will involve capital outlays of approximately 319 million dollars as compared with 245 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946. These expenditures cover programs of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Agriculture and the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico. A number of these projects are multiple-purpose projects, providing not only for reclamation and irrigation of barren land and flood control, but also for the production of power needed for industrial development of the areas.

Expenditures for power transmission and distribution facilities by the Bonneville Power Administration are expected to increase from 12 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 to 15 million dollars in the next fiscal year. In addition, the Southwestern Power Administration will undertake a new program involving expenditures of about 16 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947. The Rural Electrification Administration will require expenditures during the current fiscal year estimated at 156 million dollars; in the fiscal year 1947, at 241 million dollars.

The T. V. A. program includes completion of major multiple-purpose projects — navigation, flood control and power facilities —and additions to chemical plants and related facilities. Expenditures for these capital improvement programs are estimated at 30 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 39 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947

Expenditures for construction of roads and other developmental works in the national forests, parks, and other public lands, and for capital outlays for fish and wildlife development will increase from below 9 million dollars in the fiscal year 1946 to 24 million dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

6. Social Security and Health

Benefit payments out of the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust und during 1947 are estimated at 407 million dollars, while withdrawals by the states from the Unemployment Trust Fund for compensation payments are expected to total 1 billion dollars. These disbursements are financed out of social security contributions.

The appropriations from general and special accounts for the social security program, which cover Federal administrative expenses and grants to states for assistance programs, are estimated at 593 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947, an increase of 57 million dollars over the current year. The increase anticipates greater administrative workload and higher grants to match increasing state payments. The social security program does not include all the Federal health services under existing legislation. For the other health services classified under general government and national defense, appropriations are estimated at 102 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947.

Some expansion in peace-time medical research and other programs of the Public Health Service is provided for in the appropriation estimates for these purposes totaling approximately 87 million dollars for the fiscal year 1947 which are submitted under provisions of existing law. Part of this will be provided through the social security appropriations, the remainder through other appropriations. About 28 million dollars is recommended for maternity care and health services for children under existing law, mainly under the emergency provision for the wives and infants of service men. While we should avoid duplication of maternity and child health service which will be provided through the proposed general system of prepaid medical care, legislation is needed to supplement such services. For medical education, I have recommended legislation authorizing grants-in-aid to public and non-profit institutions. The existing sources of support for medical schools require supplementation to sustain the expansion that is needed.

Hospitals, sanitation works, and additional facilities at medical schools will be required for an adequate national health program. Legislation is now pending in the Congress to authorize grants for the construction of hospitals and health centers and grants and loans for water-pollution control. I hope the Congress will act favorably on generous authorizing legislation.

7. Research and Education

The budget provides for continuation and desirable expansion of the research activities that are carried on throughout the Federal establishment and through previously authorized grants to the states. Additional appropriations will be required for the proposed central Federal research agency which I recommended last September 6. That agency will co-ordinate existing research activities and administer funds for new research activities wherever they are needed; it will not itself conduct research. The plan contemplates expenditures through the new research agency of approximately 40 million dollars for the first year.

These amounts are small in relation to the important contribution they can make to the national income, the welfare of our people, and the common defense. Expenditures must be limited for the time being by the capacity of research agencies to make wide use of funds. The maintenance of our position as a nation, however, will require more emphasis on research expenditures in the future than in the past.

Educational expenditures will require a significant share of the national income in the fiscal year 1947. State, local and private expenditures for the current support of elementary, secondary and higher education are expected to be substantially above 3 billion dollars in that year. These non-Federal expenditures will be supplemented by Federal expenditures estimated at 625 milion dollars in the present budget Of this amount, the estimate for veterans' education, as previously mentioned, is 535 million dollars. Other amounts include 21 milion dollars for the support of vocational education in public schools, 5 million dollars for the land-grant colleges, 50 million dollars for the present school-lunch and mil.. program, 1 million dollars for the Office of Education, and approximately 13 million dollars for various other items. In view of the major policy issues which are still under study by the Congress and the Administration, no specific amount has been determined for the Federal grants, previously recommended in this message, which would assist the states generally in assuring more nearly equal opportunities for a good education.

Notwithstanding the urgent need for additional school and college buildings, careful planning wil be required for the expenditures to be made under the proposed legislation to aid the states in providing educational facilities. A major share of the grants for the first year would be for surveys and plans.

8. International Financial Programs

I have already outlined the broad objectives of our foreign economic policy. In the present section I shall indicate the Federal outlays which the execution of these programs may require in the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(a) On the termination of lend-lease, the lend-lease countries were required to pay for goods in the lend-lease pipe line either in cash or by borrowing from the United States or by supplying goods and services to the United States. Credits for this purpose have already been extended to the Soviet Union, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium amounting to 675 million dollars. The settlement credit of 650 million dollars to the United Kingdom includes an amount preliminarily fixed at 118 million dollars which represents the excess of purchases by the United Kingdom from the pipe line over goods and services supplied by the United Kingdom to the United States since VJ-Day and the balance of various claims by one government against the other.

Credits are also being negotiated with lend-lease countries to finance the disposition of lend-lease inventories and installations and property declared to be surplus. For instance, 532 milion dollars of the settlement credit to the United Kingdom is for this purpose. These credits wil linvolve no new expenditures by this government, since they merely provide for deferred repayment by other governments for goods and services which have been financed from war appropriations.

Relief Expenditures

(b) Expenditures from the appropriations to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which were discussed under war expenditures above, are estimated to be 1.3 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1946 and 1.2 billion dollars in the fiscal year 1947.

(c) To assist other countries in the restoration of their economies the Export-Import Bank has already negotiated loans in the fiscal year 1946 amounting in total to about 1,010 million dollars and an additional 195 million dollars will probably be committed shortly. The bank is also granting loans to carry out its original purpose of directly expanding the foreign trade of the United States. In this connection the bank has established a fund of 100 million dollars to finance the export of cotton from the United States. The Export-Import Bank has thus loaned or committed approximately 1,300 million dollars during the current fiscal year and it is expected that demands on its resources will increase in the last six months of the fiscal year 1946. Requests for loans are constantly being received by the bank from countries desiring to secure goods and services in this country for the reconstruction or development of their economies. On July 31, 1945, the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank was increased to a total of 3,500 million dollars. I anticipate that during the period covered by this budget the bank will reach this limit. The bulk of the expenditures from the loans already granted will fall in the fiscal year 1946 while the bulk of the expenditures from loans yet to be negotiated will fall in the fiscal year 1947. In view of the urgent need for the bank's credit I may find it necessary to request a further increase in its lending authority at a later date.

Loan for England

(d) The proposed line of credit of 3,750 million dollars to the United Kingdom will be available up to the end of 1951 and will be used to assist the United Kingdom in financing the deficit in its balance of payments during the transition period. The rate at which the United Kingdom will draw on the credit will depend on the rapidity with which it can reconvert its economy and adapt its trade to the post-war world. The anticipated rate of expenditure is likely to be heaviest durthe next two years.

(e) Since the Bretton Woods Agreements have now been approved by the required number of countries, both the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will commence operations during 1946. The organization of these institutions will undoubtedly take some time, and it is unlikely that their operations will reach any appreciable scale before the beginning of the fiscal year 1947.

Of the 2,750 million dollars required for the fund, 1,800 million dollars will be provided in cash or notes from the exchange stabilization fund established under the gold reserve act of 1934. The remaining 950 million dollars will be paid initially in the form of non-interest-bearing notes issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not anticipated that the fund will require in cash any of the 950 million dollars during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947. Consequently, no cash withdrawals from the Treasury will be required in connection with the fund in these years.

The subscription to the bank amounts to 3,175 million dollars. Of this total, 2 per cent must be paid immediately and the bank is required to call a further 8 per cent of the subscription during its first year of operations. The balance of the subscription is payable when required by the bank either for direct lending or to make good its guarantees. It is likely that the United States will be required to pay little if any more than the initial 10 per cent before the end of the fiscal year 1947.

9. General Government

The responsibilities of the government, in both domestic and international affairs, have increased greatly in the past decade. Consequently, the government is larger than it was before the war, and its general operating costs are higher. We cannot shrink the government to pre-war dimensions unless we slough off these new responsibilities—and we cannot do that without paying an excessive price in terms of our national welfare. We can, however, enhance its operating efficiency through improved organization. I expect to make such improvements under the authority of the reorganization act of 1945.

The appropriations which I am recommending for general government for the fiscal year 1947 are $1,604,000,000 under existing legislation. This is an increase of $458,000,000 over the total of enacted appropriations for the current fiscal year, but a substantial part of this increase is due to the fact that the appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 were made prior to the general increase of employees' salaries last July 1, for which allowance is made in the anticipated supplemental appropriations for 1946. The recommended total for 1947 for general government, like the estimates for national defense and other specific programs, does not allow for the further salary increases for government employees which, I hope, will be authorized by pending legislation, but the tentative lump-sum estimates under proposed legislation contemplate that such salary increases will be effective almost at once.

Rising Trend Noted

Expenditures for general government in the fiscal year 1947 are expected to continue the slowly rising trend which began in 1943. This category includes a great variety of items—not merely the overhead costs of the government. It includes all the expenditures of the Cabinet departments, other than for national defense, aids to agriculture, general public works, and the social security program. It includes also expenditures of the legislative branch, the Judiciary, and many of the independent agencies of the executive branch. Consequently, the estimated increase in 1947 in the total of general government expenditures reflects a variety of influences.

Now included in general government are certain activities formerly classified under national defense. Some of these, such as certain functions of the former Foreign Economic Administration and the War Manpower Commission, are still needed during the period of reconversion; others are in the process of liquidation. A few war-time activities, for example, the international information and foreign intelligence services and some of the wartime programs for controlling disease and crime, have become part of our regular government establishment. Expenditures for these former war-time functions explain about 40 per cent of the increase in expenditures for general government.

Other increases are for civil aeronautics promotion, the business and manufacturing censuses, and other expanded business services of the Department of Commerce which have been referred to above; the Forest and Soil Conservation Services and other activities of the Department of Agriculture; certain conservation activities of the Department of the Interior, and the collection of internal revenue in the Treasury Department.

The necessity for re-establishing postal services curtailed during the war and advances in the rates of pay for postal employees have increased substantially the estimated expenditures for postal service for both the current and the next fiscal year. It is not expected that this increase will cause expenditures to exceed postal revenues in either year, although an excess of expenditures may occur in the fiscal year 1947 if salaries are increased further.

Share in U. N. A. Budget

Expenditures for our share of the administrative budgets of the United Nations and other permanent international bodies will increase sharply in the fiscal year 1947, yet will remain a small part of our total budget. The budget for the United Nations has not yet been determined; an estimate for our contribution will be submitted later. Our contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Office, the Pan American Union and other similar international agencies will aggregate about $3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1947. The administrative expenses of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank will be met from their general fuds.

We have won a great war—we, the nations of plain people who hate war. In the test of that war we found a strength of unity that brought us through—a strength that crushed the power of those who sought by force to deny our faith in the dignity of man.

During this trial the voices of disunity among us were silent or were subdued to an occasional whine that warned us that they were still among us. Those voices are beginning to cry aloud again. We must learn constantly to turn deaf ears to them. They are voices which foster fear and suspicion and intolerance and hate. They seek to destroy our harmony, our understanding of each other, our American tradition of "live and let live." They have become busy again, trying to set race against race, creed against creed, farmer against city dweller, worker against employer, people against their own government. They seek only to do us mischief. They must not prevail.

It should be impossible for any man to contemplate without a sense of personal humility the tremendous events of the twelve months since the last annual message, the great tasks that confront us, the new and huge problems of the coming months and years. Yet these very things justify the deepest confidence in the future of this nation of free men and women.

The plain people of this country found the courage and the strength, the self-discipline and the mutual respect to fight and to win, with the help of our allies, under God. I doubt if the tasks of the future are more difficult. But if they are, then I say that our strength and our knowledge and our understanding will be equal to those tasks.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

Jan. 14, 1946.

Truman Message Lauded In London

London, Jan. 21 (AP)—British reaction tonight to President Truman's message to Congress was couched in terms of cautious approval.

Particularly well received, official sources said, were the passages urging Congress to approve the proposed loan to Britain, to keep the armed forces strong and to give the smaller nations a voice in writing peace treaties.

Government sources refrained, as usual, from commenting on parts of the speech that concerned domestic affairs.

FIRMS MUST JUMP PAY 18 1-2 CENTS, DECLARES MURRAY

Steel Production Dwindles to Lowest Point in More Than 50 Years.

1,200 PLANTS CLOSE

Talk of Government Seizure of Industry Spreads in Washington.

Steel Union Plans For Finish Fight as 750,000 Men Strike

30.24-461

Text of Murray's Radio Address Defending Steel Strike

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 21 — (AP) Philip Murray, directing his CIO to a finish fight in the shut-down steel industry, tonight called the whole rash of post-war strikes an industry plot to break the unions.

Murray said the 750,000 CIO steelworkers, who walked out early today in more than 1,200 plants from coast to coast, will remain idle until the steel industry accepts the 18 1-2 cents-an-hour wage increase recommended by President Truman.

"The struggle is now one which runs far beyond the steelworkers and the steel corporations," Murray said in a radio talk. "It is of the utmost importance to every American that this fact be clearly understood.

Attacks Industry

"American industry, fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos and mulct the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

"They are determined to eliminate, if they possibly can, true collective bargaining between management and labor unions. They are hell-bent to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice.

"It is their clear aim to exact unconditional surrender from the American people and the United States government."

As Murray spoke, the steel industry, by the estimate of the iron and steel institute, saw production dwindle to the lowest in more than 50 years. Pickets circled closed mills and ore plants in 29 states.

Report Picket Troubles

There were two reports of picket line troubles, both from Cincinnati. J. H. Pearson, division manager of the Williamson Heater company filed a police complaint against two steelworker pickets whom he accused of striking him as he tried to enter the plant. Another man was charged by police with brandishing a revolver at a picket at the Sawbrook Steel Casting Co. plant.

In Chicago, the Republic Steel Corporation issued a statement today saying:

"The strike is in flagrant violation of a contract entered into April 11, 1945, between the company and the C.I.O. union and which contained the stipulation there would be no strike or work stoppages during the life of the contract. This contract will not expire until Oct. 15, 1946.

"The strike is due to the attempt of the union to enforce their demands on Republic for a $2 a day increase in wages for an eight-hour day.

"Put on an annual basis this amounted to $30,000,000 in a normal year. Never in its history has Republic had earnings of $20,000,000 in a peacetime year, even before taxes."

The statement added that although steel prices were virtually unchanged from those in 1937, weekly earnings of steel workers were up 46 per cent in November, 1945, over January, 1941.

"Excluding all overtime and vacation allowances," Republic declared, "the straight time rate in January, 1941, was 82.9 cents an hour. In November, 1945, this has risen to $1,11 an hour, or an increase of 33 per cent.

Murray, president of both the Steel workers' union and its parent CIO organization, said wage increases generally are needed to combat rising living costs and make up for loss of overtime paid during the war. In Washington, President Truman had recommended higher wages and fewer working hours in his message to Congress during the day.

"There can be no question," Murray declared, "but that an evil conspiracy has been hatched among American big business. This conspiracy challenges our very basic democratic institutions."

Asserting General Motors "without any qualm" and the steel industry "with equal disdain" had rejected government compromise suggestions, Murray said the "electrical manufacturing industry with similar arrogance has rejected all attempts" by the CIO Electrical Workers union and the government to mediate that dispute. Approximately 200,000 are on strike in behalf of wage demands in each of the auto and electrical industries.

"We seek wage increases now to restore the pay cuts the workers have suffered since V-J day," Murray said. "This will mean more food, more clothing, better shelter, better medical service for the common people. This will mean a better and healthier America."

Murray had said at a news conference earlier in the day that the steel strike would continue "as long as it takes" to win wage demands.

In Washington there was talk of possible government seizure of the industry, but officials said if this is done it probably would not happen for several days. President Truman conferred with his steel fact-finding commission.

The strike got under way in full force a minute after midnight.

In Pennsylvania, the largest producing state, the strike was ushered in with a raging snowstorm. Pickets shivered in the wet and cold, huddling around improvised fires to keep warm.

In general, Pickets allowed maintenance men to cross their lines to tend idled equipment. There were some exceptions.

Maintenance Men Barred

J. L. Perry, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., U. S. Steel subsidiary, said in a statement that pickets had refused to admit "our regular maintenance employes irrespective of union affiliation or non-affiliation." He said it was necessary to use "management personnel exclusively" to look after company property.

Carnegie-Illinois' vast works at Gary, Ind., the midwest's "Pittsburgh" affected almost Gary's entire 110,000 population by its closing. That plant and Carnegie's South Chicago plant also shut down are the first and second largest basic steel producing plants in the world.

Pickets around the Jones & Laughlin steel plants at Pittsburgh also declined to let maintenance men through. Efforts to determine the numbers of workers who should be allowed to enter the plant property broke down several days ago. The company said maintenance was being accomplished by a few men who had remained inside the plants.

The strike closed the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel company's historic munitions plant at High Bridge, N. J., where cannon balls were made for George Washington's armies in the Revolutionary war. The company said it had been operating continuously since 1742.

By The Associated Press.

Following is the text of a radio address last night by Philip Murray, as recorded and transcribed by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Our nation tonight faces a very serious crisis. Hundreds of thousands of American workers are idle in the steel, automobile, electrical manufacturing and meat packing industries.

The request of the workers involved in these disputes is for a wage increase. But the issue which has been drawn by the corporations is of much graver importance to the American people. The outcome of the present struggle will directly affect every American household.

That is my reason for bringing to you this evening a message from these workers and the members of their families who, aware of the stake involved, are prepared to endure all the hardships and the sacrifices that may be necessary in order that the common people shall enjoy their rightful heritage.

Since the early part of 1942, practically four years, there have been no general wage increases in the large basic mass production industries of our country. But, as you well know, the cost of living since that time has steadily and sharply risen higher and higher.

In part, the rise in the cost of living during the war was met by larger earnings due to increased weekly work time. This, of course, did not mean any increase in their standard of living but simply that they earned more money by working longer and harder and, thereby, increased war production.

Even before V-E Day the CIO endeavored through the medium of the War Labor Board to obtain a general wage increase. We did so because we knew that immediately following V-E and V-J Day there would be a sharp drop in weekly earnings. War plants returning to civilian production and with a looser labor market would eliminate all overtime working hours and accomplish widespread downgrading.

We knew that when this occurred—in the face of the continuous rise in the cost of living—the slash in weekly earnings would bring terrifying and disastrous hardships to the workers.

Says Fears Were Confirmed

Government officials, in their public statements, have repeatedly confirmed these fears. It became a national slogan that such a loss in purchasing power would be a direct threat to the nation—that any such development would make impossible an expanding peacetime economy or full production and full employment.

Let me give you one example which of course can be duplicated for countless thousands of plants in all American industry.

In April of 1945, the last full month preceding V-E Day, the average weekly earnings for steel workers was $56.32. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, a Government agency, within the past few days reported that the straight-time average hourly earnings for steel workers in October, 1945, was a little more than $1.08 cents. It is undisputed that the steel industry was operating before the strike, on a forty-hour week without overtime.

This means that at present the weekly earnings of steel workers is $43.48. There has, therefore, been a slash in the weekly earnings of the steel workers since April, 1945, of $12.84. This means that $50 a month has been taken from the steel worker's pay envelope.

Each of you must know what it means to the steel worker—his wife—his children to suffer this kind of a wage cut—$50 less a month. It means—less food—less clothing—perhaps a hesitancy to call the doctor even though with grave risks.

This bitter experience of steel workers has been the pattern for most wage earners.

Could it be expected that we could have any lasting prosperity in this country in the face of such severe loss in earnings and purchasing power on the part of millions and millions of workers?

The United Steel Workers of America, in September of last year, requested a wage increase of $2 a day, from the steel industry.

This wage increase would have restored, restored only in part mind you, the wage loss already incurred.

The union sought unsuccessfully for a period of four months to engage in collective bargaining.

The steel corporations gave a very sharp and quick answer—no.

Twice the United States Government through Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach requested the United States Steel Corporation to meet with the union in collective bargaining.

On both occasions, the corporation did not even deign to meet with the Secretary of Labor. It refused to join in any conference with him or to meet the union in collective bargaining.

The problem was then submitted to the workers. The United States Government conducted a vote to see if the men wanted to strike. Five out of every six workingmen said—strike. And over a half million workingmen voted.

But we did not strike. Instead the union's national wage policy committee was convened. It voted to set a strike date more than thirty days thereafter namely, Jan. 14.

During these thirty days the steel corporations made no effort to engage in any collective bargaining with the union. The companies were concentrating on another problem.

They were not content with the two billion dollars of profits which they exacted as their price during the war. Their appetite was not satisfied with the special kickbacks guaranteed under tax laws enacted on their behalf. They wanted further price relief, increasing their exorbitant profits and high-jacking the American people.

Eighty-two hours before the strike deadline, the United States Steel Corporation for the first time agreed that negotiations be resumed with the union.

And for the first time in three months the corporation made an offer, inadequate and wholly unresponsive to the bitter squeeze upon the steel workers of shrinking wages and rising prices.

To show our desire to avoid a strike, the union offered to compromise below the figure to which our members are clearly entitled. The United States Steel Corporation continued to give its tiresome reply—No, no, no.

When negotiations broke off just forty-eight hours before the strike deadline, the President of the United States requested both parties to meet at the White House. At this conference on Jan. 12, on behalf of the union, I submitted a compromise offer. Mr. Fairless, representing the United States Steel Corporation, admitted to its fairness.

He requested a week during which time he proposed to persuade the officals of his own corporation and the representatives of the steel industry to accept it. At the President's urgent request that Mr. Fairless be afforded this opportunity, the strike was postponed for one week.

On Wednesday, Jan. 16, Mr. Fairless and I resumed our negotiations in the White House. The steel industry had sent Mr. Fairless back with a single answer—No.

On Thursday, Jan. 17, the President of the United States submitted to both Mr. Fairless and myself his decision for settlement of the dispute.

His decision was that there be a general wage increase of 18½ cents per hour.

The President of the United States asked that both parties give him their respective replies by noon on Friday, Jan. 18. At the appointed time, the United Steelworkers submitted its reply. We accepted the President's decision.

Truman's Decision Accepted

The wage increase determined by the President would only in part restore the wage cut suffered by the steel workers, but we accepted the President's decision in recognition of the national interest to achieve a peaceful settlement of our dispute.

The steel industry, however, with unmatched boldness rejected the determination of the President of the United States.

The President appealed to the steel industry to reconsider their action. The steel magnates did not even condescend to reply to the President of the United States.

Therefore, at 12:01 this morning the steelworkers of the nation had no choice but to strike.

The struggle is now one which runs far beyond the steelworkers and the steel corporations. It is of the utmost importance to every American that this fact be clearly understood.

American industry fattened with war profits, guaranteed a high level of profits through special tax rebates under laws written at their behest, have deliberately set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos and mulct the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation.

They are determined to eliminate, if they possibly can, true collective bargaining between management and labor unions. They are bent to place themselves above all laws and rules of equity and justice.

It is their clear aim to exact unconditional surrender from the American people and the United States Government.

There can be no question but that an evil conspiracy has been hatched among American big business. This conspiracy challenges our very basic democratic institutions.

The General Motors Corporation has, without any qualm, rejected the recommendation of the President's fact-finding panel for settlement of the current wage dispute between that corporation and the United Auto Workers-CIO. The union accepted the com-

promise proposal.

The steel industry has with equal disdain rejected the decision of the President of the United States for a compromise settlement. The union accepted.

The electrical manufacturing industry similarly has rejected all attempts by the UE-CIO and representatives of the Government to compose their current wage disputes through collective bargaining and mediation.

These industrial magnates do not choose to permit the people to impose any restraint upon their greed. They prefer a status wherein millions of unemployed would be available at ever-decreasing wage levels to be exploited for the benefit of these large corporate enterprises.

Labor unions, as organizations of free Americans who desire to improve their standard of living in the interest of the entire nation, represent a threat to this dream of conquest.

We seek wage increases now to partially restore the pay cuts the workers have suffered since V-J Day. This will mean more food, more clothing, better shelter and better medical service for the common people. This will mean a better and healthier America.

We are confident that in this struggle, so sharply defined by the steel industry through its challenge to the President of the United States, the people in all walks of life, will give their complete and unified support.

NATION'S STEEL MILLS CLOSE AS 750,000 STRIKE

Biggest Walkout in U. S. History Hits 1300 Plants in Thirty States.

PICKETING IS PEACEFUL

Murray Says Men Will Stay Out Until Industry Approves Rise Proposed by Truman.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The vast steel industry—backbone of the nation's economy with approximately 750,000 workers—was virtually shut down today by a strike of C. I. O. United Steel Workers demanding a pay raise.

Only a few scattered steel plants across the nation remained operating. These generally were plants which had contracts with other unions or which had granted wage increases of some 18½ or 20 cents an hour to the C. I. O. union.

At the union's headquarters here, Philip Murray, president declared the strike would continue until the industry accepts President Truman's recommendation of a 18½ cents a hour pay hike.

At Washington, the President continued settlement efforts by coferring with his steel fact-finders, but no immediate action was indicated there.

As the flare of the steel furnaces died out in the skies over Pennsylvania, the leading steel State with 300,000 workers, struck plants were picketed by strikers carrying such signs as:

"We want a fair deal, not a Fairless deal."

"We'll picket until we win it."

Executives of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, United States Steel Corporation's biggest steelmaking subsidiary, had to walk up to their offices in the firm's building at Pittsburgh. Elevator and building services were stopped by steelworker pickets.

Warming their hands around salamander stoves, other pickets shivering in a three-inch snowfall stood guard at mill gates in Pittsburgh and Johnstown, Pa.

No Strikebreakers Appear.

But so far, at least on the first day of the crippling strike, presence of the pickets was not needed. Members of the C. I. O. steelworkers backed the walkout with unanimity and there were no reports of non-union workers trying to crash the lines.

Some 92,000 steelworkers were idle in the big Illinois and Indiana steel centers. United States Steel was the producer hardest hit in the Chicago-Gary district, with twelve plants more than 45,000 idle. The Carnegie-Illinois Gary works with 15,000 employees and its South works in South Chicago, with 10,000, rate first and second among the world's basic steel-producing plants. Their combined annual capacity is 10,225,000 tons.

Plants in allied industries, principally aluminum and iron ore, were also closed.

Greatest in U. S. History.

The greatest strike in United States history blanketed the nation. About 1,300 plants, ranging from the mills which make the steel to the shops which turn it into useful things like railroad rails or can-openers, shut down in thirty States.

In Pennsylvania, which produces one-third of the nation's steel, the strikers in snowy darkness and freezing cold set in motion around the shutdown plants the long, slow march of their picket lines. Picket lines were set up elsewhere across the country.

No one here would guess how many days, or weeks, or months that march of the pickets—to keep out of the plants any one who might seek to take their jobs—would continue.

It was a showdown fight between the steelworkers and the steelmakers. This country hopes for a prosperous reconversion were involved critically because so much of American manufacturing uses steel and steel supplies are very small. A long-drawn-out strike could break the back of reconversion.

The steel industry—according to a steel industry authority who should know—will lose through the strike about $10,000,000 a day in gross revenue it would have received on its steel sales if there had been no strike.

The industry's average wage has been computed at $8.69. At that rate, 750,000 workers will lose $6,517,500 each day they remain idle.

Picketing Starts Quietly.

The picketing started quietly. The strikers have had plenty of time to get ready for this day. Their wage negotiations with the steel industry had gone on for months and finally broke down on Friday, despite the intercession of President Truman, who suggested a compromise. The union accepted Mr. Truman's proposal for a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour. The United States Steel Corporation, the giant which is the guiding star for most of the industry, rejected this figure and said it could not grant an increase of more than 15 cents an hour. The union, which at Mr. Truman's request, had postponed its scheduled walkout for one week from January 14, then said the strike must begin.

It officially went into effect at 12:01 today in each locality. Actually, the strike started in some plants last Friday after a call for action by Murray. So did picketing. The vast majority of the workers finished their jobs Friday and Saturday. The industry began cooling off its furnaces then.

So by midnight Sunday most of the plants—United States Steel, for instance—were shut down, or ready to shut down.

The union has been arranging with various companies to let maintenance crews pass through the picket lines so the plants will not suffer damage by their inactivity.

As the 12:01 deadline crept nearer through Sunday the inevitability of the strike—as if a great machine had been set in motion and nothing could stop it—became apparent. The headquarters of the union and United States Steel here were silent.

Questions in both places brought practically the same answer: "Nothing to report. We're just sitting around, waiting for the strike to get under way."

Murray to Speak on Radio.

Murray came here from Washington Sunday and went to his home. But he will make a nation-wide radio address at 10:30 P. M. today.

There was no indication that B. F. Fairless, president of United States Steel, would say anything or that the Government would step in in some way to stop the strike.

All but a handful of plants were affected by the strike. The steel mill of Henry J. Kaiser at Fontana, Cal., was expected to continue operations. Kaiser signed an agreement on Saturday in Washington with Murray, granting the C. I. O.'s 18½ cents an hour wage demand.

The Weirton Steel Company, with 10,000 workers in its plants at Weirton, W. Va., and Steubenville, Ohio, was not struck. Those workers have an independent union not connected with the C. I. O.

At Harrisburg, Pa., a C. I. O. district official, George Medrick, said that five Pennsylvania fabricating plants had signed at 18½ cents "or better." They were the Columbian Cutlery Company, the Reading Hardware Corporation, the Beryllium Corporation of Pennsylvania and Dick Brothers, Inc., all of Reading, Pa., and the Alloy-Rods Company, York, Pa.

The danger of a long-drawn out steel strike to that part of American manufacturing which needs steel—probably 40 to 50 per cent does—was indicated in Washington by John D. Small, civilian production administrator.

He predicted a big share of the nation's factories would have to shut down or curtail production if the strike lasts two weeks. The reason: Small supply of steel on hand at many companies.

A plan for voluntary rationing of steel held by warehouses and jobbers went into effect today to conserve the available supply for emergency and public utility use.

Planes Land at Plant.

The most unusual event yesterday happened at Lackawanna, N. Y., where three airplanes made a total of five trips over C. I. O. picket lines around a strike-bound Bethlehem Steel Company plant. The planes landed on company property and, a company spokesman said, brought in some personal items, such as cigarettes and fresh milk and various small maintenance items for the plant.

Union officials talked of asking a Government investigation. The company denied that the planes had been used to carry strike-breakers into the plant.

The plant has been closed and picketed since January 11, when the union struck following a strike-maintenance dispute with the company.

This is the biggest steel strike—or any kind of strike—the country has seen.

In 1919 the steel workers struck, perhaps 300,000 of them, when they were poorly organized. That strike was broken.

State-By-State View Of The Steel Strike

Pittsburgh, Jan. 21 (AP)—A state-by-state picture of the nation-wide steel strike:

MARYLAND—Baltimore, like many another city, found its largest industry shut down as the few men then at work left Bethlehem's Sparrows Point plant at midnight when picket lines formed. The city has 20,000 steelworkers.

PENNSYLVANIA—About 300,000 believed in orderly walkouts at great producing centers of Pittsburgh, Johnstown and Bethlehem; pickets tramp cheerfully through snowstorm as last shifts leave mills, some men joining lines, others heading homeward; five plants in Harrisburg area remain in operation after management agrees with union on new wage scale providing 18½-cent "or better" hourly wage increase; United States Steel reports all gates of its twenty Pittsburgh area plants picketed, supervisory and maintenance forces permitted to enter mills.

Chicago-Gary Area

ILLINOIS-INDIANA — District 31 union spokesman says "all are out" in sprawling Chicago-Gary steel area, covering 75,000 workers at 77 plants; picketing to be light, union spokesman says, "unless the companies attempt to get back into production"; pickets were mobilized at United States steel plants before midnight dead line; 8,000 on strike in Illinois area and adjoining St. Louis, and 10,0000 more out at eight Indianapolis plants.

OHIO—Most plants empty of employés at deadline for strike due to effect 200,000; orderly pickets march before plants in Canton, Youngstown, Warren, Massillon, Niles and Cleveland; snow falling in northern areas; Timken Roller Bearing Company plants at Canton, where wage negotiations ended in disagreement January 12, picketed and closed; maintenance men entering Republic Steel Company plants on passes as scheduled except at Warren, where union says company did not issue passes and only supervisors are being admitted.

Alabama And New York

ALABAMA—All mills shut down, 21,200 workers idle. Additional 5,000 iron-ore miners, members of CIO-International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, struck before steel deadline, had been seeking new wage contract.

NEW YORK—More than 54,250 workers made idle by midnight walkouts; union protests airplane delivery of supplies for stay-ins at Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant, strikebound since January 12; company denies strike-breakers were transported in planes which brought to plant "personal items such as cigarettes and milk."

NEW JERSEY—"Token" picket lines established at 24 Aluminum Company of America plants; walkout begun at Edgewater plant, employing 2,400, with estimated 10,500 to be idle today in state.

Scattered Michigan Strikes

MICHIGAN—Scattered walkouts, some picketing, at midnight in Detroit area where few plants operate on Sunday; none expected to open today, with about 20,000 idle at 70 plants.

MASSACHUSETTS—United States Steel spokesman says picketing began at 10 P.M. at American Steel and Wire Company; inside guards forced out under protest.

MISSOURI—400 workers walked out of Sheffield Steel Corporation plant at Kansas City to join twenty pickets. Plant employs about 2,500; did not attempt production yesterday.

Tennessee-Colorado

TENNNESSEE—Some 750 joined strike as midnight deadline passed at six Chattanooga plants; two other plants in the city, with AFL contracts, remain in operation.

COLORADO—Picket lines formed outside Pueblo steel mills but watchmen said most of Sunday night shift had entered before line was formed. Five thousand steel workers in State affected by walkout order.

CALIFORNIA—A complete walkout at the midnight deadline closed 40 northern California plants employing 10,000; picketing began at the South San Francisco and Los Angeles plants of Bethlehem Steel and the Pittsburgh plant of Columbia Steel.

Seattle Situation

WASHINGTON—Although 750 employes at Seattle's only two steel mills do not work Sunday, a few pickets appeared at midnight; union announced that one plant entrance is being left free of pickets so that moulders and foundry workers not affected by the strike order may go to work.

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Steel Lack Seen Tying Up Users In Few Weeks

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Steel starvation will be "closing one factory after another" within two or three weeks, the Civilian Production Administration forecast today as the CIO United Steelworkers walkout took hold.

Production Administrator John D. Small predicted that a sizable portion of the industry would be shut down or curtailing operations in a fortnight. He prepared to issue orders for an immediate suspension of all civilian and military priorities for steel.

Simultaneously, a voluntary rationing plan for sales by steel warehouses will go into effect, reserving supplies for emergency and public utility uses only.

The Supplies On Hand

Factories are permitted to hold 60 days' supply of most steel products but only 45 days' supply of sheet steel, which is the major material going into automobile bodies, refrigerators and most other important durable goods.

"I suspect that many have only fifteen days' supply," the production director said. He said many users of sheet steel had been "clamoring" for sufficient shipments to build up their stocks to the legal limit.

Shutdowns may be hastened in some cases by the decision of manufacturers to close down at once instead of using up present stocks. This would save the supplies for a quick start at the end of the strike when there will inevitably be delays in deliveries.

Customary Supplies

Factories making washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and similar products normally carry only 30 to 40 days' supply, even though the legal inventory is larger. The automobile industry works on a seven or ten day schedule. However, some plants have been attempting to build up their reserves in anticipation of the strike.

The steel warehouses normally serve small users and carry only the lighter items in stock. Small said their supplies might last for months, however, if the voluntary rationing is strictly carried out.

Warehouse operators have pledged support to a CPA policy that they sell only to meet their customers' immediate needs until half of their stock is exhausted. Then they will furnish steel only for emergency repairs and maintenance in the interest of public health and safety.

Privileged Buyers

Railroads, hospitals, police and fire organizations, public utilities and food processing plants will be among the privileged purchasers.

The announced plan to wipe out priority ratings will suspend the "MM" ratings on military orders, the "CC" ratings for reconverting civilian plants and the "AAA" emergency rating designed to break production bottlenecks.

New "AAA" ratings will be issued where necessary, or special CPA directives will be served on the warehouses to command urgently needed supplies.

Fact-Finders Called In

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Truman called in administration fact-finders for a consultation today as the strike closed down virtually the entire steel industry.

The President arranged a White House conference with three men recently appointed to seek a solution to differences between the steel managements and the CIO United Steelworkers.

Nathan Feinsinger, James M. Douglas and Roger I. McDonough comprise the board. There was no immediate comment from the White House as to the extent or scope of the conference.

MEAT PRICE BOOST MAY HALT SEIZURE OF PACKING FIRMS

WASHINGTON, JAN.21-(AP)-Seizure orders by which the government could take over the strike bound meat packing industry were reported in preparation tonight.

However, sources close to the meat industry said they believed the take over was not imminent, and possibly may have been averted by a last minute change in the government's meat price increase proposal.

The details of the late change were not available officially, but it was reported the government now is considering an increase of 25 cents a hundredweight in meat prices to wholesalers and an increase of 35 cents a hundredweight on government purchases.

Previously the government had proposed an increase of about 12 1/2 cents a hundredweight -- compared with 25 cents in the reported modification -- on civilian purchases.

Further, these reports said, the government would contract to purchase upwards of 3 billion pounds at the 35-cent figure. About one half of this would cover purchases for foreign governments, the other half purchases by the army.

It was understood that a final decision on the seizure-versus- price increase argument would be made tomorrow morning. If the price increase is decided upon, it was reported, it would be over the protest of OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

Word that seizure orders by which the government could take over the strike bound industry came from official but anonymous sources who noted that such orders customarily were prepared in advance of the decision to use them, and in some cases had been discarded after they were written.

The mere machinery of clearing and approving a seizure notice probably would prevent its use before Wednesday, these sources said, and there was no indication what agency might be designated to operate the plants.

The office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Bureau of the Budget, Labor Department, and agencies directly concerned with the industry would be involved.

Both the Agriculture and War Departments have been suggested as possible agencies to conduct the seizure and operation if it should be carried out.

...mendation on seizure, Anderson replied: "To have an answer." But he did not divulge what the answer would be.

Anderson then headed for the Office of Reconversion Director John W. Snyder for a conference where it seemed likely the question would be asked.

ARMY DIET OVERSEAS HIT BY MEAT STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The meat strike is beginning to be noticed in the Army's chow.

War Department officials said today that in Europe, the Pacific and at posts in the United States, mess sergeants had started serving corned beef and other such products from cans to make fresh meat supplies stretch farther.

In the United States the Army has an estimated one week's supply of fresh meat on hand, in accordance with normal practice. Including shipments en route, troops in Europe have about one month's supply. The Pacific has enough for fifteen or twenty days, it was estimated by the subsistence division of the Army's quartermaster general.

The Army's shortage, it was noted, promises to last longer than the strike itself, because of the time necessary for deliveries.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Jan. 21 (AP)—The strike of United States packing house workers will result in American forces in Europe eating canned meat instead of fresh cuts in two meals each week during February and March, Theatre Service Forces Headquarters said today.

"This rationing measure is considered desirable as a result of the strike," the announcement said. "Fresh meat reserves available to the Army are insufficient to continue shipment which could provide meat in the same quantity available to European theatre troops in the past. If the strike continues, rationing for more than two meals per week will be necessary."

HARVESTER PARLEY TO BE RESUMED

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—(AP) The International Harvester Co. and the C.I.O. United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union both expressed willingness tonight to resume negotiations which had failed to stop a 10-plant walkout of 30,000 International employes today.

A company spokesman said negotiations were broken off last night "by the union on the issue of compulsory membership." The company will not accept any provision which gives employes "no opportunity to withdraw from the union if they so desire," a statement said.

Grant W. Oakes, international president of the union, said the strike will continue until the company signs an agreement acceptable to membership and "that is the sole method of ending the strike."

Neither statement referred to the 30 per cent wage increase demand, to which the company has counter-offered 10 per cent. The union said average pay in the struck plants is $1.14 an hour.

Meanwhile, no further action by a government fact finding panel, headed by Philip G. Marshall, Milwaukee, former Chicago Regional War Labor Board vice chairman, was expected until Friday. Marshall requested both sides to prepare briefs on the wage demand and other issues when he recessed a meeting of the panel last week and suggested direct negotiations in the interim.

General Motors Ignores C. I. O. Pay Ultimatum

U. A. W. Reverting to Original 30%-Rise Demand

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP).—General Motors Corporation indicated today that it would ignore the United Auto Workers' ultimatum that it settle the two-month-old strike for a government-proposed 19½-cent hourly wage increase.

Company officials said they do not anticipate any comment before midnight when the deadline set by the U. A. W. expires. At that time, the union has said its wage demands will revert from a 17½ to 30 per cent increase.

Meanwhile, the Chrysler Corporation announced today that 3,600 more employees are being laid off at two local plants "because of the glass shortage created before the glass strike was settled."

The company said this brings to 7,000 the number of Chrysler employees idle as a result of the glass strike, settlement of which was announced Saturday. "It is impossible yet to determine when there will be relief from this situation," a Chrysler statement read.

The U. A. W. has scheduled a Wednesday meeting with Chrysler, the first since negotiations were recessed before Christmas.

The union met today with the third member of the automobile industry's Big Three, the Ford Motor Company, to try to resolve a two-cent hourly difference in their wage proposals. Ford has offered 17½ cents, the union is demanding 19½ cents.

"We talked wages. We have no other comment to make," the parties said in a joint statement after a three-hour session this afternoon.

Ford And Union To Meet Again

Detroit, Jan. 21 (AP)—The CIO United Auto Workers' Union were set to meet today with the Ford Motor Company, believed to be nearing a wage agreement with the union, scheduled negotiations with Chrysler, and reiterated its intention of reverting to a 30 per cent increase demand from General Motors at midnight.

Ford and union negotiators were to resume talks today, with only a 2-cent gap to close between the 17½-cent hourly raise the company has offered and the 19½ cents the union asks. The latter figure was recommended by President Truman's fact-finding board as a settlement for the two-month General Motors strike.

30 P.C. Demand Coming Back

Meanwhile, the midnight deadline drew near when the union planned to abandon its agreement to the board's compromise figure and reinstate its original 30 per cent increase demand on the General Motors Corporation.

The company turned down that plan and union acceptance shortly afterward was qualified by a statement from Vice President Walter Reuther that it would be withdrawn at midright tonight if G.M. did not comply.

The steel strike dimmed hopes of both management and union for long-continued production at Ford and Chrysler, where wage negotiations are scheduled for 2 P.M. Wednesday.

Ford is reported to manufacture about fifteen per cent of its own steel.

NEW YORK TRANSIT STRIKE AVERTED

Mayor Meets Union Demand for Power Plant Sale Referendum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—(AP) A threatened tie-up of the city's transit system—which would have left millions of New Yorkers without transportation to and from work—was averted late today when Mayor William O'Dwyer met the demand of the head of the C.I.O. Transport Workers Union for a referendum on the proposed sale of the city owned power plants.

Michael J. Quill, C.I.O.-T.W.U. head and city councilman, had set 7 p. m. (EST) for the city to meet his demand for a referendum on the sale of the three plants to the Consolidated Edison company.

Leaders Confer

The announcements by Quill and O'Dwyer came after the two had their first meeting since the transport workers leader threatened late last week to call the walkout of 32,000 employes.

Quill maintained it would cost the city $5,000,000 a year more to buy the power than to generate it.

Approximately 3,500,000 workers ride the city-owned subway, surface car and bus systems daily.

Quill's announcement that he would recommend to the union executive board that no strike action be taken came after the mayor told reporters the plants would not be sold until the proposal was submitted to referendum.

Earlier, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chairman of the Board of Transportation, said a referendum on the proposed sale was not necessary, and Quill had said the strike could be averted only if Gross "changed his mind."

LABOR BILL SPEED URGED BY G.O.P.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Republican members of the House Labor committee decided at a conference late today to vote as a bloc tomorrow to send President Truman's fact-finding labor bill, with amendments, to the House floor for action.

Rep. Landis (R-Ind.), acting as spokesman for the Republican group, said that before the committee sends the measure to the House floor his party members will seek to strike out:

1. All provisions for a 30-day cooling-off period while fact-finders are at work.

2. A provision that would give the fact-finders subpoena power for examination of books and records of the parties involved in a labor dispute.

Landis said he expected all eight of the committee Republicans and three Democrats to support the amended measure, and believed it would be approved by a 11 to 7 vote.

"What we want to do is to get a bill to the House floor," he said. "Then the House can work its will by writing the kind of bill it wants."

Meanwhile, Rep. Hook (D-Mich.) served notice he would offer a motion that the committee continue its public hearings on labor legislation.

TRUMAN GETTING WRONG ADVICE, AFL HEAD SAYS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21—(AP) President Truman is "sincere" but is getting the wrong kind of advice, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted today as the A.F.L. executive council trained its guns on the administration-sponsored fact-finding labor bill.

"Mr. Truman is sincere in what he is trying to do," said Mr. Green, in a general discussion of labor legislation, "but like many sincere men he gets wrong information and advice."

Labor Bill Discussed

The council devoted an unusual, all-day session to consideration of the Norton-Ellender Bill providing for establishment of fact-finding boards to settle labor disputes. Its members also scanned approximately 160 other proposed acts to settle the strike wave sweeping the nation.

Green, stating that the Norton-Ellender Act was at the top of the list of proposed laws opposed by the A.F.L. declared he saw no reason for any legislation whatever of the type he termed anti-labor.

"Genuine collective bargaining and arbitration is the better solution," he stated. "This is voluntary. No legislation is needed."

Green reported that he had written to each Congressman and Senator and that A.F.L. field workers were inviting other letters to legislators in opposition to the fact-finding bill.

Protest Wired

The council telegraphed a protest to Senate and House committees opposing the measure on grounds that it would (1): warm up strike sentiment during so-called cooling off periods; (2): revive court injunctions against labor; (3): subject workers and unions to the doctrine of conspiracy and (4): impose on the government the duty of wage fixing which is "inimical to a free economy."

A statement asserted that "Congress needs a cooling off period right now much more urgently than labor."

"The great danger is that Congress, in an attempt to mitigate temporary labor-management disputes, may impose permanent government controls which would stifle freedom of enterprise for labor and for management for all time," the statement added.

Green declined to discuss the C.I.O. strike situation, but did say that only a fraction of one per cent of A.F.L. members were on strike—less than 70,000 persons—compared with some 1,500,000 C.I.O. workers now out.

Truman Denies Pessimism on Labor Disputes

Nation's Progress Won't Be Blocked, He Says; Gives Draft Officials Medals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Asserting he "is not a pessimist," President Truman declared today that labor disputes will not be allowed to block the nation's march toward prosperity.

The President told fifty-three local Selective Service officials, brought here to be honored for their war-time work, that they would be needed in the future for his proposed post-war universal training program.

In a lighter vein, the President, after bestowing medals on each of the men, who were picked to represent every state and territory, told them he was honoring them for a "thankless job."

"One gentleman who came up here (to receive a medal) wanted to know from me if this medal would help him get by St. Peter as he had been told so often to go to the other place," Mr. Truman said. "He thought he ought to have some means of getting into heaven.

"I am very sure that this will help him get to heaven, and I advised him very strenuously under no circumstances to go to the other place, because in all probability those same people who told him to go there might be there to meet him."

Served Five Years or More

Draft board members here for the ceremony included Robert M. Colt, of Gloversville, N. Y., and F. E. Johnson, of the Bronx, New York City.

The men honored in the twenty-five-minute ceremony in the East Room of the White House all have served five years or more without compensation on local draft boards. Only one of the fifty-four invited failed to arrive on time. Charles H. Brous, of Fresno, Calif., was grounded in Chicago while flying here.

Major General Lewis B. Hershey director of the Selective Service system, who was awarded the distinguished service medal a few minutes later, pulled a surprise on the Chief Executive by presenting him with a Selective Service medal. It was awarded, General Hershey told the crowd, for the President's service to Selective Service as Senator, Vice-President and President in assuring its being kept in democratic traditions.

tion's man power for war.

General Hershey was honored for his part in mobilizing the nations' man power for war.

President's Speech

The complete text of Mr. Truman's remarks:

"It is a very great pleasure and privilege to me today to be able to help honor you gentlemen for a thankless job well done. One gentleman who came up here wanted to know from me whether this medal would help him get by St. Peter as he had been told so often to go to the other place. He thought he ought to have some means of getting into heaven. I am very sure that this will help him get to heaven and I advised him very strenuously under no circumstances to go to the other place, because in all probability those same people who told him to go there might be there to meet him."

(Voice: "Mr. President, don't send him to Minnesota, send him to Nebraska, that's where we need him.") (Much laughter.)

The President: "All right. Another one of these able gentlemen told me that he thought I would have plenty of experience in the pin-up business. I thought I was rather too old for that, I told him, but if some of these younger men wanted some experience, this would be a good place to get it.

"You have done a job that was not a happy one, but which was absolutely essential for the winning of the war. You still have a job to do in assisting these veterans when they return from war to peace. And after that job is done, and completed, you will have in all probability a chance to help implement a military training program which has been recommended to the Congress by the President. That also will be a job which I hope will contribute to the peace of the world and to the stability of the United States government."

We are having many troubles now, as you know, as a result of turmoil and dissatisfaction with wages and hours and conditions of work. But I am not a pessimist. I think that this country is too great to allow personal disturbances and interior turmoil to prevent us from enjoying what I consider to be the greatest age in the history of the world.

"I am not alarmed at the necessity for assuming the responsibility to see that atomic energy is used for peace instead of for war. I am not alarmed at any condition with which this great government of ours is faced.

Any nation which could organize for war, as this peace-loving nation did organize for war, and make the immense contribution which we made to that great undertaking, is not going to fail in the contribution that it has to make for the peace.

"I want to thank you gentlemen, in the name of the government of the United States, for the contribution you have made toward the winning of this great war."

Kimmel Ends Testimony; Cheered by Spectators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Admiral Husband E. Kimmel concluded his testimony to a Senate-House investigating committee today to the applause of spectators after repeating his view that responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster lay in Washington.

"I think if I had known all that was known in Washington, I would have anticipated such an attack," he said.

In his sixth day as a witness, Kimmel also testified:

1. He held no "ill will" against the late President Roosevelt for removing him as Pacific Fleet commander after Japan's attack.

2. In the summer of 1941—months before the war—American warships escorted a Dutch vessel from Pearl Harbor to New Guinea. As he recalled, Kimmel said, it carried American fliers bound for China.

Knox Said Message Sent

3. The late Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, making a personal inquiry at Pearl Harbor within a week after the attack, had insisted that a message was sent to Kimmel and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the Asiatic Fleet, the night before the Sunday morning raid.

Applause came from the spectators when Rep. Keefe (R-Wis), a committee member, praised Kimmel's conduct as a witness and told the admiral:

"So far as I am concerned, you have acquitted yourself magnificently."

The testimony that Knox believed a message was sent from the Navy department to fleet commanders on Dec. 6 stirred sharp cross currents in the committee.

As Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) pressed questions about it, Rep. Murphy (D-Pa) repeatedly interrupted with citations from past investigations.

Short Quoted

Murphy said Knox' report quoted Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short, army commander, as saying the warning message "sent from the War department Saturday night at midnight before the attack never reached him until after the attack." Short is to testify tomorrow.

Murphy asserted there apparently was a misunderstanding that a message sent by the War department about noon on Dec. 7 was sent the previous midnight and "there never was any lost message."

"Was he (Knox) talking about a War department message or a navy message?" Ferguson asked after Murphy advanced this suggestion.

"He was talking about a message he originally thought was sent to me and to Admiral Hart," Kimmel responded.

"Then it was a navy message?"

"I presume so."

Kimmel testified that Capt. Frank Beatty, an aide to Knox, was present when the secretary talked to him about it. Asked if he had discussed it with Beatty, now a rear admiral, Kimmel said he had "some months ago in New York."

Kimmel said Beatty was "vague about what the warning was" and did not know where Knox got the idea.

Calling of Hart Urged

Ferguson asked that Beatty be called as a witness. Murphy promptly requested that Hart, now Republican senator from Connecticut, also be called.

Ferguson brought out what he said was a memorandum prepared in 1941 by Max H. Hamilton, a State department adviser on Far

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Eastern affairs, suggesting a clash in the Pacific might be averted by arranging for Japan to purchase part or all of New Guinea.

As outlined, this idea called for the United States to supply Japan with the money for the purchase and receive in return Japanese merchant vessels and perhaps warships.

Australia and the Netherlands possess part of New Guinea and the remainder is under Australian mandate.

"Nobody ever took it seriously, did they?" Murphy inquired with reference to the memorandum.

SAYS NAVY GAVE ARMED ESCORT TO DUTCH SHIP

JA 22 [illegible]

Kimmel Testifies It Was in the Summer of 1941 on Pacific Voyage.

NAMES JAPS' WORST ERROR

Asserts They Should Have Put Pearl Harbor Base Out of Commission.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel testified today that it was his recollection that he furnished an armed escort in the summer of 1941 for a Dutch ship in the Pacific. The former Pacific Fleet commander told the Congressional Pearl Harbor investigating committee that as he recalled it, the ship was en route from Pearl Harbor to New Guinea.

Kimmel previously had testified that the Japanese made their "greatest mistake" by attacking the American fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and failing to put the base itself out of commission.

In his sixth day before a Senate-House inquiry committee, the former commander of the Pacific fleet said that it was probable that no attack would have been attempted if the American ships had been sent back to the West Coast.

Representative Gearhart (R.-Cal.), noted that Kimmel's predecessor, Admiral J. O. Richardson, had sought unsuccessfully to take his ships back to the West Coast to prepare them for war but was told by officials in Washington that the fleet was to be kept in Hawaii as a deterrent to Japanese aggressive moves.

Gearhart said that there had been "a studied effort—almost a frantic effort on the part of some committee members to develop the idea that the presence of the fleet in Hawaii was in some way a deterrent to Japan."

Was it a deterrent on December 7, 1941, he asked.

"They made an attack, sir," Kimmel replied.

Not on the West Coast.

Gearhart expressed belief that the youngest ensign in the Japanese Navy would not have been so foolish as to counsel an attack on the fleet if it had been on the West Coast.

"The Japanese did a lot of foolish things in the war," the witness said. "Their greatest mistake was the attack on Pearl Harbor."

He added that the Japanese might have caused more effective damage if they had destroyed the Pearl Harbor base. He said that damage was negligible to permanent installations, used to repair damaged ships and keep other units operating.

He said that the slow battleships hit at Pearl Harbor were not of much use early in the campaign because they couldn't accompany the fast-striking forces of carriers, cruisers and destroyers, and that the most useful units escaped damage.

Gearhart, by questioning, brought out Kimmel's opinion that it would have been much easier to defend the fleet on the West Coast. The witness said that aerial patrols would have been halved there, that ships could have been spread in three ports. There was only one port in Hawaii and all of the ships eventually had to go there, he said.

Gearhart said he thought that instead of being a deterrent to the Japanese, the American fleet based at Pearl Harbor offered an invitation to attack.

"I'm afraid you are indulging in a little hindsight there," Kimmel replied, "but I admit what you say is borne out by the events."

Kimmel agreed with Gearhart that the German-Japanese-Italian agreement of September, 1940, was "clearly aimed at the United States."

This three-Power pact pledged each signer to declare war against the attackers of each other. Gearhart noted that "shooting orders" were decreed for the United States Navy in the Atlantic against German vessels.

Japanese Self-interest.

Kimmel said that the pact was "an element in the evidence" of approaching war, but he added: "I felt that Japan would be governed in her actions by her own best interests and would have violated that agreement if it was to her advantage."

Gearhart discussed exchanges of notes between the United States and Japanese governments in November, 1941. He also read an intercepted Japanese message in which Tokyo told Berlin on November 30 that the United States had decided to regard Japan as an enemy.

Kimmel agreed that this message, not sent to him by Washington, was an important item of evidence as to Japan's warlike intentions.

Gearhart offered a lengthy statement that there had been "an abundance of evidence for several years that nobody in Washington was surprised by the attack." He mentioned testimony testimony that President Roosevelt had predicted late in November, 1941, that the Japanese would strike somewhere soon.

Quotes Mrs. Roosevelt.

"Mrs. Roosevelt said that at the White House they were not bit surprised as they listened to the radio reports, as they had long been expecting something like this," Gearhart continued.

But, he said, evidence in the current inquiry indicated that everybody had been surprised. He said that Admiral Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, said he was surprised, and that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, the President and others were surprised.

Kimmel Laments Dropped 'Padding'

Washington, Jan. 21 (A.P.)—The war-warning message the Navy Department sent to Pearl Harbor on November 27, 1941, contained "padding."

This is a device by which words are added at the beginning and end of a coded dispatch to confuse anybody trying to decipher it. The padding was added by someone in the navy communications center and eliminated by decoders at Hawaii before delivery of the message to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet commander.

Kimmel told the congressional investigating committee today he wished in this case the padding had been left in. It was:

"Hell's loose."

Pearl Harbor.

Production for civilian use already is at an annual rate $20,000,000,000 greater than four months ago, Snyder said in a year-end report to the President and Congress, but the time cannot be foretold when industry will come abreast of the soaring public demand for goods, he added.

Price Control Extension.

Snyder urged strongly that the price control act be extended beyond its scheduled midyear expiration date, saying:

"It would be foolhardy not to recognize that the excess of demand over supply throughout the economic system may continue far beyond June 30."

Unemployment and inflationary pressure may hit their peak simultaneously early this spring, Snyder said. However, joblessness will be below former estimates. It is approximately 3,000,000, compared with the

5,000,000 or 6,000,000 which governmental agencies had expected.

"The basic need at this particular time to meet both situations is more production," the reconversion director declared. "We must race to expand our output.

history," but demand will be several times greater than the new construction supplied.

Jobs—Business cannot expand quickly enough to absorb in the near future the 4,500,000 veterans to be freed in the next half year, along with newly discharged governmental and war plant workers.

Coal—"Supply prospects are fair."

Clothing—Shortages will persist. Demand for cotton goods will top supply by 20 to 50 per cent.

Trade—May double the 1939 total of $40,000,000,000 in sales and thus far exceed the 1945 record.

Automobiles—The industry expected, before the strike, to make 4,000,000 cars this year, and has

production has fallen much [illegible] and stands at about $180,000,000,000."

Similar resilience was shown in employment:

"Employment has dropped less and recovered faster than had been expected. By mid-November—only ninety days after the end of the war—the transition drop had been reversed and a decided rise had set in.

Spending and Prices Up.

"While December employment data are not yet available in detail, all indications point to a continued rise in non-agricultural employment."

Spending has gone up at the rate of $3,000,000,000 annually

Snyder Wants Price Control Kept

Reconversion Chief Asserts Inflation Peril Must Be Met by Legislation.

SEES ECONOMIC PEARL HARBOR

Rising Production Also Needed to Put U. S. Economy on Sounder Base.

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—John W. Snyder, Reconversion Director, declared today that the threat of inflation must be met by price controls and rising production to head off an economic

We must smother inflation with a steady stream of goods. We must speed up the wheels of industry to create the jobs our workers and veterans need."

Forecast For 1946.

Labor strife delayed the start of some important production lines, he said, but the high output of cars, refrigerators, washing machines and other durable goods "could not have been achieved by this time, in any case." In seventy-three pages the report forecast what 1946 would bring in these vital fields:

Food—Americans may eat more than in the record year 1944, when consumption was 11 per cent above the pre-war average.

Housing—"Our most serious shortage." Private building will start "the fastest upswing in its

persist through the ea[illegible]onths at least on butter, s[illegible] pork, canned fish and the be[illegible] grades of beef and veal.

U. S. Economy Is Tested.

Reconversion has given a new test and proof of the toughness of the American economy, Snyder said, observing: "The nation which our enemies called a soft and decadent democracy has proved itself young and vigorous, not only in battle, but also in the strains and shocks of economic readjustment. On V-J Day goods and services were being produced at an annual rate of $200,000,000,000, nearly half of it for war.

"Now, although the war share of output has fallen by about $40,000,000,000, total national

paid the physical basis for such a volume, topped only in 1929.

Agriculture—To safeguard farm income, Congress should authorize "direct payments to farmers where necessary," instead of the present method of supporting prices.

More food will be available this year than last, but shortages will

since V-J day, even though the income of the American people after taxes has dropped at the rate of $7,000,000,000 a year. "People are beginning to spend a portion of their war savings," said the report, and instead of saving $3 out of every $10 earned, are putting away only $2.

Wholesale prices have been creeping upward more rapidly than in any similar period since 1943, Snyder noted. Liquid assets in the hands of individuals and business total $220,000,000,000, which, if improperly handled, can "become a charge of dynamite exploding under our price structure."

Inflationary Psychology.

The Reconversion Director also saw inflation psychology in the "growing business expectation that effective price control will end and prices will rise." He added: "Such an atmosphere is contagious. The expectation of inflation immediately becomes one of its direct contributing causes.

"The belief that prices will rise gives business men a powerful incentive to buy, hoard inventories, and refuse to sell; it gives consumers a similar incentive to buy more than their current needs. With the volume of liquid savings what it is, a disastrous boom could occur if an inflationary buying rush were to start.

"Price controls remain our only bulwark until production can increase sufficiently to balance demand. If people thought that price control would end at June 30, compliance and enforcement would deteriorate some time before that date."

ANDERSON WARNS ON BLACK MARKETS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson warned today that continuation of the meat strike may revive black markets in poultry, fish and eggs and curtailment of food exports.

In oral statments to newsmen, he deplored the closing of major packing plants as he prepared to discuss the situation with the stabilization advisory board in the office of Judge John C. Collet, stabilization administrator.

The secretary refused to review issues involved in the strike or to say whether he favored government operation of the strike-bound plants pending settlement of the wage controversy.

"What would be your recommendation should President Truman ask your opinion on government seizure and operation of the plants?" he was asked.

"I'd have an answer," he replied but would not discuss the matter further.

Anderson said the shutdown in meat slaughter was causing a "terrible waste" of livestock feeds which are short.

Because the strike is forcing many farmers to hold livestock on farms beyond marketing condition and to use extra grain, Anderson disclosed that the government will cut whiskey-makers use of grains 25 per cent in February from January levels. Distillers will be given sufficient grain to operate on a seven and one-half days basis instead of the present 10 a month.

TRUMAN SELECTS NAVAL AIDE FOR BANK GOVERNOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) President Truman today picked Commodore James K (Jake) Vardaman, his naval aide and a figure in the White House inter circle, for a 14-year term on the Federal Reserve Board of Governors.

The chief executive sent the nomination to the Senate along with that of Vice Admiral Alan G. Kirk to be ambassador to Belgium and minister to Luxembourg.

Vardaman was named to succeed John McKee, who sought retirement to private life after 15 years in the public service. Kirk, upon confirmation, would succeed Charles Sawyer, who quit recently to return to private law practice at Cincinnati.

Close Friendship

The gray-haired, 51-year-old Vardaman has been a close personal friend of the President since the early '20's when they attended annual encampments at Fort Riley, Kansas, as reserve officers in the artillery in which both served during the First World War.

His nomination, which official sources said was recommended by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Marriner Eccles, followed by a few days that of George E. Allen, president intimate and daily White House conference, to the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Allen, a Washington insurance man, is expected to become chairman of the RFC board.

A close associate said the late President Roosevelt offered a Federal Reserve post to Vardaman in 1937 but that he declined it because of his presidency at the time of the Tower Grove Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis.

He has been in the banking business nearly a quarter of a century, including four years as regional director of the RFC St. Louis office and 13 years as president and vice-president of Missouri banks. He is the son of the late James Kimble Vardaman, former governor and United States Senator from Mississippi.

Wounded in Sicily

Although he had a long background in Army artillery—he served with the 335th in France in the First World War—Vardaman came a lieutenant commander the naval reserve in 1939.

During a varied service with Navy in the Second World W was injured by an enemy sh plosion in Sicily, in July, 1943; and was returned to the U. S. for hospitalization.

Admiral Kirk was born in Philadelphia, October 30, 1888. He is now a legal resident of Connecticut, and a member of the Navy General board. He was commander of a U. S. naval task force at the time of the invasion of Normandy in 1944.

FEPC PROPONENTS FAIL IN THRUST AT FILIBUSTER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Proponents of the Fair Employment Practices Commission tried to make it tougher on filibusterers today by keeping the Senate in session overtime but failed.

A move by Senator Ball (R-Minn.) to instruct the sergeant at arms to round up absentees after the usual 5 o'clock quitting time was beaten, 35 for and 22 against. A two-thirds vote was needed for such action.

The total vote of 57 indicated the presence of a quorum—49 Senators required to conduct business. But when Ball's motion failed, Senator Russell (D-Ga.) moved that the Senate quit for the day and this was carried on a voice vote.

Russell contended that proponents of FEPC were a "bit unfair" by "shouting filibuster."

"There have been many extreme and conflicting statements about a filibuster here that has not even started," he told the Senate. "It has filled the newspapers and been on the airways from Left-Wing radio commentators."

Senate Delay Cited

But Senators White (R-Me.) and Ball said there could be no question about a filibuster. They noted that since last Thursday the Senate had done nothing except read the journal of that day and hear speeches on a motion to correct it by adding the chaplain's prayer.

More than three hours today was required for reading President Truman's message. Quorum calls and a speech by Senator Bailey (D-N. C.) then required until about 5 o'clock.

Bailey said the FEPC measure would extend Federal power into the realm of state rights and individual relations.

"We've nationalized labor, agriculture and industry," he said. "We are in a period of hopeless chaos."

Bilbo All Primed For Filibuster

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Southern filibuster against the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill became official today—Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.) was detected clearing his throat.

Winding a muffler carefully round his fabulous sound-box, Bilbo said in an interview:

"Why, yes," "it so happens that I do intend to speak, 30 days or so.

25 Primed To Talk

"But I am only one of many. We have about 25 Senators on our varsity team, all of them primed to talk.

"If the opposition wants to run 24 hours a day, we are abso-100 per cent-lutely ready.

"We have enough speakers so we can operate in shifts."

His reference was to a plan proposed by Senators Chavez (D., N.M.) and Morse (R., Ore.), who favor the anti-discrimination bill. They want to hold the Senate in continuous session in the hope of forcing a vote.

Position Of Chavez

Senator Chavez, whose motion called the FEPC bill up for Senate debate, expressed willingness to have the measure put aside for "any important legislation."

"If any Senate commitee reports any important legislation for action I am willing to put aside the FEPC bill," Chavez said. "By important legislation, I mean any labor legislation or bills dealing with demobilization or other matters.

"We ought to vote FEPC up or down (pass or defeat the legislation) now. There are sufficient votes in the Senate to pass it. It is the only legislation requested by the President which is ready for action. But I am not one to delay or interfere with any important legislation."

Bilbo first said several days ago that he planned to speak twice against the FEPC proposal, 30 days or so each time.

Topic Of Beginning

Rifling through a sheaf of reference notes, Pearl River county's free-style talking champ disclosed that he has finished the blueprints for his opening remarks.

"The first part of my speech," Bilbo said, "will be devoted exclusively to the virtues and accomplishments of filibustering from 1789 to the present time."

Bilbo added that because he has so many other subjects to discuss, it is hardly likely he will get around to reading passages from his new book, to be published in March. A treatise on race relations, it is entitled "Take Your Choice—Separation or Mongrelization."

Assured Some Rest

Prospects were that the Southerners could relax an hour or so today and let the reading clerk do their work. It is the clerk's task to drone out the 25,000 words of the President's combined message on the state of the Union and the condition of the budget.

When that is over, however, opponents of the FEPC bill plan to get back to their work. That work, begun Friday, is discussion of improvements and corrections in Thursday's official *Journal*.

Georgia Measure Hits FEPC Bill

Atlanta, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Georgia House unanimously adopted a resolution today saying "God help the Democratic party and the nation" if the Fair Employment Practice Commission bill was "the only thing that the President of the United States has to offer the nation in a time of strife and turmoil."

The measure said the bill was "inspired by the traditional haters of the South and is intended to arouse racial hatred and prejudice and create discord and disunity in the nation."

PROFITS-TAX REBATES AIRED

Repeal Of Carryback Provision Proposed In House

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—The growing industrial strife may produce a new struggle in Congress over excess-profits tax rebates.

Representative Bailey (D., W.Va.) offered a bill in the House today calling for repeal of the excess-profits tax carryback provision, effective December 31, 1945.

Just how much backing that measure or other moves in the same direction might get was not immediately apparent.

A number of lawmakers were talking about revision of the corporation tax credit system under which, labor spokesmen contend, business can obtain tax refunds to compensate for profits lost while plants are closed by strikes, but there was no dearth of opposition.

Morse Gives Stand

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) said the Government "must proceed to determine to what extent tax savings are being used to carry on an anti-labor drive by big business."

Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) issued a statement in which he said Congress should repeal at once "the tax rebate provisions which permit United States Steel and General Motors to draw upon the Treasury of the United States to finance their attacks upon American workers."

Representative Eberharter (D., Pa.), a member of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, said Congress and the Administration "should reconsider excess-profit tax refunds as they relate to the strike situation."

However, Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee said "there is no reason in the world to change the tax laws because of the strikes."

"Legitimate Losses"

The statutes were drawn, he said, to provide refunds of excess-profits taxes "on the legitimate losses of business" during reconversion. George added that he considers losses due to strikes "legitimate losses."

Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, senior Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, said that "if the Administration recommends a revision of the business tax credit at this time it will be solely for the purpose of clubbing industry into line."

The wartime 85.5 per cent excess-profits tax was imposed upon as much of a corporation's taxable income as was in excess either of a reasonable return on invested capital or the corporation's average normal income of the prewar base period.

Although this war tax was repealed January 1, 1946, Congress continued a "carryback" excess-profits credit into 1946, meaning that if a business in the reconversion year falls below the "reasonable" or "average" profit determined for excess-profits taxation purposes, then that business can obtain refund of certain amounts previously paid or owed to the Government in excess-profits taxes.

When Congress extended the excess-profits carryback to 1946, the move was pressed as a means of bolstering businesses which suffered substantial losses in switching back from war to peacetime production.

How the some system might operate in the case of a corporation closed by a strike did not enter the debate.

Morse said the law "permits a corporation to make a profit while it is shut down," and added: "If these corporations were told they would get no tax refund while they were closed up because of strikes then you would see some of them more anxious to come to terms."

Funds-Control Proposal May Speed GI Release

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—A proposal that Congress use its money-granting power to speed army demobilization was made on Capitol Hill today.

It came from Representative Dirksen (R., Ill.), who said that if the Army did not have enough money to feed and house troops, it would have no alternative but to bring them home and discharge them.

According to Dirksen wants to dole out army funds between now and June 30 on a month-by-month quota basis pegged on the number of men scheduled to be released each month.

Would Cancel Previous Grants

He added that he will offer his plan as an amendment to a bill now before the House Appropriations Committee, of which he is a member, to cancel some $6,500,000,000 in previous grants, mostly to the Army and Navy. Heretofore, both services have received their troop subsistence funds on a full-year basis.

Dirksen's quota system would be patterned after the discharge pro-

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gram outlined by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at an informal meeting of Congress last week.

"It might go even further than that," Dirksen said, and other committee members commented privately that they believe it should.

Rate Of Return

Eisenhower told Congress that about 3,000,000 men would be returned to civilian life between January 1 and June 30 of this year, with 800,000 leaving in January, 500,000 each in February and March, and 400,000 each in April, May and June.

Congress frequently has used its appropriation power to enforce its will on Federal agencies. It has blocked many projected programs and curtailed others by refusing to vote money for them.

Dirksen outlined his plan as the House Military Committee prepared to question Eisenhower tomorrow on demobilization details preliminary to tackling legislation blueprinting the size of the peacetime army.

House Committee Backs Delay in U.S.E.S. Switch

Would Postpone It to '47; Truman Wins Round in Veto Fight

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—President Truman won a round today in his first veto skirmish with Congress. By a 13-to-3 vote the House Labor Committee approved a bill embracing the President's proposal that transfer of the United States Employment Service from Federal to state control be held up until July 1, 1947.

Mr. Truman in late December vetoed a bill cutting back appropriations and spending authorizations by more than $50,000,000,000 because Congress tacked on a clause calling for transfer of the employment service to state jurisdiction within 100 days.

The President argued that Federal control of the service is essential while workers are shifting from war to peace production. The Federal government took over the service as a war-preparation measure.

The bill approved by the Labor Committee now goes to the House floor, where members expect a hot battle on a proposal by Representative Everett M. Dirksen, Republican, of Illinois, that control be given back to the states in thirty days.

SEEK TESTIMONY OF EX-COMMUNIST

Washington, Jan. 21 (A. P.).—The House Committee on Un-American Activities desided today to question Prof. Louis Budenz of Notre Dame University, on communist methods in strikes and labor controversies. Representatives Karl Mundt (R.-S. D.) said that Budenz, former communist editor who became a Roman Catholic last year, has been invited to testify on January 30.

"I want to learn from Prof. Budenz all he can tell us about the methods employed by American communists to agitate strikes, stir up labor disorders, and demoralize and disorganize industry, generally," Mundt said.

"I believe this reformed and conscience-stricken former Communist can render our country a great public service at this critical juncture by aiding our committee to detect and curb the disruptive devices utilized by Communists to retard reconversion, discredit Government, castigate capitalism, and hobble the progress of our private enterprise system."

Representative Wood (D.-Ga.), chairman of the committee, told reporters after a closed session that the committee is not making an investigation of G. I. demonstrations against demobilization policies and does not intend to do so.

"It is a matter for the military committee and they have been investigating for some time," Wood added.

Cool Toward Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Senate and House Military Committee chairmen showed little enthusiasm today for a requested investigation into the bloody Rapido River engagement in Italy.

The demand came from members of the 36th Division Association, meeting in Brownwood, Tex., Saturday on the eve of the second anniversary of their costly crossing of the heavily defended stream.

Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, told a reporter today he could not see what good could be accomplished by an investigation now. He said: "It wouldn't bring back the lives of any of the men who were lost there."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, said in an interview, there is no precedent for a Congressional investigation of a strictly military activity "unless Pearl Harbor so qualifies." Senator Thomas added of the two-month-old inquiry into the Pacific naval disaster: "I think it is futile. I haven't learned a single thing from it."

Both Senator Thomas and Representative May, however, emphasized that if they received the 36th Division Association resolution, they will refer it to the full membership of their respective committees for a decision.

Navy Discloses Powerful New Torpedo Plane

Special Brakes of Mauler Can Check Its 500M.P.H. Top Dive Speed to 350

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP). — The Navy disclosed tonight a new and more powerful combination dive and torpedo bomber to go with the super-carriers of the Midway class.

With a maximum range of more than 1,700 miles, the announcement said, the plane can dive vertically more than 500 miles an hour and plaster its target with 4,000 pounds of bombs or rockets, or a torpedo and nearly 2,000 pounds of bombs or rockets.

Designated the BTM-Mauler, the new carft was designed and built by the Glenn L. Martin Company, of Baltimore, especially for the big new carriers.

In level flight, the Navy said, the Mauler has a speed of more than 350 miles an hour. Unloaded it has a gross weight of 17,50 pounds, approximately 1,00 pounds more than that of simil aircraft now in use.

Special brakes enable slowin the 500-mile-an-hour top speed i a vertical dive to less than 35 miles an hour, making possible lower altitude pullout and conse quently greater bombing accu

the Navy said. The wing-mounted dive brakes open in less than five seconds at extremely high speeds.

The Mauler is powered by what the Navy called the world's largest aircraft engine, a Pratt & Whitney Wasp Major with a military rating of 3,000 horsepower. Its four-bladed Curtiss electric propeller is 14 feet 8 inches in diameter.

Wing span of the Mauler is 50 feet and length 41 feet 8 inches. The wings are of box-type construction, with outer wing panels folding vertically for carrier accommodation.

The plane mounts four 20-millimeter cannons. It has no internal bomb-bay, but carries its bombs, rockets and torpedo suspended externally in shackles.

Atom-Test Plans Due In 2 Weeks

San Francisco, Jan. 21 (AP)—Rear Admiral Russell Berkey, head of the Navy's civil liaison section, said today that detailed plans for atomic-bomb tests on ships at sea would be announced from Washington in two weeks.

Admiral Berkey did not comment on when or where the tests would be made or what ships would be used.

He said he talked by telephone with naval headquarters today and was told the announcement would be made about February 4.

Planning Task Huge

Admiral Berkey said planning for the atomic tests was a task equal to the planning for the assault and occupation of Iwo Jima.

The effect of the atomic explosion on marine life was an important part of the operation, Admiral Berkey said.

He added that the Department of Commerce was particularly interested in whether the after-effects of the explosion would be carried by currents to other areas of the sea.

Admiral Berkey said the Navy was anxious that the public be told as much as possible about the atomic tests.

McMahon Calls For Atom Policy

Washington, Jan. 21 (AP)—Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) of the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy said today world developments made it increasingly urgent that we form a domestic policy on the new-found power.

Specifically, he cited to a news conference the appointment of an atomic-energy commission by the United Nations Organization.

He expressed the hope that his committee would have a decision after three more weeks of hearings, beginning tomorrow.

TWO NAVY HEROES TO BE HONORED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) President Truman will present Congressional Medals of Honor Wednesday to two naval officers for heroism with the Aircraft Carrier Franklin, struck and nearly sunk by Japanese bombs last March 19.

Receiving the awards at a White House ceremony will be Commander Joseph T. O'Callahan, 40, Catholic chaplain, of Cambridge, Mass., and Holy Cross University, and Lt. Donald Arthur Gary of Oakland, Calif., a regular navy man who rose from the ranks to become engineering officer on the Franklin.

Father O'Callahan, first Jesuit priest to enlist in the naval service, risked his life repeatedly to administer last rites to the dying, man a fire hose, organize fire fighting and rescue parties, and wet down burning ammunition magazines and prevent additional explosion.

Lt. Gary groped his way through suffocating smoke and flames to a mess hall where several hundred men, trapped by smoke, flame and smashed bulkheads, were suffering from lack of oxygen. Gary made trip after trip to lead survivors safety. All but one of the trapped men were saved.

SENATOR TAFT REPEATS BRICKER ENDORSEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 — (AP) Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) reiterated today his endorsement of former Gov. John Bricker of Ohio for Senator and disputed tha the and Bricker had an agreement on the 1948 presidential race.

"John W. Bricker," Taft told a reporter, "is the strongest and best candidate the Republicans could nominate for the Senate this year."

Common Pleas Judge Walter B. Wanamaker of Akron asked Taft in an open letter last week if the Senator's endorsement of Bricker was "any part of a deal with respect to who is stepping aside for whom" two years from now in the Republican presidential campaign.

"There is no deal for '48," Taft said. "That is a long way off. John Bricker is my friend and I am delighted to support him for the Senate."

CURLEY TO FILE RETRIAL MOTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—(AP) Counsel for Rep. Curley (D-Mass.), mayor o. Boston, convicted last week of using the mails to defraud, said tonight a motion for a new trial will be filed tomorrow.

William E. Leahy, Curley's attorney, said the motion will assert that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence" and that certain testimony was permitted which should have been prohibited.

Curley, Donald Wakefield Smith of Pittsburgh and Washington, a former member of the National Labor Relations board, and James M. Fuller, who is serving a five-year term at the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta for sending fraudulent securities through the mails, were convicted by a district court jury last Friday night. They were officials of Engineers Group, Inc., a firm the government said fleeced clients by misrepresenting its ability to obtain government contracts.

of assembling, sorting and shipping ferrous scrap to this country would exceed returns. The total amount, said the announcement, is considered "insignificant" when con. with consumption in the United States.

Aluminum scrap in Japan will be stockpiled pending further study, and in the American occupation zone of Germany it will be held for possible future reduction in ingot form for shipment to the United States. Aluminum landing strips will be sent back from all countries.

Copper and brass scrap will be shipped to the United States from all overseas commands except France, Belgium, England and the Netherlands. It will be disposed of locally in those countries to assist in civilian rehabilitation.

U. S.-Argentine Situation Called Peril to Americas

Dr. Turbay of Columbia Urges Action at Rio de Janeiro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP).—Dr. Gabriel Turbay, former Foreign Minister of Colombia, today urged the American republics to make a concerted effort to solve the Argentine problem or run the risk of jeopardizing the integrity of the inter-American system.

Dr. Turbay sounded this warning at a press conference in the Colombian Embassy as he prepared to leave the United States tonight by plane. He plans to stay a few days at Caracas ocnferring with members of the Venezuelan revolutionary Junta and arrive in Bogota on Saturday.

Expressing his "deep preoccupation" over the danger the Argentine problem persents to the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Turbay declared:

"If the American republics do

Army to Bring Ferrous Scrap From Germany And Japan Only When Needed as Ballast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Army announced today that ferrous scrap, except that in American occupation zones of Germany and Japan, will be brought back to this country only in amounts needed for ships' ballast.

Scrap, an eighth of an inch or greater in thickness will be brought back from Germany, where adequate manpower is available, the War Department said, adding that the situation in Japan is still under study.

Metal scrap ranges from shattered equipment on battlefields to worn or obsolete weapons, aircraft, vehicles and equipment.

The announcement said the War Department, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and other agencies had decided the cost

not mbake a solidary and effort (at the conference) to conflicting situation betwee United States and Argentina danger can become a princip disitegration of the Pan-Ame system so laboriously built up so essential, today, more than for the security and peace of hemisphere."

17,000 More Vets Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Another 17,000 overseas veterans are due to arrive today aboard 19 troopships at two East and four West Coast ports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Hagerstown Victory, originally due yesterday, from Antwerp: 1,602 troops, including Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 51st Major Port; 336th Harbor Craft Company; 577th Quartermaster Railhead Company; 960th Quartermaster Service Company; 156th, 3,409th, 3,907th Quartermaster Truck companies.

Borinquen, from Le Harve: 1,298 troops, including 2d Battalion of 334th Infantry Regiment; 784th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company.

Santa Rosa, from Karachi: 2,500 miscellaneous troops.

At Newport News—Miscellaneous troops on:

Edward Collins: 3.

Harry Wilson: 5.

West Coast Lists

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on:

Hispital ship Charles A. Stafford, from Manila: 610 patients.

Windham Bay, from Pearl Harbor: 1,193.

Crittenden, from Samar: 1,102.

LST 768, from Pearl Harbor: 102.

At San Diego—Auxiliary ship Starr: 260 Army, Navy and Marine personnel.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous personnel on:

U.S.S. Ticonderoga, from Okinawa: 141 Army.

Hawaiian Skipper, from Karachi: 1,877 Army.

Marine Falcon, from Jinsen: 3,238 Army.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous personnel on:

New Orleans, from Leyte: 618 Navy.

LSM 4, from Pearl Harbor: 3 Navy.

Lowndes, from Pearl Harbor: 1, 945.

Lioba, from Sasebo: 19 Navy.

Benevolence, from Pearl Harbor: 686 Navy.

Sandham: 4 Navy.

Mexican General Sees Better U.S. Friendship

New Orleans, Jan. 21 (AP)—An attache of the Mexican Army's general staff—General of Brigade (Major General) Juan Barragan Rodriguez, predicted last night that "the time will come when Mexico and the United States will be bound together by friendly ties as close as those that exist between Canada and the United States."

Canada, said General Rodriguez, "has the head start on Mexico because of racial kinship. But there is no reason why intelligence and mutual good will cannot bridge mere differences of race. Fate made us neighbors; common sense should make us friends, if not brothers."

The General is en route home with his wife and two children after a vacation in the United States.

UNO Unit Inspects Sites From A Blimp

Boston, Jan. 21 (AP)—After inspecting several areas from a navy blimp, a United Nations site-finding committee turned today to proposed locations north of Boston, for the world peace agency's headquarters.

Their schedule called for inspection by automobile of a six-mile-square area in the Middlesex Fells, a park reservation on the suburban edge of Boston, and afterward a swing through Beverly Farms, Wenham and Westwood.

The Fells region's chances of selection were dimmed yesterday when the committee chairman discovered during the flight that it is "hemmed in by a number of cities."

May Be Other Advantages

"That is not very good," he said, though he added that there might be other advantages.

The air tour, in temperatures ranging down to two-below-zero aloft, was made in a navy blimp sent from Lakehurst, N.J., to a temporary base at South Weymouth, Mass., for the committee's use. It cruised over the Blue Hills state reservation south of Boston, Sudbury, Concord, Bedford and Middlesex Fells.

Wandering Veterans Finally Are Able To Land In U.S.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Twenty-four home-hungry veterans of the war in Europe were "rescued" from a wandering ship and landed at Miami today after the dispatched an urgent message to Coast Guard headquarters here.

Out of Barry, Wales, about the freighter Thomas J. Jarvis, the men thought they were en route to New York. At sea their ship was diverted to New Orleans, and yesterday, off Florida, new orders came sending the ship to Galveston.

The veterans, including three captains, held an impromptu military council aboard ship and, analyzing their orders which directed them to proceed to "a port of debarkation," decided that they would be within their orders if they called upon the Coast Guard for help.

Request Unanswered

A previous request, radioed to the War Department asking that the ship be permitted to touch some port long enough for them to land, had gone unanswered.

The skipper of the Thomas J. Jarvis had their message sent to Coast Guard headquarters here, and an 83-foot cutter met the ship off the sea buoy. The men were transferred and landed in Miami.

So happy were they to reach United States soil that two newspaper men who met them were hugged—but not kissed.

Capt. R. G. Williams, of the Plaza Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla., a fighter pilot with the 8th Air Force who had been a prisoner of war for fourteen months, said:

"We're not blaming the Army. We're not angry with anybody. It was just that we didn't want to cross the Gulf of Mexico after we'd already crossed the Atlantic, and getting off at Miami was within the scope of our orders."

Captain Williams and the other two officers, Capt. R. W. Brumwell of Whitefish, Mont., and Capt. N. W. Hornstein, a medical officer, of New York city, are married to English girls, as are five of the men.

Soldiers aboard the ship included: Mast. Sergt. C. P. Bettini, San Rafael, Cal.; Corporal S. Baniak, Gary, Ind.; T/5 W. W. Pennypacker, Norwood, Pa.; Sergt. John J. Kujawa, Lemont, Ill.; Staff Sergeant Everett A. Hunter, Longview, Texas; William Thayer, Steele, Mo.; Charles Smith, R. D. No. 1, Verfango coun , Pa.; Sid H. Gibbons, Columbus, Ohio; John A. Kenner, Youngwood, Pa.; George W. Christmas, Allentown, Pa.; Sergt. Clarence O. Gelleberg, Duluth, Minn.; Pfc. Dennis Schiclott, Newark, N.J., Robert Brenneka, Harvard, Ill.; Cecil Valentine, Attica, Ohio; T/5 Leo J. Curran, Wakefield, Mass., and First Sergeant Dwight Aschenbrenner, Laurens, Iowa.

ADD LDN(HARRIS)UNO (NIGHT) XXX FUTURE

IRANIAN DEVELOPMENTS, FOLLOWING IRAN'S APPEAL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO INTERVENE IN ITS DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA, DREW KEENER INTEREST FROM DELEGATES WITH THE SHAH'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE RESIGNATION OF PRIME MINISTER IBRAHIM HAKIMI.

A173

NASRULLAH ENTEZAM, IRAN DELEGATE, TOLD NEWSMEN THAT HAKIMI'S RESIGNATION "MAY MEAN THE INSTITUTION OF DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA," THUS PROJECTING THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE DISPUTE MIGHT BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

TODAY WAS THE FIRST DAY OF UNO COMMITTEE SESSIONS, WHERE THE REAL WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION IS DONE.

THE LEGAL COMMITTEE VOTED 32 TO 14 THAT THE GENERAL (STEERING) COMMITTEE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DISCUSS ANY POLITICAL QUESTIONS BUT SHOULD BE CONFINED TO STRICTLY ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES.

THE BIG POWERS OPPOSED THIS RESTRICTION AND THE SMALL POWERS, LED BY CUBA, APPROVED IT. RUSSIA ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BRING THE MATTER UP IN THE ASSEMBLY, BUT THE CUBAN DELEGATE, GUY PEREZ CISNEROS, SEEMED CERTAIN OF GETTING AN EVEN LARGER MAJORITY THERE.

AT A MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY'S ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE, PEDRO LOPEZ, OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH, WAS ELECTED VICE CHAIRMAN.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY COMMITTEE VOTED THAT THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION BE PAID $20,000 "NET SUM" ANNUALLY.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT THE FIRST SECRETARY GENERAL BE APPOINTED FOR FIVE YEARS, WITH THE APPOINTMENTMENT BEING OPEN AT THE END OF THAT PERIOD FOR A FURTHER FIVE-YEAR TERM.

THE SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE RAPIDLY APPROVED PROPOSALS FOR CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION TO DRAW UP A WORLD "BILL OF RIGHTS" AND ALSO COMMISSIONS ON ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, STATISTICAL PROBLEMS AND NARCOTICS.

MJ333PES

30.24-469

FIRST LEAD DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LONDON, JAN.21-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL INFORMANT SAID TODAY THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS WILL SEND A SPECIAL FOUR-POWER COMMITTEE TO VENEZIA GIULIA DIA ABOUT 10 DAYS TO MAKE AN ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION OF CONFLICTING ITALIAN AND YUGOSLAV BORDER

DEPUTIES FOR X X X FIRST GRAF

1052AES

JAN 22 1946

A73

LONDON, JAN 21-(AP)-DEPUTIES FOR THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE SCHEDULED THEIR MEETING TODAY TO RESUME CONVERSATIONS ON THE ITALIAN AND SOUTHEA EUROPE PEACE TREATIES. ITALY HAS TOP CONSIDERATION.

JAMES DUNN IS ACTING FOR THE UNITED STATES, SIR RONALD CAMPBE FOR GREAT BRITAIN, F.T.GOUSEV FOR RUSSIA AND COUVE DE MURVILLE FRANCE. THEY PLAN TO MEET DAILY IN AN ATTEMPT TO DRAFT THE ITA PEACE TREATY.

MT920AES

A127 (100)

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 2 -(AP)-PARLIAMENT WILL REASSEMBLE TODA AFTER A CHRISTMAS RECESS FOR A SESSION WHICH IS EXPECTED TO PRO THE FIRST MAJOR CLASH OVER THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S NATIONALIZATI PROGRAM.

A FIGHT IS PREDICTED OVER A BILL PLACING COAL MIN DER GOVERNMENT CONTROL. THE BILL WILL BE BROUGHT UP FOR A SECOND R PROBABLY EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE TEXT OF THE BILL WAS PUBLISHED JUST BEFORE PARLIAMENT RE AND IT HAS BEEN ATTACKED BY CONSERVATIVES, WHO CLAIM IT DOES NOTHING TO IMPROVE THE INDUSTRY AND LEAVES CONSUMERS AND TAXPAYERS WITHOUT PROTECTION FROM A STATE MONOPOLY.

RW1139PES

LONDON, JAN. 21-(AP)-A CORPORAL TESTIFIED TODAY THAT UNDER ORDERS HE ONCE LOUDLY SANG "THE INDIAN LOVE CALL" TO DROWN THE CRIES OF A SOLDIER-PRISONER BEING BEATEN BY TWO GUARDS AT THE LICHFIELD ARMY DETENTION CAMP.

THE WITNESS, CORP. ENNIS D. ADCOCK OF HOT SPRINGS, ARK., FORMERLY WAS A GUARD AT THE CAMP. HE IS ONE OF NINE ENLISTED MEN AND TWO OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CRUELTY TO PRISONERS. THE FIRST OF THE DEFENDANTS, WHO ARE BEING TRIED SEPARATELY, IS SGT. JUDSON H. SMITH, CUMBERLAND, KY.

ADCOCK SWORE THAT LT. LEONARD W. ENNIS, PEEKSKILL, N.Y., A PRISON OFFICER, ONCE INSTRUCTED THE GUARDS; "DON'T USE YOU HANDS ON THESE MEN" AND THEN DEMONSTRATED HOW TO USE A RIFLE BUTT INSTEAD.

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ADCOCK SAID LT. GRANVILLE CUBAGE OF OKLAHOMA CITY, ANOTHER PRISON OFFICER, ONCE TOLD THE GUARDS THE GUARDHOUSE WAS NOT ROUGH ENOUGH.

THE WITNESS ADMITTED HITTING PRISONERS BUT SAID HE USED HIS FISTS INSTEAD OF A CLUB BECAUSE "YOU CAN'T TELL HOW HARD YOU ARE HITTING A MAN WITH A CLUB."

APRA 1755 WILLIAMS RM 1407

JAN 22 1946

A113

BERLIN, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE ALLIES HAVE ADOPTED A PROGRAM OVERHAULING THE GERMAN TAXATION SYSTEM AND SHARPLY INCREASING RATES ON PROPERTY AND INCOME TO PUT THE COUNTRY'S CRIPPLED FINANCES ON A PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS.

THE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED, SAID MORTON P.FISHER, BALTIMORE, MD., AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE FOUR-POWER TAXATION COMMITTEE, WITH A THREE-FOLD AIM: TO GET MUCH NEEDED REVENUE TO HELP BALANCE MUNICIPAL AND STATE BUDGETS; AND TO REDUCE THE INFLATION POTENTIAL.

RW1101PES

NIGHT

ROME, JAN. 21 - (AP) - THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION TODAY DECLARING THAT A PUNITIVE PEACE TREATY FOR ITALY WOULD BE UNJUST IN VIEW OF THE NATION'S CO-BELLIGERENCY AND WOULD PROVIDE AN "INCITEMENT TO NEW NATIONALISM."

EARLIER, PREMIER ALCIDE DE GASPERI SAID HE AWAITED THE FORTHCOMING PEACE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH "TREPIDATION."

"ALL THE CRAZY POLITICS OF THE FASCIST REGIME ARE AGAINST US," HE SAID.

ADDXX POTENTIAL

THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN APPROVED IN PRACTICALLY ALL OF ITS DETAILS BY THE CONTROL COUNCIL'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE. IT NOW NEEDS ONLY THE FORMAL APPROVAL OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL WHICH WILL SEND DIRECTIVES FOR ITS EXECUTION IN EACH OF THE FOUR ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

UNDER THIS PLAN THE GERMANS IN 1946 WILL PAY SHORTLY AFTER EACH QUARTER A TAX BASED ON THAT QUARTER'S INCOME AND THERE WILL BE PEN ALTIES FOR UNDERSTATING THE INCOME. UNDER THE NAZIS THEY PAID ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S INCOME.

A111

NAPLES--FIRST ADD BLAST (A71) X X X MILES AWAY.

CASUALTIES THUS FAR ASCERTAINED WERE CIVILIANS WHOSE HOMES WERE SHATTERED BY THE BLAST. A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS COLLAPSED AND WAS FEARED MORE VICTIMS WOULD BE FOUND IN THE RUINS.

TORRE ANNUNZIATA, A TOWN OF 40,000, WAS WITHOUT ELECTRIC CURREN AS A RESULT OF THE BLAST. HOSPITALS IN THE TOWN WERE JAMMED AND DOCTORS WERE HAMPERED IN FIRST AID WORK BY LACK OF SPACE AND MEDIC FIFTY VICTIMS WERE BROUGHT TO HOSPITALS IN NAPLES.

THREE TERRIFIC BLASTS OCCURRED, THE FIRST AT 6 P.M., THE SECOND A HALF HOUR LATER AND THE THIRD AT 6:45.

RW1057PES

A112PG

BIG BOOSTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN ALL MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS AND PROPERTY TAXES HAVE BEEN MORE THAN TRIPLED, FISHER SAID.

THE PROPERTY TAXES UNDER THE NAZIS WERE ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT, WHICH FISHER CALLED "VERY VERY TRIFLING." THESE RATES HAVE BEEN BOOSTED TO A MINIMUM OF ONE AND ONE-HALF PERCENT AN D A MAXIMUM OF TWO AND

JAN 22 1946

30.24-471

ONE-HALF PER CENT, VARYING AS TO CONDITIONS.

INCOME TAXES WERE BOOSTER 25 TO 35 PER CENT OVER PREVIOUS RATES AND THIS, COUPLED WITH THE LOWERING OF EXEMPTIONS, CREATES AN OVERALL MEAN INCREASE OF 55 PER CENT OVER THE OLD TAX, FISHER DISCLOSED. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE NEW TAX WAS NOT OVERWHELMING OR CONFISCATORY BECAUSE THE GERMAN PERSONAL INCOME TAX WAS COMPARATIVELY LOW, EVEN IN WARTIME.

JAN 20 1946

CORPORATION TAXES WERE BOOSTED ROUGHLY 25 TO 30 PER CENT OVER THE PREVIOUS RATES. FISHER SAID THE OLD RATES WERE 30 TO 35 PERCENT.

A MAJOR PROVISION WAS TO FORBID ANY LOSS DEDUCATIONS FOR SUCH ITEMS AS WAR DAMAGE. AN AMERICAN SPOKESMAN SAID THERE TWO REASONS FOR THIS--BECAUSE THE DAMAGE "DID NOT TAKE PLACE IN 1946 AND IF THE GERMANS HAD NOT FOUGHT THE WAR THEY WOULD NOT HAVE HAD ANY WAR DAMAGE."

PWC 1620 KASEYS 2030 PW

BERLIN, JAN. 21--(AP)--RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES HAVE ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL CONCENTRATION CAMP NEAR PUTBUS ON THE PICTURESQUE ISLAND OF RUEGEN IN THE BALTIC SEA FOR BIG SAXON ESTATE HOLDERS AND NOBLEMEN, ACCORDING TO A STORY TOLD HEREBY A GERMAN COUNT WHO SAYS HE ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP.

THE COUNT, WHO IS NOW IN HIDING, CLAIMS TO HAVE SEIZED A ROWBOAT ONE DARK NIGHT AND MADE HIS WAY TO POMERANIA, FROM WHERE HE FOUND HIS WAY INTO A CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP'S DIOCESAN HOME NEAR RE PUTTBUS, HE SAID. AMONG THOSE INTERNED, HE CLAIMED, ARE COUNTESS AMATLITZ, FROM NIEDERGURIG, WITH FOUR CHILDREN; BARONESS VON SCHLOTHEIM-CREBA, COUNT REX-ZEHISTA, DR. VON SCHLIEBEN-TAUBENHEIM, PRINCE GUENTHER VON SCHOENBURG-WALDENBURG, AND ALSO COUNTESS MARIE ANTOINETTE ZU SOLMS-WILDENFELS WITH HER FOUR CHILDREN.

JAN 21 1946

HAER 0135 KEH 12A-P

NIGHT LEAD PATTE ON
FRANKFURT, GERMAN JAN.21-(AP)-U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P.
PATTERSON ARRIVED TO ON HIS WORLD-WIDE TOUR OF ARMY INSTALLA-
TIONS.

A105
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN.21-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON
ARRIVED TODAY FROM INDIA.
B1053AES

VIENNA, JAN. 21 - (AP) - THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECEIVED INVITATIONS FROM THREE GOVERNMENTS TO SEND POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES TO WASHINGTON, LONDON AND PARIS, AND THAT THREE CAREER DIPLOMATS HAD BEEN NAMED FOR THE POSTS.

LUDWIG KLEINWAECHTER, FORMER CONSUL GENERAL AT CHICAGO AND OTTAWA AND LATER IN THE AUSTRIAN LEGATION AT WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN NAMED THE REPRESENTATIVE TO WASHINGTON.

HEINRICH T. SCHMID, LONG ACTIVE IN THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN OFFICE, WAS DESIGNATED TO REPRESENT THE NEW REPUBLIC IN LONDON, WHILE NORBERT BISCHOFF, FORMER MINISTER TO PARIS, WILL RETURN TO THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE THREE MEN WILL RANK AS SPECIAL MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIA WITH FULL POWER TO ACT FOR THEIR GOVERNMENT.

JAN 22 1945

WARSAW, JAN. 21 - (AP) - VICE PREMIER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK DEMANDED TODAY THAT PEASANTS BE GIVEN BROADER REPRESENTATION IN THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.

KEYNOTING THE FIRST POST-WAR CONVENTION OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, MIKOLAJCZYK ASSERTED THAT UPON THE PEASANTS' "POLITICAL PROGRAM DEPENDS THE FATE OF THIS COUNTRY.

THE VICE PREMIER TOLD THE 6,000 DELEGATES, WHO FILLED ROMA AUDITORIUM AND OVERFLOWED INTO THE STREETS, THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY THAT THE PARTY JOIN A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC BLOC DURING THE COMING ELECTIONS, AS HAS BEEN PROPOSED.

HE ALSO ATTACKED THE NATIONALIZATION OF POLAND'S PRESS.

JAN 22 1945

RC ALLENS 1430 HCJ 422PES

A116
BUCHAREST, JAN. 21-(AP)-UNCONFIRMED REPORTS CURRENT TONIGHT SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD FLOWN 11 HIGH-RANKING ROMANIANS ACCUSED OF WAR CRIMES TO ROMANIA FROM SOVIET PRISONS.
THE RUMORS, UNCONFIRMED OFFICIALLY, SAID MARSHAL ION ANTONESCU, RUMANIAN DICTATOR WHO WAS DEPOSED BY KING MIHAI, WAS AMONG THE PRISONERS.
THE REPORTS SAID THE ACCUSED HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR TRIAL SCHEDULED TO START EARLY IN FEBRUARY. THE WHEREABOUTS OF MOST OF THEM HAS BEEN A MYSTERY SINCE THEY WERE TAKEN INTO RUSSIAN CUSTODY AND DISAPPEARED SHORTLY AFTER THE SOVIET OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL IN SEPTEMBER, 1944.
RW1110PES

NIGHT

30.24-473

A114
NIGHT LEAD (110)
JERUSALEM, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY A NUMBER OF ARRESTS HAD BEEN MADE IN AN INVESTIGATION OF THE BLAST WHICH WRECKED THE GIVAT OLGA COAST GUARD STATION LAST NIGHT, INJURING 15 BRITISH SOLDIERS, ONE FATALLY. A BRITISH AND AN ARAB CONSTABLE ALSO WERE HURT.
ANOTHER ATTACK ON AN RAF EXPERIMENTAL STATION ON MOUNT CARMEL, OVERLOOKING HAIFA, WAS FRUSTRATED WITH THE DISCOVERY OF TWO SACKS CONTAINING BETWEEN 60 AND 80 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES, THE GOVERNMENT SAID. A SEARCH WAS ORDERED WHEN AN ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL WARNED THAT THE BUILDING WAS ABOUT TO BE BLOWN UP.
INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE ATTACKS WERE PROBABLY AIMED AT DESTROYI RADAR INSTALLATIONS BEING USED TO DETECT SHIPS EN ROUTE TO PALESTINE WITH ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS.
RW1105PES

A72
FOREIGN BRIEFS
JERUSALEM, JAN 21-(AP)-PALESTINE COUNTED AT LEAST TWO DEAD AND 17 WOUNDED TODAY AFTER A WEEKEND OF TERROR DURING WHICH BOMB ATTACI WERE MADE ON POWER INSTALLATIONS OF THE PALESTINE RADIO AND ON THE GIVAT OLGA COAST GUARD STATION.

ADD TEHRAN (GOODWIN) NIGHT XXX POWER

POWER. A MOTION OF CENSURE AGAINST THE PREMIER HAD BEEN MADE AGAINST ONE OF HIS OWN SUPPORTERS. SINCE THE IRAN CONSTITUTION GI A LEGAL LIMIT OF 30 DAYS FOR A REPLY, HAKIMI HAD BEEN ASSURED YES DAY OF AT LEAST ANOTHER MONTH IN OFFICE.

THE PREMIER HIMSELF SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO PREDICT WHO MIGHT SUCCEED HIM. BESIDES SULTANEH, ALI KHAN MANSUR, FORMER GOVERNOR O KHORASSAN AND FORMER PREMIER PIRNIA ALSO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED PROMINENTLY.

ONE OF HAKIMI'S AIDES SAID A NEW PREMIER PROBABLY WOULD BE NAMED BY SHAH MOHAMMED REZA PAHLAVI AFTER A POLL OF THE PARLIAMENT. HAKIMI HAD BEEN IN OFFICE SINCE LAST NOV.3.

MJ244PES

--DASH--
NEW DELHI, JAN 21-(AP)-THE BRITISH INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CENSURED THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TODAY ON THE USE OF INDIAN TROOPS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY AND MOSLEM LEAGUE VOTED TOGETHER FOR THE CENSURE.
MT920AES

TOKYO JAN 21 (AP)-GENERAL MACARTHUR DECREED TODAY THAT COL.OMERO PRINCIPINI, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AND MILITARY ATTACHE OF THE ITALIAN EMBASSY, MUST LIVE ON HIS OFFICIAL ALLOWANCE.
THE ALLIED COMMANDER DENIED A REQUEST FOR RELEASE OF FUNDS BELONGING TO THE DIPLOMAT AND ADDED: "HE WAS VERY ACTIVE IN FASCIST CIRCLES AND ENGAGED IN CONSIDERABLE COLLABORATION WITH THE JAPANESE.
-DASH-

-DASH-
TOKYO, JAN 21 (AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS DENIED PERMISSION TODAY TO SEND 1,700,000 YEN ($113,300) TO A RELIEF ASSOCIATION IN SEOUL, KOREA, FOR QUARTERLY OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.
-DASH-
TOKYO, JAN 21 (AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ADVISED THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY IT WAS INFORMED LEPERS WERE BEING SENT TO KOREA FROM JAPAN. A HALT WAS ORDERED TO ANY SUCH PRACTICE.

TOKYO, JAN 21 (AP)-THE NEWSPAPER YOMIURI HOCHI REPORTED TODAY THAT TOKYO AUTHORITIES ARE CONSIDERING A PLAN TO "EXILE" HOBOES AND OTHER DESTITUTE PERSONS TO OSHIMA ISLAND, OUTSIDE TOKYO BAY, 59 MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.
-DASH-
TOKYO, JAN 21 (AP)-ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST WIDELY READ WOMEN'S MAGAZINES, "THE HOUSEWIVES' FRIEND," WILL SUSPEND PUBLICATION THIS MONTH "TO ASSUME WAR RESPONSIBILITY" FOR COOPERATING WITH MILITARISTS, KYODO NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY.
GG837ACS

SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO, JAN 21 (AP)-AN AMERICAN MILITARY COMMISSION TODAY ACQUITTED SIN REE SAI, CHINESE FOREMAN IN A JAPANESE COAL MINE, ON CHARGES OF SLAYING THREE FELLOW COUNTRYMEN -- THE FIRST SUCH VERDICT IN A WAR CRIMES TRIAL IN JAPAN.
-DASH-

A85KX
(WEST OUT)
KYOTO, JAPAN, JAN 21 (AP)-GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, RETIRING COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY, PRAISED HIS OFFICERS IN A FAREWELL MESSAGE TODAY FOR "MAGNIFICENT TEAM WORK" IN CONTRIBUTING TO THE SIXTH ARMY'S OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS" DURING ITS THREE YEARS OF EXISTENCE.
THE SIXTH WILL BE INACTIVATED JANUARY 26.
GG846ACS

A95FX ADD TIENTSIN (CLEMENTS) XXX WARS
BATES AND HIS COLLEAGUES FLEW FROM THE UNITED STATES TO OKINAWA AND JAPAN BEFORE COMING HERE. THEY ARE VISITING THE MARINE FIRST DIVISION AT TIENTSIN AND PEIPING AND THE SIXTH DIVISION AT TSINGTAO.
OTHER COMMITTEEMEN ARE REPS. BRADLEY (D-TENN), CHAIRMAN; RIVERS (D-SC), FOGARTY (R-RI), COLLEY (D-NC), POAGUE (D-TEX), JOHNSON (R-ILL); RIZLEY (R-OKLA), B

OTHER COMMITTEEMEN ARE REPS.BRADLEY (D-~~KY~~ TENN), CHAIRMAN

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DS715APS NM 95

CHIHFENG, JEHOL; TSINAN, SHANTUNG; HSUCHOW, KIANGSU; CHINING, SUIYUAN; KALGAN, CHAHAR AND TATUNG, SHANSI. KWANGSWAN, HONAN

ADD PEIPING (DAVIS) NIGHT XXX RIVER JQ955PCS NM

ADD CHNKNG (HOOSA) XXX SKIRMISHES

A GOVERNMENT MILITARY COUNCIL SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS FIGHTING IN THE FIVE NORTHERN PROVINCES OF SUIYUAN, HOPEH, HONAN, SHANSI AND KIANGSU, WITH COMMUNISTS STILL BIDDING FOR KEY RAILWAY TOWNS.

TRUCE-INSPECTION TEAMS, INCLUDING AMERICANS, WERE MOVING STEADILY TO CONTESTED LOCATIONS.

MEANWHILE IN YENAN, COMMUNIST CAPITAL, THE EMANCIPATION DAILY, OFFICIAL COMMUNIST ORGAN, ACCUSED THE CHIANG KAI-SHEK GOVERNMENT OF DESIRING TO APPOINT ONLY A FEW OUTSIDERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AS "A BARGAIN FOR MAINTAINING THE KUOMINTANG ONE-PARTY RULE."

REJECTING THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM, THE COMMUNIST PAPER PRESENTED ONE OF ITS OWN, CALLING FOR FULL EQUALITY OF ALL PARTIES, A SHAKEUP OF THE GOVERNMENT "FROM TOP TO BOTTOM," AND ARRANGEMENTS THAT ONE PARTY COULD HOLD NO MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.

GG255PCS

B45KX

WITH CHINESE

KALGAN, NORTH CHINA, JAN.20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A CHINESE TRUCE-INSPECTION TEAM HEADED BY COL.LEE V.HARRIS OF MEMPHIS, TENN., CAME HERE TODAY ABOARD TWO AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLANES.

THE PLANE CREWS INCLUDED:

FIRST LT.WILLIAM CAMPBELL, 1403 SEWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; FIRST LT.CHARLES R.DONAR, HARRISSVILLE, W.VA.; SGT. CHARLES G.BIGHAM, GULFPORT, MISS.; AND SGT.PHILIP W.LE CALSEY, 1742 N. 61ST, PHILADELPHIA.

COLONEL HARRIS' ASSISTANT, T/5 JOHN P.MARKEY, 9209 SOUTH HOYNE, CHICAGO, DROVE THE FIRST AMERICAN JEEP INTO KALGAN.

NN708PCS

A79KX

(WEST OUT)

SYDNEY, JAN 21 (AP)-A JAPANESE GUARD WHO TOOK PART IN THE MASSACRE IN AUGUST OF THE LAST 33 ALLIED PRISONERS IN JAPANESE HANDS IN NORTH BORNEO CRIED WHEN TOLD THAT THE AUSTRALIAN MILITARY COURT AT LABUAN HAD FOUND HIM GUILTY.

DISPATCHES TO AUSTRALIAN PAPERS TODAY SAID THE PRISONER MOPPED UP TEARS AS HE SOUGHT MITIGATION OF SENTENCE AMIDST SOBS OF HIS FAMILY. HE WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

OF THE 23 JAPANESE TRIED IN THE CASE, 21 WERE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO FROM EIGHT YEARS TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

GG843ACS

(140) NEW HAVEN ASKED

MANILA, JAN 21 (AP)-BRIG GEN. HAROLD L. MACE, VETERAN OF THE AIR WAR IN EUROPE AND [illegible] PACIFIC, WAS FOUND SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS APARTMENT HERE SUNDAY MORNING, A SERVICE PISTO IN HIS LEFT HAND, THE ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE REPORTED. MACE, 38, HAD BEEN IN ILL HEALTH FOR SOMETIME.

A HOUSEBOY FOUND THE BODY ABOUT 10 A.M. BUT EXAMINATION INDICATED DEATH HAD OCCURRED MORE THAN 12 HOURS PREVIOUSLY.

A RESIDENT OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA., MACE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE HE WAS APPOINTED A FLYING CADET IN 1928. HE SERVED A PRE-WAR TOUR OF DUTY IN THE PHILIPPINES, AND DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE WAR WAS ASSIGNED PRINCIPALLY TO TRAINING POSTS IN THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING RANDOLPH FIELD, TEX., COFFEYVILLE, KAS., GOODFELLOW FIELD, TEX., AND LAKE CHARLES, LA.

IN DECEMBER, 1944, HE BECAME COMMANDANT OF THE 98TH BTMBARDMENT WING OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE IN EUROPE, AND LAST MAY WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE IN THE PACIFIC.

GG1147ACS

A122KX

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.21-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALL U.S. SUBMARINE UNITS WHICH WERE IN [illegible] PACIFIC ON V-J DAY WILL BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE LATTER PART OF MARCH, EXCEPT FOR A POSTWAR "NUCLEUS" FORCE TO BE STATIONED AT PEARL HARBOR, GUAM AND SUBIC BAY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JQ1025PCS

30.24-475

(140) NY FOR SOUTH

HONOLULU, JAN.21-(AP)-STAFF SGT.HARRISON JONES OF CHARLESTON, S.C., IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SET SOME SORT OF A RECORD IN THUMBING HIS WAY FROM CHARLESTON TO HONOLULU IN FIVE DAYS.

THE 28-YEAR-OLD VETERAN, WITH MORE THAN EIGHT YEARS SERVICE IN THE ARMY, WAS DISCHARGED LAST NOVEMBER AT FORT BRAGG, N.C.

HE WANTED TO RETURN TO PEARL HARBOR AS A CIVILIAN NAVY EMPLOYE AND JOIN HIS WIFE IN HONOLULU. BUT RED TAPE WAS TOO MUCH.

SO JONES RE-ENLISTED AS A STAFF SERGEANT, BUT BEFORE HIS FURLOUGH ENDED HE HITCHED A RIDE ON A NAVY PLANE FROM CHARLESTON TO ATLANTA. AN ATC PLANE TOOK HIM TO SAN ANTONIO AND A MARINE PLANE TO LOS ANGELES. THERE, SOME FAST TALKING GOT HIM ABOARD A C-54 BOUND FOR HONOLULU.

NOW HE'S BACK WITH HIS OLD QUARTERMASTER COMPANY, AFTER ARRANGING TO BE ASSIGNED HERE.

NN706PCS

BY HARRY T.MONTGOMERY

ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, JAN. 21-(AP)-THE AMERICAN TROOPSHIP HENRY BALDWIN, DANGEROUSLY DAMAGED IN A NORTH ATLANTIC STO LAST WEEK, SAILED FOR NEW YORK TODAY WITH 585 HOMEWARD-BOUND TROOPS FROM EUROPE.

PATCHED UP TEMPORARILY AT THE U.S.NAVAL BASE HERE THE VESSEL IS DUE IN NEW YORK FRIDAY EVENING. FROM NEW YORK THE TROOPS WILL BE DISPERSED TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR DISCHARGE.

THE 7,000-TON LIBERTY SHIP HAD A CLOSE CALL AFTER SPLITTING ITS SEAMS JAN. 15 WHILE 100 MILES OFF CAPE RACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, IN AN 80-MILE-AN-HOUR GALE BLOWING UP MOUNTAINOUS SEAS. THE SHIPS CRACKED THREE-QUARTERS OF THE WAY BACK, ACROSS THE MAIN DECK AND DOWN THE SIDE TO ABOUT SIX FEET ABOVE THE WATER LINE.

THE MASTER, N. L. FENDIG OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., SENT OUT THREE EMERGENCY MESSAGES AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE. THE SPLIT OCCURRED IN THE MORNING, BUT ARMY TROOPS WERE UNAWARE THAT ANYTHING WAS AMISS UNTIL THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJ. HAROLD GOLDMAN OF BUFFALO, N.Y., INFORMED THEM OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM THAT EVENING.

GOLDMAN SAID TODAY "THE SPIRIT OF THE TROOPS WAS ADMIRABLE. THERE WAS AN ABSOLUTE LACK OF PANIC AND THEY GAVE PERFECT COOPERATION."

THE TROOPS VOLUNTEERED FOR EMERGENCY DUTY AND MOVED PART OF THE 200 TONS OF SAND BALLAST FORWARD FROM AFT OF THE SPLIT. THEY WERE FORBIDDEN TO GO AFT OF THE SPLIT WHERE GUARDS WERE STATIONED.

ON JAN. 16 THE U.S. COAST GUARD CUTTER MODOC, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT.COMDR. ARTHUR MINOR OF MALDEN, MASS., A VETERAN OF 18 YEARS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, DREW ALONGSIDE THE BALDWIN AND ESCORTED THE STRICKEN VESSEL TO ARGENTIA.

MINOR SAID "SHE SURE WAS WORKING", REFERRING TO THE OPENING AND SHUTTING OF THE SPLIT PLATES.

"IT WAS COLD, 18 ABOVE, AND THE WATER WAS DOWN TO 34 DEGREES WHERE A MAN COULD LIVE ONLY THREE MINUTES," HE ADDED. "SOMETIMES WE HAD TO USE SOUND GEAR TO KEEP TRACK OF THE BALDWIN AS WE TRAILED HER INTO PORT, BECAUSE THE STORM WAS SO HEAVY. THE STORMS IN THE NORTH

ATLANTIC THIS WINTER HAVE BEEN THE WORST I HAVE EVER SEEN."

AS THE MODOC HOVE INTO SIGHT, THE CREW AND TROOPS ABOARD THE BALDWIN CHEERED.

"I WAS SURE GLAD TO SEE THAT MODOC," CHIEF ENGINEER J.A. METSKER OF MERRICK, N.Y., SAID.

MOST OF THE TROOPS WERE UNAWARE OF THE FULL DANGER UNTIL THEY GOT ASHORE AT ARGENTIA, WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN THE FULL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE ARGENTIA NAVAL BASE AND THE ADJACENT ARMY BASE AT FORT MCANDREW. THEY WERE THEN MORE INTENT ON ENJOYING THEMSELVES THAN REFLECTING OVER THE PAST DANGER.

"IT WAS BETTER THAN A THREE DAY PASS," SAID LT. D.C. DEEDS, OF TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA. "THEY TREATED US FINE HERE. WE HAD MOVIES AN BOWLING BUT THE TROOPS WENT MOST OF ALL FOR THE ICE CREAM, MALTED MILK AND AMERICAN BEER. THEY PRACTICALLY BOUGHT OUT THE POST EXCHANGE.

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ARGENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND--FIRST ADD TROOPSHIP X X X POST EXCHANGE.

"WHEN THE BOYS LEARNED OVER THE LOUDSPEAKER OF THE SHIP'S TROUBLE, THEY SEEMED MORE DISAPPOINTED IN THE DANGER AND WHEN TOLD THEY WERE COMING TO NEWFOUNDLAND THEY WERE GLUM BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE GOING TO A DESOLATE PLACE."

ACTUALLY, THE TROOPS SPENT THREE DAYS IN ONE OF THE MOST MODERN AMERICAN POSTS IN THE WORLD. ONE MAN NOT SURPRISED WAS LT. SHERWOOD E. DOWNS OF KINGSTON, N.Y., WHO PREVIOUSLY WAS STATIONED FOR NEARLY A YEAR AT FORT PEPPERELL NEAR ST. JOHNS.

PFC NEIL GILLETTE OF FREDERICKTOWN, MO., SAID "IT WAS A NICE STOPOVER. NAW. I WASN'T SCARED--AT LEAST NOT UNTIL AFTERWARDS. WE DIDN'T REALIZE THE DANGER AT THE TIME."

PFC STEWART WIGGENTON OF EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., ADDED THAT "WE WERE MOVE ANNOYED THAN ANYTHING ELSE BECAUSE OF THE DELAY IN GETTING HOME."

PFC ARTHUR BAUMAN OF NEWARK, N.J., AGREED TO THAT VIEW, SAYING "IT WAS A SWELL STOP-OVER, ANYWAY. AT THE TIME WE DIDN'T REALLY THINK MUCH ABOUT IT."

TECH. SGT. HAROLD C. WENTWORTH OF EAST ORANGE, N.J., SAID IT "WAS A GOOD THREE-DAY PASS," WHEREUPON T/3 LOUISA BELLOLI OF ST.LOUIS CHIMED IN, "I'LL SAY."

CPL. WILLIAM MORRIS OF ST.LOUIS SAID, "IT WAS PRETTY GOOD. WE HAD SOME GOOD OFFICERS."

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WILLIAM B. COOPER OF ST.LOUIS SAID "YOU CAN KEEP THESE LIBERTY SHIPS IN THE RIVERS WHERE THEY BELONG."

HAROLD WALKER, OF ST.LOUIS; PHILIP ORTEL, OF MONTCLAIR, N.J.; FRANK SKARBEK, OF WOODBRIDGE, N.J.; EARL RODMAN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MO.; D. RATIFF, OF ST. LOUIS, AND MATTHEW CREE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.; ALL AGREED THAT THE DANGER HAD NOT BEEN FULLY REALIZED UNTIL THE VESSEL WAS SAFE IN PORT.

IN CONTRAST TO THE REMARKS MADE TO THIS CORRESPONDENT, SOME TROOPS CONFIDED OVER THE WEEKEND TO THEIR NEW-FOUND BUDDIES AT ARGENTIA THAT THEY HAD BEEN "PLENTY SCARED".

ONE NAVY MAN EXPRESS IT: "AND WHY NOT -- I SHOULD HAVE BEEN TOO."

MJ1155PES

30.24-477

A104DT (WERMUTH--FROM B)
TRAVERSE CITY,MICH.,JAN.21-(AP)-FRIENDS OF MAJ.ARTHUR W.WERMUTH SAID TODAY THAT THE "ONE-MAN ARMY OF BATAAN" HAS MADE UP HIS MIND TO SEEK THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR U.S.SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

WERNUTH SAID ONLY THAT HE IS "INTERESTED" BUT WOULD NOT CARE TO BE QUOTED UNTIL HIS ARMY TERMINAL LEAVE EXPIRES FEB. 1.

THE 31-YEAR-OLD TRAVERSE CITY HERO AND FORMER JAP PRISONER OF WAR WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE NOW HELD BY SEN.ARTHUR VANDENI IN LONDON WITH THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

WERMUTH TODAY RECEIVED THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL AT HIS HOME HERE FOR MERITORIOUS ACTION ABOARD A JAP SHIP DURING AN AIR ATTACK.

BZ1032PES NM

A120KX

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN.21-(AP)-THE 93RD AND 96TH DIVISIONS ARE EN ROUTE HOME FOR DEACTIVATION, BUT THE ACTUAL REMAINING PERSONNEL REPRESENTS ONLY A SKELETON OF THEIR WARTIME STRENGTH, THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE 93RD, COMPRISED OF ONLY 600 MEN, EMBARKED AT LEYTE ON THE TRANSPORT SHANKS LATE LAST WEEK. THE 96TH, CONSISTING OF 1,800 MEN, BOARDED THE TRANSPORT GENERAL LANGFITT AT MINDORO. BOTH ARE EXPECTED TO REACH SAN FRANCISCO EARLY IN FEBRUARY.

THE 96TH INCLUDES 150 MEN FROM THE 31ST DIVISION, TRANSFERRED WHEN THE 31ST CAME HOME LATE LAST YEAR. THE ADVANCE PARTY OF THE 96TH, HEADED BY MAJ.GEN.JAMES BRADLEY, ARRIVED HERE LAST WEEK TO ARRANGE FOR THE DEACTIVATION.

JQ1024PCS

(150)

HAMILTON FIELD,CALIF.,JAN.21-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.C.A.WILLOUGHBY, CHIEF OF INTELLIGENCE FOR GENERAL MACARTHUR, LAST NIGHT PRAISED T HEROISM OF AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE PACIFIC AND APPEALED TO THE PUBLIC TO GIVE THEM A "SQUARE DEAL."

GENERAL WILLOUGHBY, ARRIVING FOR HIS FIRST VISIT HOME SINCE 1939, SAID HE WAS DISTURBED BY REPORTS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE NISEI. THE GENERAL COMMANDED BETWEEN 2,000 AND 3,000 JAPANESE-AMERICANS RECRUITED ON THE WEST COAST AND IN HAWAII.

"WE USED THEM ON BATAAN. THEY COLLECTED INFORMATION ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND THEY SHARED DEATH IN BATTLE WITH THEIR FELLOW AMERICAN SOLDIERS. WHEN ONE OF THEM WAS CAPTURED HIS FATE WAS A TERRIBLE ONE.

"IN ALL, THEY HANDLED BETWEEN TWO AND THREE MILLION DOCUMENTS AND THE INFORMATION RECEIVED THROUGH THEIR SPECIAL SKILLS PROVED INVALUABLE TO OUR BATTLE FORCES. NOT ONE SINGLE CASE OF DISLOYALTY BY A NISEI EVER CAME TO MY ATTENTION," GENERAL WILLOUGHBY SAID.

FJ431ACS

NEW YORK, JAN 21-(AP)-COL.ANTHONY G. HUNTER OF KANSAS CITY, WHO SPENT THREE YEARS OVERSEAS AS COMMANDER OF THE 57TH BOMBARDMENT WING OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE, HAS ASSUMED COMMAND OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND'S INSTALLATION AT LAGUARDIA FIELD, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE REPLACED COL. A.B.MCMULLEN, NOW ON TERMINAL LEAVE.

MK133AES

NY LOCALS OUT

NEW YORK, JAN. 21--(AP)--THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM BUDAPEST THAT THE RED ARMY HAD SEIZED THE HUNGARIAN OIL FIELDS AT LISPE, INCLUDING THE LARGEST WHICH IS OWNED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE RUSSIANS PUT IN THEIR OWN GEOLOGISTS AND BARRED STA

SEVERAL DAYS AGO,

OIL AS GENERAL MANAGER FROM THE FIELD, THE DISPATCH SAID, ~~WITH THE~~

~~DECLARATION~~
~~ANNOUNCEMENT~~ THAT THE OIL FROM THE FIELD IS BEING SENT IN STANDARD OI

PIPELINES TO ~~IT~~ REFINERIES WHERE IT IS PAID FOR BY THE RUSSIANS, HO

THE DISPATCH SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD EXPLAINED THAT AMERICA

DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUE WAS 25 YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES, COMPARED WITH THE

~~RUSSIAN~~ PRACTICES IN RUSSIA WHERE 100 PER CENT RECOVERY OF OIL RESERVE

IS COMMON.

JAN 22 1946

A44CX
NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (170)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES RUN NUMBER OF STRIKE IDLE TO 27-YEAR HIGH OF 1,622,000.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
STEEL-NO INDICATIONS OF EARLY SETTLEMENT SIGHTED AS 750,000 CIO STEELWORKERS GO ON NATIONWIDE STRIKE; CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY SAYS STRIKE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL PAY DEMANDS MET; PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONFERS WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AND STEEL FACT-FINDING BOARD BUT WHITE HOUSE SOURCES SAY NO IMMEDIATE ACTION CONTEMPLATED BY GOVERNMENT.
MEAT-WHITE HOUSE SOURCE WHO DECLINES TO BE QUOTED SAYS HE WILL RECOMMEND GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF STRIKE-BOUND MEAT PACKING PLANTS. PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD WILL OPEN HEARINGS IN CHICAGO TODAY (TUESDAY).
TRANSPORTATION--PLANS FOR A POSSIBLE CITY-WIDE TRANSIT STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY CALLED OFF BY CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION AFTER MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER AGREES TO SUBMIT TO REFERENDUM ANY PROPOSAL TO SELL CITY-OWNED POWER PLANTS.
FARM EQUIPMENT--CIO FARM EQUIPMENT WORKERS UNION CALLS STRIKE OF 30,000 AGAINST 10 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY PLANTS IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND NEW YORK IN SUPPORT OF 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS. FACT-FINDING BOARD SUGGESTS CONTINUED DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS AND PLANS HEARING FOR FRIDAY.
ER616PCS

A30CX
750)
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) STEEL--LIFEBLOOD OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY--WAS SHUT OFF YESTERDAY (MONDAY) TO A NATION ENGAGED IN A GIGANTIC RECONVERSION EFFORT AND NO INDICATIONS OF EARLY SETTLEMENT WERE SIGHTED.
CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY, WHO CALLED HIS 750,000 STEELWORKERS OUT IN SOME 1,300 PLANTS IN 29 STATES, ASSERTED THE STRIKE WOULD GO ON UNTIL THE STEEL INDUSTRY "ACCEPTS THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNITED STATES."
MURRAY'S STATEMENT BROUGHT NO REPLY FROM STEEL INDUSTRY HEADS THAT THEY WERE WILLING TO INCREASE THEIR 15 CENTS AN HOUR INCREASE OFFER AND IN WASHINGTON WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS SAID NO IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONTEMPLATED.
MEANWHILE PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHOSE PROPOSAL FOR AN 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY BOOST IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY WAS ACCEPTED BY THE UNION AND REJECTED BY THE U.S.STEEL CORP., SAID IN A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS THAT CONTINUED STRIKES COULD APPLY A "HEAVY BRAKE" TO RECONVERSION.
MR.TRUMAN CALLED FOR HIGHER PAY AND LOWER PRICES AND LEGISLATION TO BAN STRIKES PENDING FACT-FINDING STUDIES OF LABOR DISPUTES.
THE PRESIDENT ALSO DISCUSSED THE STEEL STRIKE WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS AND WITH MEMBERS OF HIS STEEL FACT-FINDING BOARD DURING THE DAY.
THE STEEL STRIKE GOT OFF TO AN ORDERLY START WITH NO REPORTS OF VIOLENCE. PICKETS CARRYING SUCH SIGNS AS "WE WANT A FAIR DEAL NOT A FAIRLESS DEAL," PARADED IN PENNSYLVANIA WHERE 300,000 ARE ON STRIKE. ANOTHER 92,000 WERE IDLE IN THE BIG ILLINOIS-INDIANA STEEL CENTERS IN THE CHICAGO REGION.
ONLY A HANDFUL OF SMALL PLANTS--SOME OF WHICH SIGNED CIO AGREEMENTS AND OTHERS EMPLOYING MEMBERS OF AN INDEPENDENT UNION--CONTINUED OPERATIONS.
THE POSSIBILITY OF A BREAK IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY STALEMATE CAME WHEN A HIGH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL WHO DECLINED TO BE QUOTED SAID HE WAS RECOMMENDING GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF STRIKE-BOUND PACKING PLANTS. ENDINGSAIDHEDIDNOTSEE HOW SEIZURE COULD BE AVOIDED AS A MEANS OF

WAS RECOMMENDING GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF STRIKE-BOUND PACKING PLANTS.
HE SAID HE DID NOT SEE HOW SEIZURE COULD BE AVOIDED AS A MEANS OF ENDING A SIX DAY STRIKE OF 263,000 CIO AND AFL PACKIN
VHOUSE WORKERS
WHICH HAS REDUCED MEAT SUPPLIES NEAR THE VANISHING POINT I

ENDING A SIX DAY STRIKE OF 263,000 CIO AND AFL PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS WHICH HAS REDUCED MEAT SUPPLIES NEAR THE VANISHING POINT IN MANY CITIES.
A PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD WILL OPEN HEARINGS ON THE MEAT WAGE CONTROVERSY IN CHICAGO TODAY (TUESDAY).

A31CX
THE CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION, GIRDING FOR A POSSIBLE LONG SHUTDOWN IN STEEL PRODUCTION, ARRANGED TO SUSPEND ALL CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PRIORITIES FOR STEEL IN A MOVE TO PROTECT EMERGENCY NEEDS.
CPA CHIEF JOHN D.SMALL PREDICTED FACTORIES WHICH NEED STEEL WOULD START CLOSING "ONE AFTER ANOTHER" IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS.
TWO ADDITIONAL WALKOUTS BESIDES THE STEELWORKERS--30,000 CIO UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT WORKERS IN 10 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

PLANTS AND 5,000 CIO METAL MINES AND SMELTER WORKERS IN UTAH--
BOOSTED THE NATION'S STRIKE-IDLE TO 1,622,000, HIGHEST SINCE
1919 WHEN MORE THAN 4,000,000 WERE ENGAGED IN WORK STOPPAGES.
THREAT OF A CITY-WIDE STRIKE OF TRANSIT WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY
WAS DISPELLED WHEN MAYOR WILLIAM O'DWYER ANNOUNCED ANY PROPOSAL TO
SELL CITY-OWNED POWER PLANTS WOULD HAVE TO BE SUBMITTED TO A PUBLIC
REFERENDUM. THE CIO TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION HAD THREATENED TO QUIT
WORK UNLESS A REFERENDUM WAS CONDUCTED ON PROPOSALS TO SELL THE
PLANTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY.
THERE WERE INDICATIONS IN CONGRESS, MEANWHILE, THAT THE EXPAND-
ING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE MIGHT BRING A NEW SHOWDOWN ON EXCESS PROFITS TAX
REBATES. ALTHOUGH OPPOSITION WAS APPARENT, SOME LAWMAKERS WERE
TALKING ABOUT REVISION OF THE CORPORATION TAX CREDIT SYSTEM. LABOR
SPOKESMEN HAVE MAINTAINED THAT BUSINESS CAN GET TAX REFUNDS TO COMPENSAT
FOR PROFITS LOST DURING STRIKES.
THE STRIKE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY WAS CALLED IN
PLANTS IN CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, EAST MOLINE, AND ROCK FALLS, ILL.,
RICHMOND, IND., AND AUBURN, ILL., IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS FOR A 30
PER CENT WAGE RATE INCREASE. A PRESIDENTIAL FACT-FINDING BOARD
WILL OPEN HEARINGS ON THE DISPUTE FRIDAY IN CHICAGO.
PEACE EFFORTS IN THE NATION'S THIRD BIGGEST STRIKE, INVOLVING
200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES WORKERS, AWAITED CONFERENCES
WITH SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH TODAY. HEADS OF THE UNION AND
GENERAL ELECTRIC AND WESTINGHOUSE COMPANIES ACCEPTED SCHWELLENBACH'S
INVITATION.

A43CX
(CX) UNDATED, FIRST ADD NL STRIKES X X X SCHWELLENBACH'SO
INVITATION.
SOME 27,000 SCHOOL CHILDREN RETURNED TO CLASSES IN FLINT, MICH.,
AFTER A WEEK'S FORCED VACATION, WHEN CIO MAINTENANCE WORKERS
AGREED TO A ONE WEEK'S TRUCE IN THEIR SEVEN-DAY OLD STRIKE FOR HIGHER
WAGES.
IN DETROIT, THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION RESUMED WAGE
NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY, SCHEDULED SIMILAR TALKS
WITH CHRYSLER WEDNESDAY AND REITERATED ITS INTENTION OF REINSTATING
ITS 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMAND ON GENERAL MOTORS.
THE UNION, WHICH ACCEPTED A FACT-FINDING PANEL'S RECOMMENDATION
FOR A 17 1/2 PER CENT WAGE BOOST, SAID IT WOULD GO BACK TO 30
PER CENT UNLESS GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTED BY MONDAY MIDNIGHT.
ER613PCS

30.24-479

UNO LEADERS SEE PROTEST SETTLED (PARIS)

U.S. Viewed As 'Middle-Man' In Russian-British Issue

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—United Nations leaders declared optimistically tonight that the newly born peace agency could settle amicably the Russian protest against British policy in Greece and Java.

They discounted talk that the surprise move by Soviet Russia and the Ukraine might create a crisis at the very outset of the United Nations Organization.

The first major test of UNO ability to smooth international friction brought the comment from the UNO president, Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, that there were "no grounds for pessimism" and a warning from him against falling into "the error of the League of Nations" by putting off major problems.

U.S. Seen As Middle Man

American officials soft-pedaled talk of a crisis and said they were not alarmed. They saw the United States moving into a middle-man, pacifier role between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.

A qualified British source said his Government felt it had "nothing to fear or be ashamed of, and certainly nothing to conceal" and that it would not oppose UNO intervention.

British Prime Minister Attlee told commons that the British aspired only to "an amicable settlement" between the Dutch and the Nationalists in Java. He did not touch on the Greek question.

Britain's attitude further was understood to be that if the Russians have suspicions, "then this is a first-rate opportunity to air them and clear Britain's name."

Would Tackle Problems

A top-ranking Security Council member, who asked anonymity, admitted that the council was moving into an uncharted field, but said it was better to tackle big problems at the outset rather than "let them ferment."

A South American delegate said privately that it was "ridiculous to say we should wait for UNO to wear its long pants before putting it to a real test."

The Russians themselves had nothing to add beyond the letters which Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate, and Dmitri Manuilsky, delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, filed last night with the United Nations secretariat.

Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation was reinforced by the belated arrival of the Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vishinsky.

Council May Meet Tomorrow

Some officials said the Security Council might meet Thursday to decide how to tackle the case and also to consider Iran's charges that Russia was interfering in her internal affairs.

Some members of the council predicted that commissions probably would be appointed to carry out "on-the-spot" investigations in Iran, Greece and Indonesia if no means of immediate friendly settlement appeared.

The eleven-nation body scheduled an informal, secret session for tomorrow to nominate a secretary general.

Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, appeared favored, although Trygve Lie, Norwegian Foreign Minister, was understood to be gaining support.

Session Moved Up

The General Assembly also arranged a full meeting tomorrow on the problem of creating a commission to control atomic eenrgy.

The session was moved up a day to speed action on the four-power control plan. American delegation sources said Secretary Byrnes would not speak and was expected to return to Washington after the commission is created. He will leave the delegation in the hands of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Atomic Control Plan Discussed

Some disagreement over the atomic control plan appeared in the General Assembly's political and security committee when Australia's chief delegate, N. J. O. Makin, chairman of the Security Council, said he objected to an atomic commission "not freely chosen from among members of the United Nations."

As the plan is drawn at present, membership on the commission would be limited to the Security Council plus Canada.

Greek And Java Problems Seen As UNO Test (HIGHTOWER)

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The explosive problems of Greece and Java were tossed into the lap of the United Nations Organization today by Soviet delegates, providing a full-scale test of the ability of the great powers to co-operate within the UNO.

Referring to the Soviet action, British Prime Minister Attlee in answer to questions in Congress said today that the British aimed only at "an amicable settlement" between the Dutch Government and Indonesian Nationalists in Java. He made no mention of Greece, which also has a British occupation force.

Soviet delegates earlier had asked the Security Council to investigate and take measures against the maintenance of British troops in Greece and Java.

Situation Better, Attlee Says

Declaring the Java situation appeared improved, Attlee expressed the hope that conversation between Dr. H. J. Van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, and Indonesian Nationalists would be resumed shortly. He said if a "fuller statement" were required it would have to come from Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin.

The Prime Minister spoke in answer to questions from Laborite Tom Driberg and Conservative Capt. L. D. Gammans.

UNO officials privately agreed that the charges against Britain made by delegates representing the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, coupled with earlier charges made by Iran against Russia, had ended the honeymoon period of the UNO.

U.S. In Center

American delegates were playing down talk of a crisis in the world peace agency, but it was apparent the organization was confronted with some of the toughest problems it could be asked to meet. Some Americans said privately that the United States apparently was moving into a middleman position between Russia and Britain.

Both the Iranian appeal against Russia and the Soviet appeal against Britain were based on Article 35 of the United Nations Charter and both called for action by the eleven-member Security Council. The Russian-British case, however, is the first involving two of the Security Council's five permanent members.

The Russian complaints, filed with the Security Council last night, accused Britain of endangering world peace and interfering with the internal affairs of Greece and Java.

Neither the British nor the American delegates had any forewarning of the Russian action. Some British authorities suggested that the Russians acted in order to build up a counter-fire against the Iranian charges on the theory that Britain was backing Iran. Some American experts said they saw a possibility that Russia suspects the UNO of taking a basically anti-Russian line and is moving to head showdown.

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The British Cabinet met to discuss the Russian protests, but a British spokesman said it was not likely that the case would be discussed in Parliament—beyond Attlee's assertions—until Bevin has presented the British position before the Security Council. The spokesman added, however, that the British Government "is quite unlikely to impede or retard any matter brought before one of the organs of the UNO so long as it is brought up in accordance with the principles and rules of the organization."

The informant added that the British Government felt it had "nothing to fear or be ashamed of, and certainly nothing to conceal" concerning its actions and policies in Greece and Indonesia.

He pointed out that the British Government already had said it wanted to withdraw its forces from Greece and Indonesia "when the job is done and it is sure democratic principles are flourishing."

Andrei J. Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs and chief Russian delegate to the UNO, arrived in London by air today from Berlin. This was his first appearance here since the UNO General Assembly convened January 10.

The Russians themselves said nothing beyond the letters which Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko and Ukrainian delegate Demitri Manuilsky filed with the United Nations secretariat.

The Iranians, in their protest filed Saturday against the Soviet Union, contended there was "Soviet interference with the internal affairs of Iran."

The Security Council, which held its only meeting Thursday, probably will be summoned into session by Thursday or Friday to decide how to tackle the pending issues.

May Send Investigators

Council leaders, conceding they were moving into an uncharted

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field with no clear rules yet established, speculated that the council ultimately would name commissions to make on-the-spot investigations in Iran, Greece and Indonesia and report back.

Some disagreement with the six-power plan for controlled atomic energy, initiated yesterday by the General Assembly's political and Security Committee, developed at another session of the committee today.

It was expressed by Australia's chief delegate, Norman Makin, chairman of the Security Council, who said he objected to an atomic commission "not freely chosen from among the members of the United Nations."

He asserted the commission, proposed by the United States, Britain, Russia, Canada, France and China, "could scarcely be said to be responsible to the General Assembly because it would be the Security Council which would decide what reports would be transmitted to the General Assembly."

Makin proposed that all information within the limits of security should be made available by the commission to the public.

Observers said the complaints filed by the Soviet Union and Soviet Ukraine undoubtedly posed the greatest test yet faced by the United Nations Organization.

Although some United States sources said they were not alarmed by the developments, officials had hoped to avoid major issues while the UNO remained in its formative stage.

"After all," one American official said, "this is the kind of thing the council was created to cope with."

Britain Has eYts

The Council, which eventually will control tthe world police force, could make recommendations to the British or offer conciliatory suggestions. Britain, however, as a permanent member of the Council, could veto any proposed action against her.

The Soviet Union's letter to the UNO, addressed to Gladwyn Jebb, executive secretary of the Assembly, said that the "maintenance of British troops in Greece becomes a means of pressure on the internal situation in the country, which is not seldom used by reactionary elements against the democratic forces of a country."

"This situation," the letter continued, "which means internal interference in the affairs of Greece, with the aid of armed forces of a foreign power, has created great tension, which is fraught with great consequences for the Greek people as well as for the maintenance of peace and security."

Troops Sent During War

British troops were sent into Greece last year on the grounds that occupation of the country was necessary to the war effort.

"The maintenance of British troops in Greece after the war," the Russian letter said, "cannot now be explained by the necessity for protecting communications of British troops in defeated countries."

The Ukrainian letter, dealing with the Indonesian problem, said that "in that country (Indonesia) several months of military actions directed against the local population have been waged, in which British forces as well as Japanese enemy armed forces are taking part."

Athens, Jan. 22 (AP)—Greek Premier Themistokles Sophoulis tonight described Russia's demand for a UNO inquiry into British military operations in Greece as a "counterpoise to the Persian question."

Stating that the Greek Government had, he said, received no official information of Russian demands, Sophoulis added that "we are well aware of Soviet views."

Greek Premier Backs British

Athens, Jan. 22 (AP)—Premier Themistokles Sophoulis said today that "British military forces are in Greece with the full consent of the Greek Government and in earnest collaboration with it in maintaining order."

This assertion by the head of the Government was the first official Greek reaction to Russia's request to the United Nations Organization to give early consideration to the situation in Greece.

The Russians maintained that the presence of British troops in Greece represented interference in Greece's internal affairs.

Sophoulis spoke in reply to an Associated Press request for a statement outlining his position in that matter.

Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic and an official of the Netherlands East Indies government both said today that they opposed the withdrawal of British forces from Indonesia at this time.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic yesterday asked the Security Council of the United Nations Organization to "put an end to the present situation" in Indonesia, and asserted that British troops as well as Japanese armed forces were taking part in military actions against the local popuulation in Indonesia.

Withdrawal O. posed

Sjahrir said that if the Russians did not mind, the Indonesians would prefer that the British remain in the islands until the Japanese had been disarmed and removed.

Peter Kierstens, education director of the Netherlands East Indies government and former minister of economics, said "it would be irresponsible if the British withdrew utterly, and disastrous for the Indonesians x x x for the British to withdraw would mean sacrificing the Indonesians to Soviet propaganda."

Sjahrir expressed Indonesian appreciation of the world interest in Java and said:

"If the British withdrew now, the Japanese might refuse to lay down their arms and might resist."

Sjahrir said that when the T. K. R. (Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps) removes Dutch internees from Inland Java, as it proposes to do, and then removes the Japanese, the "British should be sufficiently convinced of the Indonesian administrative ability to enable them to quit Java promptly after the allied powers' assignment is completed."

The British were assigned by the Allied command to rescue internees and prisoners of war held by the Japanese, and to disarm the Japanese. The Indonesian Nationalists are demanding complete independence from the Dutch.

UNO Appeal Deferred

The premier said his government had not appealed to the UNO, and preferred to withhold such action until other attempts to reach a settlement have failed.

He added, however, that if it became necessary to submit the matter to the UNO, it was most appropriate for Russia to take action. He said Russia is a major power with the least direct interest in Indonesia and thus better able to present the case as a moral issue.

Kierstens said the Ukrainian request "shows how dangerous it is when a power has Russia's glamor and authority but no responsible knowledge of real conditions."

"It would be irresponsible if the British withdrew utterly and disastrous for the Indonesians," he continued. "If Russia could read the heart of Sjahrir and other Indonesians she would see exactly the same reaction. They are longing to return to the old Dutch-Indonesian friendships under changed conditions with better chances for the Indonesians."

Earlier today the first group of Dutch citizens interned by the Japanese and then held by the Indonesians in East Java since October, reached Batavia after a train ride of nearly 600 miles through Nationalist-controlled interior Java.

The 156 Dutch men, women and children in the group were escorted by members of the T.K.R. They came from the camp at Malang, about 50 miles southwest of Soerabaja, formerly a Japanese concentration camp.

The T.K.R. has proposed to bring 15,000 Dutch from the interior when the British are ready to receive them.

Indonesian, Dutch Officials Oppose British Withdrawal

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 22—(AP)

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U. S. Stresses Air Role For UNO 'Police Force'

LONDON, Jan. 22.—(AP) The United States favors heavy emphasis on air power in the proposed United Nations "police force," judging by the appointment of top air-minded generals and admirals as U. S. advisors to the UNO Security Council.

Short, sandy-haired Gen. George C. Kenney, General MacArthur's former air chief and head of the Pacific Air Command, is senior officer on the battle-experienced U.S. military delegation, which soon will open discussions with military leaders of Britain, Russia, France and China on the size and use of the armed forces which each nation will assign to the peace preservation force.

The role of air power in the international "police force" was expected to be the chief point of discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Big Five military leaders, with aviation advocates favoring a fast, hard-hitting air force capable of swift and drastic action against any nation designated by the UNO Security Council as an aggressor.

Two other air-minded officers represent the U. S. Navy and Army ground forces—a naval aviator, Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, boss of the Pacific Fleet Amphibious Forces; and a former paratrooper, Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who retired as deputy supreme commander of the Mediterranean area to join the UNO committee.

Military leaders of the Big Five will be summoned formally to meet after the UNO Security Council has been organized. At present only the U. S. and British military leaders are in London.

Initial conferences, it was indicated, will deal with the size and type of military forces each nation will contribute. Final organization of the peace preservation force was not expected to be completed before summer.

One of the problems which was expected to be deferred was selection of a commander for the international "police force."

Because joint operations involving so many different nationalities are unprecedented in military history, the U. S. has placed its top military internationalists on the delegation, including Maj. Gen. John Russell Deane, who commanded the U. S. military mission to Russia from 1943 to 1945.

Secretary of the delegation is Navy Captain Denys W. Knoll, who served with the mission to Russia after escaping from Corregidor by submarine 48 hours before the surrender to the Japanese.

Another adviser is Brig. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, former chief of the Army Air Forces Strategy Division, who attended the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences.

British representatives on the military staff council are Lt. Gen. Sir Edwin L. Morris, former chief of staff in India; Admiral Sir Henry Moore, former commander of the British Home Fleet; and Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, former chief of the RAF in the Mediterranean and Middle East.

German Navy Divided Equally By The Big 3

100 Surrendered U-Boats Scuttled By British Fleet In North Atlantic, London Reveals

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London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The United States, Russia and Britain announced tonight that the German Navy had been divided among them.

A tri-power communique said "operable surface units" of the German Fleet, together with 30 submarines, had been split up on an equal basis.

At the same time, the Brititsh Admiralty disclosed officially that 100 surrendered U-boats had been scuttled in the North Atlantic by the Royal Navy last November.

A total of 1,789 ships is involved—2 cruisers, 30 destroyers and torpedo boats, 30 submarines, 48 depot ships and 1,679 "other units," including mine sweepers, harbor patrol craft and similar ships.

U.S. Gets Cruiser Eugen

Besides the ten U-boats apiece, each nation gets:

United States—The 10,000-ton cruiser Prinz Eugen, 7 destroyers and torpedo boats, 12 depot ships and 560 other units.

Russia—The 6,000-ton cruiser Nuernberg, 10 destroyers and torpedo boats, 15 depot ships and 507 other units.

Britain — Thirteen destroyers and torpedo boats, 21 depot ships and 612 other units.

All of Germany's battleships were sunk during the war. The splitup leaves Germany with no combat navy. Her merchant fleet, a British source said, will be divided later, although the Germans will be allowed to retain fishing vessels with which to help feed their population.

Some of the allocated vessels already have sailed to ports of their new owners, while the others wait to be picked up in German ports.

[State Department officials said they had no idea when the identity of the ships allocated to each nation might be announced. The Navy Department already has disclosed that the cruiser Prinz Eugen is being brought here for experimentation.]

The British Government, it was disclosed, has offered to transfer a number of warships allotted to the United Kingdom to the French Government, and negotiations now are under way.

The communiqué said the decision on the breakup of the German navy was made at the Potsdam conference.

Commission Reports

"A tripartite naval commission accordingly was appointed to make recommendations to implement this decision," the communiqué said, "and it recently has reported to the governments of the three powers.

"Its report is now under consideration by these governments; but its recommendations on the allocation of the main units has been accepted and their division among the three powers is now being made.

"Surplus U-boats in United Kingdom ports have been sunk in accordance with this agreement."

German ships which cannot be made operable "within a specified time" will be destroyed.

GI BRIDES, CHILDREN READY TO SAIL FOR U.S.

TIDEWORTH, England, Jan. 22—(AP) More than 600 GI brides and their American children took temporary possession tonight of historic Perham Down barracks, while waiting to sail Saturday for the United States on the S.S. Argentina. They will go abroad Friday.

"Processing" the brides will start tomorrow morning. They will fill out immigration forms, separate their luggage, convert the eight English pounds they are permitted to take out of the country into dollars, be searched for ammunition and guns, and go through a physical examination. The foreign office has waived all British passport requirements.

This afternoon, mothers were

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busy at the old Boer War barracks, bedding down their babies in foot locker cribs and wrapping them in GI blankets. Babies "didies" were scattered where once veterans rested their packs and rifles, and milk bottles were ranged along window sills. A sign announced "Boiling water for bottles ready—free service."

The big adventure of moving States over the route traced began today for 200 British

killed in an air raid. Her aunt saw her off at the train and commented: "This will give her a chance to make a new start."

British Brides Start for U. S.

Smiles Outnumber Tears as Wives of G. I.'s Leave London for Ship to America.

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—to new homes in the United by many of their ancestors brides of American soldiers.

Packed aboard a crowded train in Waterloo Station, they started the first part of the long journey. Sixty of the wives had children with them. There was a cloud of waving handkerchiefs as the train pulled out of the gloomy station into London's fog, en route to an Army processing station at Tidworth, near Southampton.

The first 200 will be followed this afternoon by 400 more wives. All will sail on the liner Argentina Saturday, for a crossing which will require nearly a week.

Relatives crowded the station. There were parting tears, but more smiles. Gifts changed hands in hurried goodbyes.

Milk for the Babies.

Members of the London Women's Volunteer Service served hot tea to the tensely happy wives and passed toys and warm milk to the babies. The wives—weary of too few clothes, too little warmth and a too monotonous diet featuring brussel sprouts and potatoes—found a spokesman in Mrs. Peggy Stewart. Her husband, a steelworker in Toledo, Ohio, is former Cpl. Raymond Stewart of the Air Forces.

"I certainly don't want to spend the rest of my life in this country," she said. "My husband has told me a lot about America and I'm sure I'll like it there."

Mrs. Stewart's parents were

One Scottish bride is on her way to Gen. Eisenhower's home town of Abilene, Kan. She is Mrs. Mary Crooper.

"I'm glad, but also sad to be going," she said. "Scotland is a lovely place, but I'm looking forward to making my home in Abilene."

With her were her son, 15-month-old James, and a daughter by a previous marriage, Mamie Songhurst.

TELLS OF BEATING G. I. MALEFACTORS

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A defendant in the Lichfield court-martial testified today that guards at the United States Army Detention Camp were instructed to "beat hell" out of repeaters—prisoners who had been sent there previously.

Corporal Ellis D. Adcock of Hot Springs, Ark., one of the nine enlisted men and two officers charged with cruelty to American soldier prisoners at the camp, told the court that the repeaters were "beaten from five to fifteen or twenty minutes," but he added: "We were told to 'beat hell out of them,' and that meant to beat them until could not get up from the floor, even though they were helped up."

Adcock's testimony was given in the case of Sgt. Judson H. Smith of Cumberland, Ky.

Adcock testified that the instructions that repeaters were to be beaten to the floor came from Lieut. Leonard W. Ennis of Peekskill, N. Y., another defendant. Describing other disciplinary measures at the camp, Adcock said he made one prisoner stand with his toes and nose to a wall from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., "on instructions from Lieut. Ennes."

ATTLEE WARNS BRITISH ON RELAXING CONTROLS

LONDON, Jan. 22. — (AP) Prime Minister Attlee warned tonight against excessive relaxation of British farm and industrial controls.

Speaking at a dinner of the National Farmers' Union, the prime minister asserted that some controls were "irksome, but under present conditions they are necessary."

"The higher standards of life which we wish for can only come by increasing productivity both in industry and agriculture and by avoiding waste," Attlee said.

"No doubt some of them (controls) may be relaxed as world conditions improve," he added, "but beware of yielding to a clamor for relaxation of controls which may, if carried to excess, defeat the object which you have in view."

PARLIAMENT REOPENS

London, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Parliament will reassemble today after a Christmas recess for a session which is expected to produce the first major clash over the labor government's nationalization program.

A fight is predicted over a bill placing coal mines under government control. The bill will be brought up for a second reading probably early in February.

The text of the bill was published just before Parliament recessed and it has been attacked by Conservatives, who claim it does nothing to improve the industry and leaves consumers and taxpayers without protection from a State monopoly.

British Communists Renew Plea

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Communist party of Great Britain applied again today for affiliation with the Labor party, which now controls the Government. A similar request by the Communists was rejected by the Labor party last year.

GOUIN PROPOSED TO HEAD FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 22—(AP) Socialist Felix Gouin, 60-year-old lawyer, emerged today as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's probable successor as interim president of France at the head of a Communist-Socialist-Popular Republican movement (M. R. P.) Coalition government.

His election by the Constituent Assembly tomorrow was regarded as almost certain. He had the support of the Communists, who proposed him as a candidate and of his own party.

The M.R.P. late tonight accepted the general terms of the coalition.

Solution of the government crisis came after the Communists withdrew their candidate, Maurice Thorez, and proposed Gouin as an individual who had been supported unanimously by all parties when put at the head of the assembly.

Gouin first had refused to be a candidate. The Socialists then proposed their minister of state, Vincent Auriol.

When the Communists turned thumbs down on Auriol and the Socialist Leader Leon Blum said ill health forced him to refuse to be a candidate, Gouin made his decision to accept.

Assembly circles foresaw Gouin's election and formation of the new Cabinet—with few changes—by nightfall.

Opposition to the present draft of the proposed new constitution for France, which calls for an all-powerful unicameral legislative system, and a figurehead French president, was one of the causes of deGaulle's resignation.

for a proposed Communist-led government.

Long Debate

The Socialists' choice came after a long party debate on whether to back Auriol or Felix Gouin, Socialist President of the Constituent Assembly, whom the Communists proposed today for the presidency after withdrawing their own candidate, Maurice Thorez.

Popular Republican circles indicated Auriol would be acceptable to them as a candidate, and it was then up to the Communists to accept or reject Auriol.

Radical-Socialist View

The Radical-Socialist parliamentary group said it would not support Auriol, declaring in favor of Gouin.

The Constituent Assembly, meeting briefly, voted to go into session tomorrow to elect a successor to de Gaulle.

The Communists decision to drop Thorez, secretary-general of the French Communist party for fifteen years, and back Gouin was announced in a communiqué.

Tripartite Government

The communiqué said the Socialists had clung to their demand for a tripartite government, and thus had turned down a Communist proposal to join in a Communist-led two-party government. The Popular Republican party (MRP) refused to join any government headed by a Communist, the communiqué added.

The Communists described Gouin as "above parties," pointing out that he had been elected head of the Assembly unanimously.

The Constituent Assembly was scheduled to meet late today to set a date for the election of de Gaulle's successor.

Gouin Seen Unwilling

Semi-official reports from Social-

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2 Socialists Supported For French Presidency

Paris, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Socialist party voted unanimously today to propose General de Gaulle's former Minister of State, Socialist Vincent Auriol, as new President of the French Provisional Government.

The vote by the Socialist parliamentary group came after the Communists had failed to win support either from the conservative Popular Republicans or the Socialists

ist circles indicated that Gouin, a lawyer who defended former Premier Leon Blum at the Riom trials and who organized the Consultative Assembly at Algiers, did not want to accept the presidency.

The Communists, in advancing the candidacy of Gouin, said their party was "anxious to create the conditions for a rapid termination of the crisis" and had "proposed to the Socialist party the appointment to the presidency of the Government of a figure who appears above parties."

NAZIS STRIPPED FRANCE OF FOOD, ARMY COURT TOLD

NUERNBERG, Jan. 22 — (AP) Nazi plunder directly and indirectly caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of French people and seriously damaged the health of the nation for generations to come, the French war crimes prosecution told the International Military Tribunal today.

Prosecutor Charles Gerthoffer, glaring at the Nazi defendants, charged that starvation diet and privations during the occupation were the immediate causes of 150,000 French deaths, and contributed to the deaths of countless thousands of others.

Maladies Strike

"Incurable maladies such as tuberculosis developed and will continue to expand their ravages for a long time to come," Gerthoffer said. "The growth of infants and adolescents is seriously compromised; the future of the race gives rise to great concern."

The Nazis rigged Franco-German "trade" as a one-way street to drain millions of francs worth of goods and services into the Reich, the prosecutor said. They seized 80 per cent of the nation's livestock feed, 60 per cent of its eggs, 56 per cent of its champagne, and left France on a slow-starvation diet, Gerthoffer charged.

He said the nation was drained to an incredible extent of clothing, industrial products, textiles, trucks and manufactured goods under a pretext of exchanging the goods for raw materials, but that in fact German raw materials were processed into articles shipped back into the Reich.

"If other German crimes such as deportations, murders, assassinations and massacres make one shake with horror, the crime which consists of knowingly starving entire populations is not less odious," Gerthoffer said.

He quoted reports showing that the daily ration of food in France fell as low as 850 calories daily, at a time when millions of tons of foodstuffs were being shipped into Germany. He said the Germans themselves had reported after World War I that a diet as low as 1,700 calories was "slow starvation leading to death."

Germans Well Fed

By contrast, he said, "for four years the German was not cold. He was not undernourished, but on the contrary he was well fed, warmly clothed and well shod with products stolen in occupied countries."

Belgium likewise was plundered, the French prosecutor said. In that nation the Nazis seized the bulk of the huge textile output and then purchased the machinery cheaply at forced sales, when factories ran out of raw materials, he said.

The French prosecution's presentation will be interrupted tomorrow to permit United States prosecutors to offer their individual case against Deputy Propaganda Minister Hans Fritzsche, and the British their evidence against former Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath, Diplomat Franz von Papen and former Deputy Fuehrer Rudolf Hess.

600,000 DEATHS LAID TO 30 NAZIS

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Doctors Accused of Murder of Unproductive Workers.

Nuernberg, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Thirty Nazi doctors are being sought by the Allied authorities to answer charges that in five years, from 1940 to 1945, they slaughtered 600,000 "unproductive people" and "useless eaters" for the sake of the German war effort.

The authorities, acting on information contained in confiscated papers in the hands of the American prosecutors at the war crimes trials, said they were seeking the identification and apprehension of the medical men who covered up scientific murder operations under the guise of asylum care. The papers show that insane persons were the first to die when the program got

under way in 1940, but that later the only requirement for death was inability to work. The former Attorney-General of Dresden, not identified by name, charged as early as 1940 that the victims included many who were "only a little crippled."

Assistant Prosecutor Robert M. Kempner of Lansdowne, Pa., in charge of prosecuting Wilhelm Frick, former Minister of the Interior and controller of the infamous "welfare" institutions, said that the papers showed that the first such slaughterhouse was opened in Berlin in 1939. It was staffed by physicians and nurses recruited by a clique of five doctors, the documents said, who imposed an oath of silence which promised "sights and experiences you have never had before."

Tell of Industrial Looting.

About 15 per cent of those slain in the institutions, manned by twenty-five other doctors and scattered throughout Germany in old castles, were cripples and about 10 per cent were insane, while the remainder were regarded as unproductive and therefore better off dead, the papers said. Cremation ovens and gas chambers later used in death camps in other parts of Europe were said to have been perfected by these doctors.

Earlier, the prosecution presented a report showing that the Germans seized the bulk of Belgium's huge textile output after the occupation and then purchased the machinery at forced sales and bargain rates.

To justify their control of Belgian industry, the Nazi military administration introduced a new interpretation of the Hague Convention, to the effect that modern war is total and not local and that, therefore, requisitions made under the authority of the convention could not be confined to local areas, prosecutors said.

To aid their economic pillage of Belgian industry, Prosecutor Henri Delpech asserted, the Nazis closed plants "useless for the objectives of war."

Iron Works Closed

From January to March of 1943, he said, 400 of 2,000 iron works were thus closed and their machinery was eventually sent to Germany. In the textile industry, 360 of 2,164 plants were thus closed in that period, Delpech added.

The German report on operations in Belgium showed that in five months ending in April, 1943, the Nazis took away 18,865 units of work clothing, 8,350 brassieres, 1,743,000 pieces of elastic ribbon and 369,032 pairs of women's hose.

French Say Nazis Ignored Pact

Nuernberg, Jan. 22 (AP)—The French-German armistice of 1940 was just another "scrap of paper" to the Nazis when their occupying forces set out to control France's wealth and economic resources, the French prosecution charged today before the International Military Tribunal.

Prosecutor Henri Gerthoffer told the tribunal that the Germans deliberately distored the terms of the armistice to gain control of French industry and put the nation's production at the disposal of the Nazi war machine.

"Simultaneously, by ruse and by violence they attempted to cloak their criminal actions behind a mask of legality," he said. "To do this they flagrantly abused the armistice conventions."

Belgian Textiles Seized

HITLER IS FATHER, NAZI GIRL CLAIMS

HERFORD, Germany, Jan. 22—(AP) An attractive 18-year-old girl who insists she is the daughter of Adolf Hitler is being held by British military government authorities.

A British army psychiatrist who questioned her said her general intelligence appears to be about average, but that he believed her claim to be Hitler's daughter may be a "hysferical phenomenon with little or no truth or reality in it."

The girl, who gave her name as Gotelind Tortensen, said her mother, now dead, was a Swedish actress and was Hitler's mistress in the late twenties.

Described as a violent Nazi who hates British and Americans, the girl is being held in an internment camp near Paderborn as a security suspect and also for thorough interrogation regarding her story of her relationship to Hitler. She was picked up in the Magdeburg area for boasting openly that she had shot an American officer for trying to seduce her.

The girl told interrogators she was educated at the Adolf Hitler school in the Tempelhof area of Berlin. When she was 14, she said, Hitler told her in the presence of Hermann Goering and Heinrich Himmler that she was Hitler's daughter, "conceived by ordinary means." She said she was employed in the Reichs-Chancellery as a secretary.

Hitler was wounded in 1916 in the First World War, and intelligence officers say they have found evidence that due to an operation in 1929 for this wound Hitler lost his procreative powers.

Says She's Hitler's Daughter

18-year-old Girl, Held by British, Claims Her Mother Was Fuehrer's Mistress in '20s.

Herford, Germany, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—British authorities are holding an attractive 18-year-old girl, Gotelind Tortensen, who asserts that Hitler was her father.

During numerous interrogations since her arrest in the Magdeburg area, she has insisted that her mother was a Swedish actress, who was Hitler's mistress in the late 1920's. She said her mother and Hitler met frequently in Vienna and that the mother now is dead.

The girl is an ardent Nazi with a violent hatred for Americans and British. She is being held in an internment camp near Paderborn as a security suspect. She asserts that she was employed in the Reich Chancellery as a secretary, that Hitler saw her every day and treated her affectionately as his daughter.

Says Hitler Told Her.

She was educated, she said, in the Adolf Hitler School in the Templehof section of Berlin. She asserted that when she was 14 years old, she was told by Hitler in the presence of Hermann Goering and Heinrich Himmler, since a suicide, that Hitler was her father and she was "conceived by ordinary means."

Hitler was wounded in 1915. British intelligence found evidence that following an operation for the wound in 1929, the German leader lost his procreative powers.

The Tortensen girl said the association between Hitler and her mother was well known to high-ranking Germans.

The girl said that shortly before Berlin fell, she was sent to Magdeburg with dispatches for a Werewolf formation in that city. She was in uniform and carried a pistol. The girl first was arrested for boasting openly that she had shot an American officer who had tried to seduce her. The case never was proved.

She has been held because of her violent Nazi sympathies and also for thorough investigation of her story that she is Hitler's daughter. A British Army psychiatrist said her general intelligence appeared to be about average but that in his opinion, her claim of being Hitler's daughter may be a "hysterical phenomenon with little or no truth or reality in it."

Russ Papers Play Down Reich Vote

Berlin, Jan. 22 (AP)—Das Volk, Berlin organ of the Social Democratic party which won Sunday's local elections in Greater Hesse, had not appeared at noon today, hours after its scheduled time, and inquirers were told "it has not yet been passed by Russian censors."

Because Berlin newspapers do not publish on Monday, accounts of the first elections in the American occupation zone were delayed until today. American, British and French papers blazoned the Social Democratic victory and the Communists' poor showing. Russian-controlled papers carried but brief accounts of the results.

The voting for councils was only in towns of less than population.

PATTERSON IS BERLIN

Berlin, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Patterson expressed sympathy today with the wishes of soldiers to go home, but said he believes there is a growing consciousness among Americans of their obligations in preserving the peace.

Patterson, here for one day on a world tour, said the War Department hopes the army of occupation will eventually be composed of volunteers. Adding that there is a very urgent need for fixing Germany's western boundaries and creating a central administration for the Reich, he indicated that concessions may be made to break the impasse with France.

Patterson Reaches Berlin

Berlin, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson arrived in Berlin today on his world tour. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in Europe, and Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, deputy military governor, met him at the Tempelhof airdrome.

Reich I.O.O.F. Restored

Berlin, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, banned by the Nazis in 1933, has been restored in the American sector of Berlin by United States Military Government officials.

German Workers to Register

BERLIN, Jan. 22 (AP).—Enforcing its "no work, no food" policy for Germans, the Allied Control Council today ordered the registration of all workers, male and female, and decreed that persons who failed to register would be deprived of food ration cards.

KILLS SOVIET OFFICER

Vienna, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Sgt Shirley B. Dickson of Toledo Ohio, a railway guard on a special train between Salzburg and Vienna, shot and killed a Russian captain and wounded a Russian lieutenant on the night of January 14 when the two boarded the American train without authorization, United States Army headquarters said today.

The incident is under investigation. A court martial is expected within a week to bring out details.

The two Russians first boarded the train with a number of Russian enlisted men, headquarters said. They left when told the train was for American troops only, but the officers returned. Witnesses said Dickson shot in the belief that one of the Russians was drawing a gun.

Allies Back Hapsburg Curb

VIENNA, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Allied Control Council voted today to give the Austrian government all support it may need in upholding the Austrian law exiling members of the former Imperial Hapsburg family, unless they pledge themselves to uphold the repub-

HOSTAGES FREED BY GREEK REBELS

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—(AP) Martial law in the mountainous Kalamata region of Greece, invoked when a band of Right Wing insurgents held nearly 100 hostages for two days, will remain in effect for several weeks, an army official announced tonight.

The hostages were released today after British Col. Max Noble negotiated with insurgent leaders in a mountain village to which the right-wingers, identified as members of a group of Monarchists known as "Xitos," had fled. Six hostages were killed while trying to escape the insurgents, released hostages reported.

Release of the hostages was announced in time for government commanders to countermand an order to storm the rebel bastion.

Col. Noble said no concessions were made to effect the release of the prisoners and that those who took part in the uprising would be sought.

The ministry of public order said fragmentary reports early in the day indicated that only about 500 of the original rebel force of some 3,000 armed men, most of them uniformed, remained in the mountain positions near Kalamai, and that the others had dispersed.

A deadline set in a surrender ultimatum to the holdouts passed at 4 p. m. today (9 a. m., E.S.T.), with no indications that they were about to give up.

The outbreak, which the Government said had approached a state of anarchy in the area, was attributed to reprisals by members of the X organization, a royalist group, for the reported slaying by Communists last week of four royalists. Government reinforcements, rushed to the area yesterday, restored order in Kalamata.

Greek Rebels Free 46 Hostages

Government Reports Only 500 of Original 3000 Are Holding Out in Village.

Athens, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Insurgent Monarchists barricaded in a village near Kalamai (Kalamata) in the south of Greece, released forty-six hostages today and Government troops countermanded an order to storm the stronghold. The rebels were previously reported to have killed eight of 150 hostages they seized on Sunday.

The Ministry of Public Order said only about 500 of the original force of 3,000 remained in the barricades of a village ten miles from the Peloponnesus seaport of Kalamai (Kalamata).

The revolt broke Sunday when the Royalists freed thirty-two suspects from the Kalamai jail where they were being held after the slaying of four supporters of the Left Wing EAM (National Liberation Front).

Stamatis Merkouris, Minister of Public Order, said attempts to persuade the rebels to free their hostages had failed. All the captives belong to the laboring or little bourgeois classes and are from a refugee settlement near Kalamai, the Minister said.

The rebels were given an ultimatum by Government military forces to "surrender or face attack" by late afternoon, but those remaining appeared to have rejected the order.

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order.

[The Moscow radio broadcast a Tass report asserting that Kalamai was "virtually in the hands" of the monarchists and that "monarchist gangs from the neighboring country are streaming toward Kalamai, where some detachments of national guards are resisting the rebels."

Reports On Sparta

[The Russian report said: "Shooting also is going on in Sparta, where the monarchists seized part of the town." The Greek Government denied there were any disorders in Sparta and said complete calm existed there.

[The Russian report also said that "slanderous rumors, spread lately by the monarchist press, to the effect that Communists were preparing a rebellion and intensification of terror throughout the country, prove that events in the Peloponnesus are part of a plan prepared by monarchist-Fascist organizations."]

General Strike Urged

The political situation was complicated by an announcement by the KKE, political bureau of the Left Wing party, urging the people to proclaim a general strike and take up arms. The statement also accused the British of arming Right Wing elements and thus causing "monarcho-Fascist terrorism in Greece."

Order was finally restored in Kalamai after the port had been placed under martial law and the Greek destroyer Crete had opened fire on the Monarchists. Merkouris rushed a battalion of motorized troops and 200 additional police to the city.

After withdrawing to the mountain village, ten miles northwest of Kalamai, the Monarchists turned down pleas by the bishop and mayor of the port for release of the hostages.

Government estimates originally placed the number of hostages seized at 200, and said that eight had been executed.

Pope Has U.S. Man Study Yugoslavia

Vatican City, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has delegated to an American prelate the task of studying the situation of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, where the Vatican Information Service has repeatedly charged persecution of the clergy.

The prelate is Msgr. Joseph Patrick Hurley, of St. Augustine, Fla., who flew to Belgrade yesterday to take over his duties as regent apostolic nuncio.

A Vatican source said Msgr. Hurley would examine the situation in Yugoslavia and the Balkans generally, the "region which is under Soviet domination."

"Not Hampered By Fear"

Msgr. Hurley departed two days after the Pope issued an encyclical charging there was no religious freedom in Ruthenia, which is now under the Soviet Government.

The Vatican source said the choice of an American was dictated by the fact that "an American prelate is not hampered by fear of repercussions to his country if he takes a strong stand in the face of Soviet-directed civil authorities."

"An American is also likely to be more objective in his considerations since he has no direct interest outside the welfare of Catholicism," the source said.

He described the Catholic situation in Yugoslavia as "not very clear at present."

Recently, Msgr. Enrico Pucci's Vatican service asserted that 615 priests had been slain in Yugoslavia

Italy-U. S. Air Mail Suspends

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—American Army postal authorities said today that air mail service between Italy and the United States has been suspended. It was understood the action was taken because of a backlog of passengers and air mail at Casablanca. Rome to Paris flights were not affected, and Army authorities sought permission to send outgoing air mail via that route.

Pope Receives Eichelberger

ROME, Jan. 22 (AP)—Pope Pius XII gave a private audience today to Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the United States ground forces in Japan, and Maj. Gen. S. J. Chamberlain, who also has been stationed in Japan. Both were on their way back to Japan from the United States.

TASS UPBRAIDS U. S. ON KOREAN EVENTS

Says Toleration of Protests on Trusteeship Is Not Friendly to Soviet

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP)—A dispatch of the Soviet news agency Tass published here today accused the United States military command in southern Korea of permitting anti-Soviet propaganda and inspiring protests against the decisions of the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers.

The dispatch, dated Jan. 19 from Heijo, Korea [chief city of the northern, or Soviet zone] said the "reactionary press" in southern Korea was carrying on similar attacks "completely unpunished," and added:

"Here the behavior of the American command in southern Korea astonishes one. It has assumed a position of inspiring reactionary demonstrations against the decisions of the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers, in which, as is known, the Government of the United States participated."

A five-year trusteeship for Korea under the United States, Russia, China and Britain, looking toward ultimate independence, was among the decisions reached at the Moscow conference. The decision touched off widespread agitation in Korea against trusteeship.

Tass said "many reports come in from southern Korea about the provocative activity of the counterfeit government of Kim Koo and Syngman Rhee." It charged these activities were directed against the Moscow conference and were aimed at starting civil war inside the country and at inflaming hostility toward the Soviet Union."

Dr. Kim Koo and Dr. Syngman Rhee set up a provisional government in exile while the Japanese occupied their country. Although both have returned to Korea, their government is not recognized. The Moscow decisions called for establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government to develop industry, transport, agriculture and national culture, with the cooperation of the two-power commission.

Leftist groups in Korea have accused the Kim Koo group of misleading the people by inspiring demonstrations against the trusteeship decision.

The Tass dispatch said it was known that on Jan. 7 at Seoul representatives of the Communist, People's National and Democrat parties held an extraordinary conference to evolve a joint statement on the Moscow decisions affecting Korea, and that this meeting censured acts of terrorism as weapon of political struggle.

Tass said that although representatives of the Korean Democratic party signed the three-party statement at Seoul, "the reactionary leadership" of the party later stated its representatives had no authority to sign and sought to make it appear that the Democratic party did not agree with the Moscow decisions.

Anti-Red Propaganda Campaign Laid To Yanks In Korea

Moscow, Jan. 22 (AP)—The official Soviet news agency Tass today accused the United States military command in southern Korea of inspiring "reactionary" protests against the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers.

In a dispatch from Heijo, Korea, Tass assailed the "reactionary press" of southern Korea for allegedly carrying on an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and for attacking decision of the United States, Russia and Great Britain to set up a five-year trusteeship in Korea.

"Astonished At U.S. Behavior"

The dispatch then said:

"Here the behavior of the American Command in southern Korea astonishes one. It has assumed a position of inspiring reactionary demonstrations against the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers in which, as is known, the Government of the United States participated."

The dispatch also attacked what it called "the counterfeit government of Kim Koo and Dr. Syngman Rhee," leaders of the unrecognized provisional government set up in exile, declaring that their activity is "directed against hampering the decisions of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers on Korea, on starting a civil war inside the country, and on inflaming hostility toward the Soviet Union."

[Kim Koo is president of the Korean Provisional Government.]

Refers To Seoul Conference

Tass said that on January 7 in the city of Seoul representatives of the Communist, Peoples' National and Democratic parties met to work out a joint statement on the Moscow decision, but that the "reactionary leadership" of the Democratic party later repudiated the statement.

These leaders, the dispatch said, declared that the representatives who signed the statement had not been authorized by the Democratic party to do so and sought to make it appear that the Democratic party did not agree with the Moscow agreement.

"Not content with this," Tass continued, "Korean eactionaries on January 12 organized a protest demonstration. At the demonstration they defamed all honest Korean patriots.

"Called For Murder"

"They outspokenly called for the murder of the secretary of the Communist party, Pak Hen Men, and the leader of the Peoples' party, Yuo Uk Hiong, and pictured the Soviet Union as a foe of the Korean people, seeking with their slander to stimulate hostility toward the Soviet Union.

"All the reactionary press of southern Korea is carrying on similar propaganda from day to day completely unpunished."

The dispatch concluded by making its reference to the "behavior" of the United States Military Command.

24,000 Reds View Body of Lenin

Moscow, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Twenty-four thousand persons viewed the embalmed body of Nikolai Lenin, founder of the Soviet State, in Red Square yesterday on the twenty-second anniversary of his death, an official statement said today.

Generalissimo Stalin and other Soviet leaders participated in a mourning meeting at the Kremlin last night. Published photographs of the Kremlin ceremony pictured Stalin for the first time since his return from his Black Sea vacation December 17 and showed him looking alert and physically fit.

Troops on the Move In Palestine

Jerusalem, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Haifa reported military operations involving several thousand troops today over thirty-five miles of Palestine's main coastal road area between Haifa and Jaffa. There was no official explanation.

Authorities and troops continued investigation of Saturday night incidents in which an army officer and a police official were killed. Several hundred persons were detained for questioning.

POPULATION OF SOVIET REPORTED 193 MILLION

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 — (AP) G. F. Alexandrov, chief of the propaganda section of the Communist Party's Central committee, said in a speech today that the Soviet Union's population now totals 193,000,000. Of this number, he added, 100,000,000 were born after the October revolution in 1917.

(The census of Jan. 17, 1939, gave the population of the then 11 Soviet republics as 170,465,572. Since then Russia has absorbed parts of prewar Poland and Bessarabia, and created five new republics — the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist republic, the Moldavian republic, and the Soviet Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.)

NEW FIGHT ERUPTS IN NORTH IRAN

Rebels Said To Have Slain Fifty In Attack On Loyal Tribesmen

Tehran, Iran, Jan. 22 (AP)—News dispatches today said 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded in a conflict between "revolutionaries" and Zulfaghari tribesmen near Yangikand, in Khamsi province of Russian-occupied northern Iran.

The newspaper *Ettelaat* said the "revolutionaries first suffered heavy casualties but after receiving reinforcements, including armored cars and machine guns, they drove the Zulfagharis into their villages which they sacked."

Tribesmen Called Loyal

The tribesmen were said by the newspaper to be loyal to the Tehran Government. The newspaper described the "revolutionaries" as insurgent partisans.

The dispatches said the Zulfagharis barricaded themselves in the village of Yangikand and sent for reinforcements from Hamadan, about 100 miles southeast of Tehran.

"Landowners and tribal chiefs there have sworn on the Koran that they would fight to the last for Iran," the newspaper declared.

Parliament Postponed

Meanwhile, a secret session of the Iranian Parliament, called for today to elect a new premier, was postponed because of a lack of a quorum. Some deputies said a successor to Ibrahim Hakimi, who resigned Sunday, would not be elected before Saturday or Sunday.

Parliamentary supporters of Qavam es Altaneh, large landowner and thrice Premier of Iran, predicted his election to head the Government, asserting "he is the only man who can negotiate with Russia."

Assured Of Hearing

In an interview, Altaneh declared he had been "assured that Moscow will hear my presentation of the Persian problem."

"But," he added, "I have no assurance as to Soviet reception of my proposals."

Altaneh said that, if he is named Premier, he would seek direct nego-

tiations with both Russia and the insurgent Azerbaijanian government but would "recognize fully and give continued support to Iran's representatives now before the United Nations Organization's Security Council in London."

Denies Envoy Took Pay

London, Jan. 22 (AP)—An Iranian Embassy spokesman said today there was "no foundation" to charges which the Soviet news agency Tass said had been published by a Tehran newspaper that Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, Iranian Ambassador to London, accepted money to prolong British oil concessions in Iran.

Tass quoted the newspaper *Shakhbaz* as saying Taqizadeh had received a salary for assisting the British and questioning whether "receiving a salary from an oil company could be called service in the interests of Iran." The paper, Tass said, was commenting on a speech in the Iranian Parliament which praised Taqizadeh.

CHINESE AGREE ON NEW REGIME ALONG U.S. LINES

CHUNGKING, Jan. 22 — (AP) Conferees fashioning blueprints for a peace-time China agreed today on plans to nationalize the army and remodel the government somewhat along lines of the American system.

A spokesman for the national military council said, meanwhile, that all fighting had ceased in strategic Jehol Province and had been fairly well localized elsewhere.

Some of the persistent clashes, he added, were in progress "practically within earshot" of executive headquarters at Peiping, where a bi-partisan commission is sending out truce teams to sore spots.

Marshall Meets Chiang

Gen. George C. Marshall, special presidential envoy, conferred during the day with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, reportedly on methods of squelching the last embers of civil strife.

With most of its work unfinished, the Political Consultation (Unity) Conference voted to prolong its sessions, originally scheduled to end tomorrow, by five or six days.

The subcommittee assigned to draft a new constitution agreed to enlarge the present One-Party (Kiomintang or National) Legislative Yuan (Council) and make it similar to the U. S. House of Representatives.

The existing control Yuan would became a sort of Senate—but without legislative power—and the judicial Yuan would become a Supreme Court.

Final revision of the constitution would be checked to a committee of 35 members representing all factions, which would have to finish its work within two months.

The draft then would be laid before the National Assembly, scheduled to meet May 5, which would have only the power to adopt it. Thereafter, the assembly would be abolished and the Yuans set up under the constitution would take over.

Sop to Reds

(This apparently would erase Communist objections to the May 5 assembly, called to consider a new constitution. The Communists hold that the assembly would be packed with Kuomintang delegates.)

Another subcommittee at work on immediate plans for nationalizing the army agreed to replace the National Military Council, now composed entirely of Kuomintang members, with a ministry of defense in which all parties would participate. This was a government authority of Chiang, who is council chairman.

The subcommittee also agreed that all ranks in the armed forces should give up any party connections and that party indoctrination should be eliminated from military education.

GEN. MARSHALL VISITS CHIANG

Truce Violations Believed Subject of Meeting.

Chungking, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Marshall conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today for an hour. Although there was no immediate announcement, it was believed they discussed means of ending violations of the truce in China's civil strife. Meanwhile, the armistice commission at Peiping directed opposing troops to withdraw promptly at least twenty miles from points of combat.

Meanwhile a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party, in custody four years, was released today—the first such action under Chiang's pledge of January 10 to free political prisoners. Liao Shen-chi, the party's representative in Hongkong prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, was arrested attempting to return to Communist-controlled territory. The party has long and insistently demanded his release.

Executive headquarters of the new armistic commission at Peiping has ordered both Communist and Government forces in zones of conflict to withdraw at least twenty miles, or one full day's march. As soon as the forces break off fighting and are separated, the new directive specifies, they are to retire to positions they held on the night of January 13—the time the truce originally was designed to become effective.

U. S. Planes Aid Truce.

Stories of truce violations—confirmed and unconfirmed—continued to deluge headquarters, it was reported, and American Army and Marine planes were busy scattering cease-fire leaflets throughout five provinces of north and central China. They have showered some 215,000 on thirty-one towns and were scheduled to distribute many more thousands today.

Armistice commission headquarters reported dispatch of a mobile field team from Shanghai to Canton—the first truce team to be assigned south of the Yangtze River. It was the eighth team to visit the field.

There were growing indications, meanwhile, that Marshall might be called in as arbiter of Government reorganization issues now being debated by subcommittees of the Political Consultative Conference in Chungking.

Oxford To Honor Marshall

London, Jan. 22 (A.P.)—Oxford University will bestow an honorary degree of doctor of civil law next

IDLE IN SHANGHAI BEAT U. S. SAILORS

Shanghai, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Several American sailors were beaten up by unemployed Chinese today during a demonstration in protest against the Municipal Government.

The sailors, in a Navy truck loaded with supplies, were trying to get into a side street from the Bund. Between 10,000 and 20,000 Chinese were marching five abreast with banners accusing the Shanghai authorities of failure to solve the unemployment problem and witnesses said that the Chinese swarmed over the truck, beating several sailors and hurling pieces of broken bottles at others. They rejoined the parade, however, when Navy Shore Patrolmen drew pistols.

No sailor was injured seriously.

The demonstrators' banners urged the Municipal Government to re-open war-closed factories and permit "freedom" in the organization of labor unions.

2 Die In Yenan Of Meningitis

Yenan, China, Jan. 22 (AP)—An epidemic of cerebral spinal meningitis has claimed two lives in this Chinese Communist citadel, public health officials reported today.

Eighteen patients have been admitted to Bethune Peace Hospital here. Special precautions have been taken in the compound of the group of American observers, since discovery of one case among villagers who live in a series of caves only a few yards away.

Health authorities have sent an emergency call to Chungking for penicillin and vaccines. Current infections have occurred mostly in children, among families with low standards of hygiene.

Border region authorities described the situation as "grave" and ordered all public meetings suspended for ten days.

The Communist 8th Route Army sent its surgeon general to the American observers' quarters to supervise precautionary measures—which included issuance of protective nose and mouth masks and sulfa drugs.

The American group includes two officers and ten men but no doctors.

Japanese in Annam Ranks Slain

SAIGON, French Indo-China, Jan. 22 (AP)—Headquarters of Maj. Gen. Jacques P. Leclerc, French commander in Indo-China, said today that seventeen Japanese, including one officer, were killed fighting in Annamese ranks when the French drove rapidly south fro mthe captured port of Hatien, on the Gulf of Siam, and occupied Baclieu and Longmy.

JAPS PLAN BLOW AT BLACK MARKET

To Block Supplies Of Farmers Sabotaging Rice Program

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government got ready today to crack down on the black market in rice—basic food crop of this nation—by withholding fertilizers and farm machinery from farmers sabotaging the legal food marketing program.

Farmers currently sell rice to government purchasing agents on a voluntary basis, for resale to the public in rationed quantities at fixed prices. But only 32 per cent of the crop has been reaching the consumer in this way. The rest is sold on the black market at prices many times the official rate.

To Combat Serious Crisis

Wataru Narahashi, chief secretary of the cabinet, said the government was forced to take strong action to prevent a "serious crisis" in food, and to make possible the importation of supplemental foodstuffs from abroad.

The ministries of finance and commerce meanwhile collaborated on a plan to force wealthy Japanese to sel lhoarded stocks of goods accumulated in an effort to evade taxation.

Orders Zaibatsu Data

General MacArthur ordered the Government to provide detailed information concerning fourteen *Zaibatsu* (family monopolies) and eighteen major holding companies, including the names of major officers and of peers holding more than one per cent of the stock.

The purge of ultranationalists from Japan's administrative machinery also continued as more than 20 prefectural governors and 33 top members of the Home Ministry resigned.

ALLIES DEMAND DETAILED DATA ON JAP FIRMS

New Order Is Aimed at 14 Monopolies and 18 Holding Companies.

53 WAR OFFICIALS HAVE QUIT

Purge Is Continuing—Civilians With Clear Records Will Be Named Governors.

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government was ordered today to provide detailed information concerning fourteen Zaibatsu (family monopolies) and eighteen major holding companies. Allied headquarters submitted a series of questions, including one of how the Zaibatsu perpetuated their controls. The Government was ordered to produce a list of major officers of Zaibatsu companies holding positions January 1 and the holders of more than 1 per cent of stock in such companies.

Major S. W. Wheeler of Haworth, N. J., chief of the economic and scientific section and the anti-trust and cartels division of headquarters, said the order was intended to complete information on Japan's leading industrial families and the extent of inter-company relationships.

Zaibatsu families involved are Mitsui, Iwasaki (Mitsubishi interests), Sumitomo, Yasuda, Kawasaki, Asano, Nakajima (aircraft interests), Shibusawa, Furukawa, Okura, Nomura, Noguchi, Aikawa, (Manchurian interests,) and Okochi.

It was the largest list of Zaibatsu families thus far identified by headquarters. Heads of two of the families—Yoshisuke Aikawa and Chikuhei Nakajima—have been named as war criminal suspects.

Wheeler said information on the families will be available to the war crimes section, but that the order did not mean necessarily that there would be a new list of suspects because his department was not involved in war crimes prosecution.

Permits Inheritance.

Meanwhile, Headquarters slightly eased restrictions on transactions of foreign assets by authorizing the Government to permit the inheritance of property held abroad by persons in Japan.

Kyodo news ageny reported that the Cabinet had decided to grant Government officials, a special bonus of two and a half months' pay to meet rising living costs. Government employés will receive a bonus of three months' pay by the end of February.

A new Japanese constitution, vesting sovereignty in the State under the Emperor's supervision, was proposed by the so-called Liberal party. The party's proposal would free the throne "from all legal and political responsibilities."

The purge of Japanese Government's "old guard," ordered by Gen. MacArthur, continued this week as more than twenty prefectural governors and thirty-three top members of the Home Ministry resigned.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi reported the resignations and said Chuzo Mitsuchi, new Home Minister, would replace the governors with civilians whose political records are untainted. All will be less than 60 years of age. Vacancies within the Home Ministry probably will be filled by young officials whom Mitsuchi says have been denied important posts in the past.

Meanwhile Wataru Narahashi, chief secretary of the Japanese Cabinet, said that a "serious crisis in Japan's food supply has forced inauguration of the compulsory rice purchase program, which has prompted protests from farmers. His statement was issued during today's regular Cabinet meeting. Narahashi said strong reaction against the pro-

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gram has postponed a tentative Government plan to go a step farther and place rice under a Government monopoly.

Asks Co-operation.

Allied Headquarters, said the secretary, has agreed "in principle" to importation of food from abroad, but "unless the Government and people do everything they can, assistance from foreign countries cannot be expected."

Adding to Japan's internal difficulties are disturbances caused by nationals from other countries awaiting repatriation to their homelands. At Nara Lieut.-Col. Ross A. St. Clair, senior Military Government officer, warned 14,000 Koreans, Formosans and Chinese they are bound by Japanese civil law. He cautioned forty-five delegates of the non-Japanese nationals after American troops were called out twice in two days to restore order. The incidents resulted in the arrest of thirty-five Formosans and nine Chinese, along with seventeen Japanese, and the confiscation of trucks containing foodstuffs and clothing the Army said was intended for black market sale.

Reported attempts by the Japanese press to evade censorship regulations brought the warning from Kyodo news agency that American censors "are wise" to such moves and "are very displeased."

Kyodo referred to recent stories in Japanese newspapers tending to imply that a number of recent crimes were committed by Allied personnel. Press censorship forbids publication of inaccurate or misleading items that might incite resentment against occupation troops.

Allied headquarters yesterday directed the Japanese Government to establish a customs office at Yokohama to administer controls over funds taken out of Japan by Allied and neutral nations. The order does not apply to Allied military or accredited personnel.

2 Movies A Week Slated For Hirohito

Tokyo, Jan. 22 (AP)—An American comedy entertained members of the imperial household today to inaugurate a new program of two movies a week for Emperor Hirohito and his family.

Seven princes and six princesses saw "Kiss and Tell," with Shirley Temple. That is, they saw it until something went wrong with the projector.

Hirohito did not attend the showing, which was in the nature of a test.

The imperial chamberlain's office said it was the first film showing since the surrender. American movies were shown to the imperial family before the war, and during it for as long as the stock of new pictures lasted.

The movie program was arranged at the request of imperial household officials. War films were ruled out.

Matsuoka Now in Jail; Awaits Crimes Hearing

By The Associated Press.

TOKYO, Wednesday, Jan. 23—Yosuke Matuoka, former Foreign Minister, credited with bringing Japan into the Axis' Tripartite Pact, has surrendered at Sugamo Prison to await a hearing on war crimes charges, Allied Headquarters reported today.

He has contended that the Tripartite Pact was an alliance for peace and not for war. The late Prince Fumimaro Konoye charged that Mr. Matsuoka "in a bad mood" blocked crucial prewar negotiations between Japan and the United States.

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Camp-Death Story Is Told

Yokohama, Jan. 22 (AP)—A Japanese physician, who kept slipping his feet in and out of his shoes, testified at a war-crime trial today that he signed three death certificates from the Muroran Prison Camp between November, 1943, and March, 1944, but saw only two of the bodies.

Dr. Koji Makae, defense witness in the trial of Kaichi Hirate, former commandant at Muroran, said one of the certificates was for Raymond C. Suttle, British soldier. Hirate is charged with responsibility for the death of Suttle and other Allied prisoners.

Accepts Responsibility

The physician testified that Hirate did not order him to sign any of the certificates, that he did so on "standing orders." He added that Suttle died of pneumonia, but that malnutrition also was included in the death record. Later he said he was not ordered to sign the certificates, but did so "on my own responsibility."

Lieut. Joe B. Humphreys, of Crockett, Texas, assistant prosecutor, asserted that that testimony "is different than you gave a little while ago."

"Why is it?" asked the physician, appearing mildly surprised. There was laughter in the courtroom.

Another Trial In Session

In the concurrent trial of Hiroji Honda, a civilian interpreter testified that prisoners at the Sendai camp were beaten and their treatment "was not very good." Honda was commander of the Sendai camp.

The witness, Yoshikaku Neuchi, questioned by Capt. Edward G. Howard, of Brookline, Mass., testified prisoners complained to him frequently about the hot and heavy work at the camp.

GIRL BAND IN AIR CRASH

All in Sharon Rogers' Party Are Picked Up Off Kyushu

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sharon Rogers and her eleven-girl orchestra were rescued from the sea by Japanese fishermen today after a transport plane crashed off the southern tip of Kyushu Island while they were returning to Japan from Korea.

Everyone was saved, but an unnamed drummer suffered a fractured leg and the others were bruised. The plane struck the water about fifty feet from an ammunition barge and sank within twelve minutes.

"The coolness of the pilot saved us all from death," said Miss Rogers, whose dance band just concluded a three-month tour of Korea and Japan. It was returning to Yokohama to board a ship for the United States.

Miss Rogers and the eleven other girls in her orchestra are from Chicago, according to the office here of USO Camp Shows. The USO office added that others in the group were Miss Alice Strickland of Duluth, Ga., an acrobatic dancer, and John Burton and Miss Freda Kay, both of Los Angeles, a comedy dance team.

Sailing For Home

Yokohama, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Chanute Victory is due to sail for Seattle Thursday with 1,391 enlisted men and 135 officers, all air-force personnel.

Jap Statue An Arsenal

Nara, Japan, Jan. 22 (AP)—Nara's great bronze statue of Buddha—largest in the world—is waiting to be "demilitarized."

American troops discovered the Japanese had stored 100 cases of military supplies near the 53½-foot idol, which attracted thousands of prewar tourists to this city, Japan's first capital.

In the past week Japanese police also have confiscated 57 pistols, 2,306 rifles, 96 machine guns, 52 mortars, 659 hand grenades and 7,200 Japanese swords.

Japs Give Up, Deny Knowing War Is Over

Honolulu, Jan. 22 (AP)—The *Navy News* has reported that five more Japanese who said they did not know the war was over came out of the jungles of Guam and surrendered.

More than five months after Japan's surrender, American military personnel on Guam still is being warned to stay out of the jungles, the paper said.

WAINWRIGHT LAYS BLAME TO HOMMA

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright holds Lieut.-Gen. Masaharo Homma "responsible" for the infamous Death March and other Japanese atrocities in the Philippines.

At his first news conference yesterday, after taking command of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston here Saturday, the hero of Corregidor branded as a "lie" the statement of a Japanese lieutenant who said his prison camp was run so well that "I even received words of praise from Gen. Wainwright."

The Jap officer, Lieut. Kei Yuri, was speaking of the Omuta camp on Kyushu Island.

"I was never in the camp he mentions," Wainwright said.

Wainwright was a prisoner of the Japanese from May, 1942, to August, 1945. He said he was treated "very well" at one prison camp, but added that "at no place were we ever given good food."

DAMAGED VESSEL IS BRINGING G. I.'S

Argentia, N. F., Jan. 22 (A. P.)—With 585 happy homeward bound G. I.'s aboard, the troop ship Henry Baldwin, which narrowly escaped disaster in the stormy North Atlantic last week, headed for New York today, her damage temporarily patched.

The Liberty ship was 100 miles off Cape Race January 15 when she cracked across the main deck three-quarters of the way aft during an eighty-mile gale which tossed up mountainous seas.

The troops were unaware of their danger until some hours after the damage occurred, when their commanding officer, Major Harold Goldman of Buffalo, informed them. Even then the soldiers were more annoyed at the delay than frightened. All volunteered for emergency duty and moved ballast forward from aft of the crack. The United States Coast Guard cutter Modoc escorted the Baldwin to the port, where the damage was repaired. She is due in New York Friday evening.

Government Official Says

CIO HEADS REFUSE TO PLEDGE RETURN IF TRUMAN ACTS

Union Makes No Promise to Resume Working at Chicago.

JAN 23 1946

FACT-FINDING BEGINS

Companies Ask That Data Supplied by Them Be Held Confidential.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP)—Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson said tonight the government would seize strike-bound meat packing plants and White House sources indicated the order would go out tomorrow.

This action to end an already widely-felt meat scarcity will be taken, Gibson said, despite lack of assurances that the C.I.O. meat packers will go to work for the government. A.F.L. meat workers have promised to do so.

C.I.O. Meets Labor Chiefs

Officials of the C.I.O. meat packers, headed by President Lewis Clark, spent the day in conference with Labor department officials. Tonight, Gibson told newsmen the union leaders had "made no commitments" when asked whether their members would go back to work if the government seized the meat plants.

Asked if this would delay the government's move, Gibson replied that it would not; the seizure would take place regardless. At one point he said it was his "understanding" the seizure would be carried out but in response to other question he made the flat statement.

Gibson added that Clark and

More than two-thirds of the strikers are C.I.O. members but an exact breakdown of how many are C.I.O. and how many A.F.L. was not immediately available.

Fact-Finding Panel Opens Hearings

CHICAGO, Jan. 22. — (AP) Fact-finding hearings in the nationwide meat packing industry strike opened here today, shortly before government sources in Washington announced that packing plants would

associates were returning to Chicago tonight "for further conferences" with union advisors in an effort to end the week-long strike of 263,000 workers.

Edgar L. Warren, chief of the Federal Conciliation service, told reporters he had been assured by T. J. Lloyd, an official of the A.F.L. Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, that A.F.L. workers would return to work if the government took over.

Strike-Bound Meat Plants Will Be Taken Over Today,

be seized by the government—probably tomorrow.

Assistant Secretary of Labor John W. Gibson announced the seizure and White House officials indicated that the order would be sent out tomorrow.

A C.I.O. district director declared, however, the strike strategy committee in his district was opposed to government seizure "unless there are sufficient guarantees the wage demands of the union will be put into effect by the government upon taking over."

C.I.O. Leader Opposed

Herbert March, director of District One, United Packinghouse Workers of America, (C.I.O.), asserted, "Seizure without putting wage increases into effect constitutes strike-breaking action, or, at best, compulsory arbitration."

He said the district comprised 25,000 members and all the Chicago locals of the union.

George A. Eastwood, president of Armour and Company, said he had not been officially informed of the seizure, but he could not "see how such action in itself can settle the wage demands which precipitated the strike."

"The issue," he said, "is not whether wages shall be raised but is really a matter of where money to meet the increased expense can be obtained. That issue is definitely up to the government because it controls our income through ceilings on meat and floors and ceilings on live stock. When the price relief question is satisfactorily decided the wage increase question can be decided at the same time."

After the fact-finding hearing opened and following a White House announcement the seizure had been under consideration, the union's top strategy committee declared any seizure of packing plants was "totally unjust."

A committee statement said any "seizure will actually be playing into the packers' hands."

Some 263,000 packinghouse workers are involved in the strike. The C.I.O. U.P.W. claims 193,000 strikers belong to its union, while 70,000 are members of the A.F.L. Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of America. The fact hearing opened with industry representatives avoiding the question of opening their books, to the board, but the packers did report on comparative earnings of workers in 1941 and 1945.

Companies Ask Data

Swift and Company said in a statement "we insist that requests for information be germane to the subject of wages."

"We welcome it (government fact finding) to establish such facts as are pertinent to the wage question," Swift said, "but on the other hand, we see no warrant for a fishing expedition."

All five companies represented at the hearings—Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Morrell—asked that data supplied by them in the past to government agencies be held confidential. They were assured by Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the panel, that it would be so treated.

Armour and Morrell said they were participating in the hearings with "the intention of full cooperation," but stated they reserved the right to disagree with the findings.

The eight-day-old walkout involves 263,000 packinghouse workers. The fact-finding board is to report its findings to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach by Feb. 16.

The C.I.O. union is demanding a 17 1-2 cent hourly increase, with an additional 7 1-2 cent hike to be negotiated later. The A.F.L. union asks a $36 weekly minimum and a 40-hour week, and a 20-cent hourly wage increase with all basic wage rates in excess of the minimum to be increased in proportion to the increase in the minimum, retroactive to Nov. 1, 1942.

MEAT PACKERS OPEN TO FACTS

But Swift Sees No Need for 'Fishing Expedition.'

Chicago, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—One big meat packing company said it sees no warrant for a fishing expedition and two other companies reserved the right to disagree with Government findings as fact finding hearings opened today in the nationwide meat strike.

Swift & Co. said in a statement it welcomed Government fact finding to establish such facts as are pertinent to the wage question, but added "on the other hand, we see no warrant for a fishing expedition and we insist that request for information be germane to the subject of wages."

"Techniques, methods and processes do not have any bearing on the sufficiency of wages and have no proper part in any effort to determine what is a fair and just wage," the statement said.

Armour & Co. and the Morrell Packing Company said they were entering the hearings with the intention of full co-operation, buet stated they reserved the right to disagree with the findings.

Would Keep Data Secret.

The five companies represented—Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson and Morrell—requested through individual spokesmen that data supplied by them in the past to Government agencies be held confidential, and Edwin E. Witte, panel chairman, said such data would be so treated.

Witte stated the board did not have to limit itself to wage increases approvable under the cost of living formula, asserting it could recommend changes in the formula and in prices if they found them justified.

The unions—the C. I. O. United Packinghouse Workers of America and the A. F. of L. Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America—restated their demands. The C. I. O. union is asking a 17½-cent hourly increase, with an additional 7½-cent boost to be negotiated on later. The A. F. of L. union seeks a $36 weekly minimum, and a forty-hour week, with all other basic wage rates in excess of the minimum to be increased in proportion to the increase in the minimum, retroactive to November 1, 1942.

The Swift & Co. spokesman said that since Swift's 10-cent wage increase offer was not accepted by the union it had been withdrawn and no offer now was outstanding. Armour's said it had offered 7½ cents, with no reopening of the contract until its expiration, but since this offer was rejected it also had been withdrawn.

Cost-of-living Formula.

Wilson & Co. said its negotiations with the C. I. O. union always had been within the cost-of-living formula, but stated that during the negotiation period from January, 1941, to September, 1945, the union steadfastly refused to bargain within the formula's limits.

Cudahy said its 5-cent-an-hour increase offer had been rejected by the C. I. O. union and had been withdrawn. Morrell said that it had only met with C. I. O. representatives once and never with A. F. of L. representatives and that "until the Government clarifies the price policy" it could make no offer.

The fact-finding hearings opened as the possibility of government seizure loomed over the meat industry and as reports were circulated that the Government would propose a new price increase on meat sold to civilian wholesalers and to Government purchasers to help packers meet the strikers' wage demands.

Witte is regarded as the key man in any last-minute mediation of the six-day-old walkout involving 263,000 packinghouse workers. The panel must report to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach by February 16. However, Witte has stated that if the fact finders see a possibility of agreement meanwhile they will attempt to obtain one.

STEEL INDUSTRY AIDED BY TAX LAW, MURRAY CHARGES

JAN 23 1946

Strike Bound Plants Can Remain Idle, Still Make Profit, He Says.

ASKS GOVERNMENT ACT

Wage Demands Would Place Industry 'in Jeopardy,' Fairless Declares.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22—(AP)—Philip Murray called on the government tonight to remedy present tax laws under which the C.I.O. leader said the strike-bound steel industry could "loaf the rest of the year—remain absolutely idle" and still make $149,000,000 profit.

Murray handed newsmen at a press conference copies of a letter written to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson asking him "as guardian of the U. S. Treasury to take immediate steps to terminate this outrageous condition."

Strike Spreads

Before Murray spoke the impact of the great steel strike, going into its third day and involving 750,000 members of his C.I.O. Steel Workers Union in 29 states, had spread to allied fields.

And in New York Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, reiterated his contention that Murray's steel wage demands would place the industry "in jeopardy."

Fairless blamed the union, Murray the industry, for the crippling strike.

Murray, saying he had received no word from Washington about any plans of Federal seizure of the idle steel mills, told reporters he wanted to reassure everyone the steel strike will continue until President Truman's proposed 18 1-2 cent an hour increase for steelworkers is granted.

The C.I.O. chief said he saw the present industry-labor situation as a fight to transfer control of the government from Washington to Wall street. That control, he added, had rested in Wall street prior to 1933.

The strike situation itself remained calm. Pickets continued their vigil at gates of some 1,300 steel, fabricating and aluminum plants and bauxite and iron ore mines over the nation. In some areas the pickets walked their posts in near-zero weather.

Murray Comments

Murray commented that he understood Fairless had contended the steel union's wage demands, if granted, would be inflationary. Laughing, Murray said he'd received a letter from Fairless last October saying no wage increase could be granted unless steel prices were increased $13 a ton. In this connection, Murray said he thought a $4 steel price hike would be "reasonable."

Copies of the letter to Vinson went to Majority Leaders Barkley (D.-Ky.) of the Senate and McCormack (D.-Mass.) of the House, as well as to other members of Congress, Murray said.

The letter said the 10 per cent excess taxes refund provision entitles the steel industry to $200,000,000 in rebates. It said "carry-back tax provisions secretly slipped through Congress" will give the industry $149,000,000 more if it fails to make any net profit in 1946.

"This represents guaranteed profits that are 29 per cent above the level of prewar earnings," Murray said concerning the carry-backs.

In addition, he said, $3,500,000,000 in claims have already been filed with the Treasury under another tax provision allowing corporations to change the base period on which their tax is computed. A fourth provision, he said, allows a speed-up in retiring the cost of wartime investment.

By combining these provisions, he said by way of illustration of what he said was a "most outrageous" case, Bethlehem Steel Corporation turned the $22,676,000 profit it made in the third quarter of 1945 into a tax-free profit of $57,656,000, including $34,980,000 from the U. S. Treasury.

Murray said this compared to a 1944 third quarter profit for Bethlehem of $6,622,000 and an average prewar annual profit of only $15,980,000.

The tax law clauses operate as "strike-breaking benefits x x x to high-jack the taxpayers of the United States," Murray declared. He said they affect all corporations, steel or otherwise.

He said he had protested them before the Senate Finance Committee in 1942 and that Chairman George (D-Ga) had agreed similar postwar loss - insurance benefits should be provided for individuals as well as business firms. Murray read to reporters an estimate in the magazine "Catholic Action" that a proportionate insurance proviso would entitle each individual citizen to $18,000 postwar payments. The magazine said that, instead, the average person came out of the war with $300 in savings.

Effects of the almost complete stoppage in steel and aluminum began to be felt in layoffs of railroad and river barge workmen and coal miners.

Fairless Blames Union

U. S. Steel corporation president Fairless said the steel industry had met the wage claims of the 750,000 CIO steelworkers "more than half way" and responsibility for their walkout "rests with the union."

"We did everything reasonably within our power to avert this disastrous steel strike," Fairless told reporters in New York. "Our offer of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour met 75 per cent of the union's proposal." He said the 15-cent increase would have cost the U. S. Steel $60,000,000 a year.

Murray had said in a broadcast here last night the strike was brought on by "an evil conspiracy among American big business" to destroy unions.

Murray contended the industry could afford to pay the 18 1-2 cent increase proposed by President Truman, a figure the union had accepted after first scaling down its original 25-cents per hour demand to 19 1-2 cents. Fairless rejected Mr. Truman's suggested compromise.

"This is not a fight in the selfish interest of the United States Steel corporation," Fairless said. "We feel strongly the responsibility of protecting the consumers — the thousands of fabricators and processors of steel whose very existence would be in jeopardy should we grant the union's demand for such a large and unwarranted wage increase."

Factories depending on steel prepared for eventual shutdowns. In Pittsburgh, members of the Tri-State Industrial Association, met to map plans in the face of fast-dwindling steel inventories, limited by the government to 60-day supply because of the strike.

Murray's Letter to Secretary Vinson

JAN 23 1946

By The Associated Press.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22—Following is the text of a letter sent by Philip Murray, CIO president, to Secretary Vinson asking revision of corporation tax provisions:

During the war period several extraordinary tax measures were enacted at the behest of large corporations. The provisions to which I make special reference were not, at the time of their enactment, discussed or analyzed either in committee reports or on the floor of Congress. Certainly the American people were not made aware of their full meaning.

The result under these laws is that the United States Treasury rebates any losses and guarantees a high level of profits through direct cash payments. It has been conservatively estimated by one United States Senator that the moneys to be drawn from the public purse to compensate American industry may run to 20 billions of dollars. This guarantee operates regardless of the reasons or causes for the loss which a business concern may incur.

A direct burden has thus been imposed upon every American taxpayer in order to create spe-

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cial and unjust privileges for the giant industrial corporations.

I shall give you but a few examples drawn from the steel industry as to how present tax laws operate.

Sets Rebate at $200 Millions

1. The Revenue Act of 1942 provides for a 10 per cent post-war refund of the excess tax liability of any one company since 1942. In spite of the tremendous financial resources exacted by the steel corporations as their price for war production, that industry under this law is entitled to a rebate from the United States Treasury of an amount in excess of 200 million dollars.

2. Under carry-back tax provisions secretly slipped through Congress, American industry is guaranteed that if any particular company either breaks even or loses money it will receive refunds that may result in larger net profits than the particular company averaged in the pre-war years.

Assuming that the steel companies in 1946 break even—that is, do not make any net profits—the United States Treasury will actually pay to the industry 149 million dollars. This represents guaranteed profits that are 29 per cent above the level of pre-war earnings.

Under this provision, the United States Steel Corporation will be repaid $67,340,000 though its average net profit after taxes for the pre-war era was $44,732,000.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation will be rebated $6,028,750 though its average net profit after taxes for the pre-war period was $2,375,000.

3. Under another tax provision, also slipped by without any publicity at all, industrial concerns may change their so-called base period upon which their taxes are computed by maintaining that the standard period of 1936 to 1939 does not represent a fair basis for the particular company or industry.

Representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue state that 3,500,000,000 dollars worth of claims for tax refunds have already been filed on the basis of this one provision, and expect claims in excess of $15,000,000,000 worth of tax rebates.

The United States Steel Corporation very piously maintains that it did not pay any excess profits taxes in 1944. This result was accomplished through the use of the provision that I have just described.

4—Under another tax provision, facilities constructed during the war could be amortized over a five-year period rather than the customary twenty years.

In addition, the tax adjustment act of 1945 authorized the President, following the termination of the war, to issue a proclamation following which companies could amortize whatever portion of the emergency facilities which had not as yet been amortized fully.

Reports Bethlehem "Benefits"

This special tax relief meant the following for the Bethlehem Steel Company:

The Bethlehem Steel Company reported that for the third quarter of 1945 its total income, before taxes, was $22,676,000. This meant that the company had $22,676,000 in profits subject to Federal income and excess profits taxes. But Bethlehem did not pay any taxes on this income.

Bethlehem took advantage of the provision to which I have referred to write off $49,894,000 for amortization of its wartime facilities. This procedure turned its actual profit of $22,676,000 into a paper "loss" before taxes of $27,218,000.

By using the carry back provision of the Wartime Revenue Act, the company obtained a cash refund of $34,980,000 from the Treasury.

This cash refund is of course tax free. Bethlehem paid no taxes on its net income of $22,676,000. Thus for the third quarter of 1945 the profits of Bethlehem were $57,656,000—on which the company paid absolutely no taxes.

This amount should be compared with the third quarter of 1944 when Bethlehem's profits after taxes were only $6,622,000, and for the pre-war era when Bethlehem averaged $15,980,000 a year in profits after taxes.

Under ordinary conditions, the facts which are now being disclosed would arouse the deepest wrath of the American people.

But in addition, the steel industry, as the spokesman for the corporate magnates, and drunk with the fantastic financial resources accumulated during the war, has actually thrown down the gauntlet to the President of the United States. The steel industry, boldly and arrogantly, has rejected a decision made by the President to settle the current wage dispute with the United Steel Workers of America. The issue is not the payment of an additional 3½ cents an hour.

Says Treasury Is Mulcted

The true design of the steel industry is to destroy labor unions and to remain unchallenged in its determined effort to obtain uncontrolled profits. It is being assisted in this attempt with public funds siphoned from the United States Treasury.

The United States Treasury is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few bent in sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos. This intolerable situation, if the safety and future of our nation are to be protected, cannot continue.

On behalf of the millions of members of organized labor, and progressive Americans, I am calling upon you as the guardian of the United States Treasury to take immediate steps to terminate this outrageous condition permitted to develop during the war whilst the attention of the American people was fully concentrated upon the defeat of the nation's foreign foes.

JAN 23 1946

STEEL PRICE RISE BY FEB. 1 HINTED

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Government officials said today that steel prices might be increased by February 1 even if there had been no settlement of the industry's strike by that time. These officials, who asked that their names not be used, said that there was no reason why any price rise should have to be deferred until the strike ended. The size of the increase has not been finally determined, it was stated.

The Government reportedly offered about $4 extra a ton during negotiations on the wage dispute. The OPA, on the other hand, has taken the position that $2.50 a ton is all that should be granted.

Reconversion Director Snyder told Congressmen today that the administration has "no thought" of raising the price of steel except within the framework of the stabilization program. The statement, on which he did not elaborate, was made at a House Banking Committee hearing in response to questioning by Representative Wolcott (R.-Mich).

Output Of Steel Only 4.9 P.C. Of Capacity

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22 (A.)—Paralysis gripped America's basic industry today as the CIO-United Steelworkers strike kept 750,000 idle for a second day.

The biggest walkout in United States history closed nearly 1,300 steel-making and fabricating plants, aluminum mills and iron ore mines in 29 states. Today its effect was spreading to construction, railroads and public utilities.

Production of steel, the bone and sinew of industry and reconversion, had dwindled to less than five per cent of capacity, a 53-year low. Two instances of violence occurred in Ohio but in the main the strike was orderly.

Murray Alleges Conspiracy

Philip Murray, CIO-USW president, said in a radio address that the strike for a wage increase was precipitated by "an evil conspiracy among American big business" which has "set out to destroy labor unions, to provoke strikes and economic chaos and mulct the American people through uncontrolled profits and inflation."

There was no immediate reply from management, but the United States Steel Corporation said it might issue a statement later today.

Murray's Schedule

Murray was conferring in closed session today with union members of the United States Steel negotiating committee. Tomorrow he is scheduled to meet with the union's executive board at 10 A.M. and with the 175-man wage policy committee in the afternoon.

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and a Republican presidential possibility, asserted in a speech here that "the only prospect of an early settlement of the strike still rests with the President of the United States."

No Word Of Negotiations

There was no report of negotiations between the union and the major steel producers. A handful of smaller firms agreed to give the 18½-cent-an-hour raise suggested by President Truman and accepted by the union. These companies, including seven in Pennsylvania and a few others as far west as California, kept their plants in operation.

But the total output was very small. The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated production yesterday at 89,700 tons, 4.9 per cent of capacity and the lowest level since 1893, when the average weekly rate was 86,352 tons.

Across the nation pickets trudged before the struck mills. Snow and near-zero temperatures in some areas made picketing a chill job, but the marching men echoed Murray's words:

"We're prepared to go through with this thing no matter how long it takes."

Effects On Other Industries

First effects of the strike on industries not directly involved appeared in New York, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Charles H. Sells, New York Commissioner of Public Works, said the bulk of that State's postwar public works program would be deferred because of the steel walkout. Among projects he said would be delayed were $40,000,000 worth of institutional buildings, $125,000,000 worth of highways and $100,000,000 worth of low-rent housing.

In Pittsburgh 4,000 railroad workers and 400 river-barge employés were furloughed because of declining steel and coal shipments. Most large steel mills operate their own intraplant railroads, and, with the mills idle, they had little or no work to do.

A fuel-gas famine appeared averted at Gary, Ind., when the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced that it would utilize management personnel to continue manufacturing gas after the Independent Foremen's Association of America, acting at CIO request, notified members not to continue to operate the plant.

The only disturbances reported yesterday were at Cincinnati, where a man was charged with brandishing a revolver as he attempted to pass a picket line and a management official complained to police that two pickets struck him as he attempted to enter the Williamson Heater Company plant. The men were charged with assault and battery.

Steel Priorities Suspended

In Washington, the Civilian Production Administration late yesterday suspended all outstanding priorities for the purchase of steel and instructed warehouses to ration all deliveries so that no customer will receive more than is needed for immediate use.

President Truman discussed the steel strike with congressional leaders, then met with the steel fact-finding board. There was no announcement of a further presidential move to end the strike.

Murray, in his nationally broadcast talk last night, said: "We seek wage increases now to restore the pay cuts the workers have suffered since V-J day."

A Republic Steel Corporation statement charged that the strike is "in flagrant violation" of the union's contract and contended that weekly earnings of steelworkers in November, 1945, were 46 per cent higher than in January, 1941. Steel prices now are virtually unchanged from 1937, the firm said.

More Idle in Alabama

Alabama steel strikers and others made idle mounted to 30,700 today—4,500 coal miners, 21,200 steel employés, and 5,000 red ore miners.

The coal miners, all employés of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, were forced into idleness by the steel strike. T.I.C. said this had shut down its transportation department, and it had to close its coal mines because it could not move the coal to its unloading areas. Its mines have a combined output of 16,000 tons a day.

About 1,000 plants in the Philadelphia area may have to close down partly or completely by February 20 if the steel strike continues, a survey by the regional office of the United States Employment Service shows. Most of the manufacturers—of iron and steel products, transportation, electrical equipment, electrical machinery and automotive parts—reported they have only enough steel to last about 30 days.

UAW RESTORES FIRST DEMAND

Withdraws Offer To Accept Fact-Finding Board Figure

JAN 23 1946

Detroit, Jan. 22 (A.)—The CIO United Automobile Workers Union advised President Truman today it had withdrawn its acceptance of a compromise 17½-per cent wage increase in its dispute with General Motors Corporation and reinstated its original demand for a 30 per cent increase.

At the same time the union called on tool and die workers in the Detroit area to halt all work for General Motors next Monday.

The latter action was taken, a union spokesman said, because "we have waited in vain" for G.M. to join with us in acceptance of recommendations of the President's fact-finding board.

The union had set today as the deadline for General Motors to reconsider its rejection of the fact finders' recommendations. A company spokesman said it was standing on its last offer of approximately twelve per cent increase.

"Revolt Against Government"

"The General Motors Corporation," said the union in a letter to the President, "is in open revolt against the American Government and the people, and is in a conspiracy to destroy organized labor." It added:

"Forces allied with General Motors are ready and willing to bring about a total paralysis of American industry in order to resist equitable wage increases; to set us on the road to inflation through higher prices and to wipe off the statute books every piece of constructive social legislation enacted in the last fifteen years."

"The policies they advocate," the letter continued, "are directly contrary to the policies of the Government; they are contrary to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the American people; they are an outright betrayal of the ideals and principles for which we fought a costly and bloody war."

No General Motors Comment

There was no immediate comment from General Motors.

Other developments in the battle between management and labor in the automobile industry today included:

A denial by the Ford Motor Company that it planned to offer the union an 18½-cent or 15.5 per cent increase. A statement to that effect was published today by the Detroit *News*. The Ford Company has offered an increase slightly more than 14.5 per cent, while the union has demanded 17.6 per cent. Ford and the union met for less than an hour, but made no announcement other than that wages were discussed.

Preparations for a reopening tomorrow of wage conferences between Chrysler Corporation and the UAW-CIO, suspended several weeks ago.

The halting of General Motors tool-and-die work in Detroit shops would not be a strike.

"Put Under The Bench"

It would mean that all G.M. work in the shops would be "put under the bench" until the strike was settled. Other work would proceed as usual.

Involved in the tool-and-die stoppage would be approximately 3,000 workers in the Detroit district. Additional thousands of such workers are employed outside Detroit.

Just what effect the stoppage would have on G.M. plants already closed for 63 days was not immediately explained by union spokesmen. One of them said:

"We have been reluctant to bring

this weapon to bear on the corporation because we hoped a satisfactory settlement could be reached without tying up essential tool-and-die work needed for reconversion, but we have waited in vain for General Motors to join with us in acceptance of recommendations of the President's fact-finding board."

Tool Workers Weigh Strike

Coincident with these developments Matthew Hammond, president of Local 157, UAW-CIO Tool and Die Workers, disclosed that he had asked the union's international executive board for permission to file a 30-day strike notice against 165 tool-and-die shops.

Such a strike, growing out of a dispute over a 30-per-cent wage-rate demand, would involve approximately 10,000 skilled workers, Hammond said.

The General Motors strike to date has cost the 175,000 hourly rated workers involved $71,190,000, according to union calculations based on a 40-hour week, and $80,766,000 by management estimate based on a 45.6-hour week.

2 Electrical-Strike Mediators Chosen

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach today appointed two Government mediators in the strike of 200,000 CIO electrical workers.

The two named are William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board, and Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board.

Sessions Opened

They went into session this morning with officials of the struck-bound Westinghouse and General Electric companies and the CIO United Electrical Workers.

Present at the meeting, called by Schwellenbach in an attempt to settle the week-old tieup in the electrical industry, were Charles E. Wilson, General Electric president; A. W. Robertson, Westinghouse board chairman; Albert J. Fitzgerald, union president, and James J. Matles, international representative of the union.

Although the meeting of the disputants had been previously announced, the appointment of Meyer and Davis came as a surprise. The announcement was not made until the two actually walked into Schwellenbach's office, where the parties were waiting.

G.M. Absent

No representative from General Motors Corporation's electrical division, which is also involved in the wage dispute, attended. The union has said that negotiations with G.M. were continuing.

The electrical workers' union originally demanded a wage increase of $2 a day, or 25 cents an hour. However, Fitzgerald has said that the strike would be canceled if G.E. and Westinghouse would offer 15-cent increases and if General Motors would pay the 19½ cents more hourly recommended by the automobile fact-finding board.

Thus far G.M. has offered 13½ cents, Westinghouse has proposed a 15-per-cent raise for a 10-per-cent increase in hours and G.E. has offered a 10-cent hourly boost on wages of less than $1 an hour and a 10-per-cent increase on wages exceeding $1.

15 PCT. BOOST URGED FOR SHIPBUILDERS

Increase for 650,000 Workers Recommended by U.S. Procurement Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) Government procurement agencies today recommended a 15 per cent wage increase for approximately 650,000 shipyard workers throughout the nation.

The proposal was made to the working committee of the shipbuilding wage stabilization conference in an effort to break a deadlock in wage discussions which has tied up the conference since last Dec. 4.

Sponsoring the offer were the War and Navy departments, the Maritime commission and the Labor department.

Comdr. Hal Wright of the Navy department presented the 15 per cent offer, which would mean an increase of about 18 cents an hour for standard mechanics in shipyards who now receive $1.20.

J. R. Redstrom, press spokesman for the working committee, said details as to application of the 15 per cent raise in lower wage scale brackets had not been worked out.

After discussing the proposal, which Wright said the stabilization administrator's office "might approve," the working committee recessed until tomorrow without voting.

The C.I.O. union of marine and shipbuilding workers has demanded a wage increase of 36 cents an hour. The A.F.L. metal trades department has asked a wage boost of about 25.9 per cent in addition to the unions, and the government procurement agencies, shipbuilding management also is represented in the conference.

Industry Pledge Charged By DeLacy

JAN 23 1946

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Representative DeLacy (D., Wash.) charged today that industrial leaders of the nation have agreed to put workers "in their places."

He said in a statement that this was done at a meeting in Atlantic City, N.J., a month ago, attended by executives of the automobile, steel, shipbuilding, meat-packing and other major industries.

"Simple Plan" Described

"The idea was simple," DeLacy continued. "Beat down wages and beat up prices. Cause widespread strikes. Flood the country with propaganda. Destroy the confidence of the people in Congress and force through repressive measures which will aid in destroying wage rates and lowering United States purchasing power.

"With the war over, with corporation reserves totaling nearly 50 billions—the biggest war chest in history and more than twice the amount available in prewar days—the meeting decided to put the workers in their place," DeLacy said.

Charges Democratic Coalition

DeLacy also said that "the old coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans" has begun a "chant for the scalps of the average American working man and woman."

He said the coalition opposed "decent social security in this nation; the right of the soldier fighting overseas to vote; equal rights in employment for Negro, Catholic, Jew, Italian-American and Scandinavian-American; bottled up legislation for unemployment benefits; destroyed congressional plans for full employment and production; insisted on a tax program that soaks small business and the average American and opposed every step toward social legislation for the benefit of the American people."

U. S. WARD SEIZURE SUIT IS DISMISSED

Chicago, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan dismissed today, on order of the United States Supreme Court, the celebrated suit of the United States versus Montgomery Ward & Co. which sought to determine the validity of Government seizure of Ward roperties in December, 1944.

Judge Sullivan originally held that the seizure under executive order of the late President Roosevelt was illegal. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed him. The Supreme Court on November 5, 1945, refused to rule, stating that the question was "meet" because the properties had been returned to the company October 18.

Twice the Government seized Ward properties, in April and December, 1944, as a result of a labor dispute and Ward's refusal to abide by orders of the now defunct War Labor Board, contending that they were merely advisory and not legally binding. In the first seizure Sewell L. Avery, Ward's chaiqrman of the board, was carried bodily from his office by soldiers.

There was no final legal determination of validity of the seizure in either case and Judge Sullivan, in entering the dismissal order today, told Government and company attorneys: "Now you are back where you started from."

PAC Head Lauds President

New York, Jan. 22 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, sent President Truman a message last night congratulating him on his labor program and his efforts to avert the steel strike.

Hillman also assured the President of the PAC's "fullest support . . . of the firm stand you have taken in favor of wage increases to protect American workers against a drastic decline in living standards and to maintain the national purchasing power essential to a healthy economy."

The message also said the PAC was "particularly appreciative of your patient and constructive effort to effect a settlement" in the steel controversy.

"Eminently Fair Proposal"

"The refusal of the steel companies to accept your eminently fair and reasonable proposal," Hillman added, "fully demonstrates that they are placing their own selfish interests ahead of the national welfare."

Hillman's associates declined to say whether he had conferred with CIO President Philip Murray before sending the wire. Murray recently said the President was seeking to "weaken and ultimately destroy labor-union organization" through the establishment of fact-finding committees to assist in the settlement of industrial disputes.

WAY APPEARS OPEN FOR LEWIS UNION TO REJOIN A. F. L.

JAN 23 1946

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 22 — (AP) Barring a last-minute fight, the way appeared to be open today for the long-heralded return of John L. Lewis and his half-million United Mine Workers to the A.F.L.

The sole obstacle apparent was a "recent" recommendation by the influential A.F.L. Metal Trades Department that the next vacancy on the 15-man executive council go to Charles McGowan, head of the boilermakers.

Frey to Appear

John P. Frey, president of the metal trades group, will appear before the council here tomorrow.

Lewis has made a seat on the council for the mine workers a condition to bringing his union back to the federation, which they left in 1936, in the struggle over formation of the C.I.O. The miners bolted the C.I.O., too, in 1942.

The council's winter session—like most others in the past three years—has been engulfed in speculation over Lewis' return to the federation.

In the opinion of some labor officials, the mine leader's re-affiliation with the A.F.L. at this time would emphasize his recent bitterness toward the C.I.O. leadership now engaged in crucial wage struggles in steel, meat packing, autos, and electrical manufacturing.

The metal trades department may oppose Lewis' appointment to the council vacancy because it has lost its only direct representative with the departure of Harvey W. Brown, head of the machinists. The machinists left the federation in October, after a losing jurisdiction tiff with the carpenters. A.F.L. President William Green said the council had formally voted Brown's seat on the council vacant yesterday.

Two Members Absent

Two members who are absent from the Miami winter meeting of the council, Daniel J. Tobin of the teamsters and George Harrison of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, are expected before the weekend.

Tobin in the past has fought Lewis, but like Green, he appeared to be on friendly terms with the heavy-browed miners' boss at the November labor-management conference in Washington.

Green said the vacancy would be acted on before the council adjourns Jan. 30 or 31.

FACT-FINDING BILL OK'D MINUS TEETH

House Committee Cuts Out Two Features Recommended by Truman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — (AP) The House Labor Committee pulled two teeth from the President's fact-finding bill today and shoved it to the floor for early consideration.

President Truman wanted action. But he also wanted the fact-finding boards empowered to examine company records and unions barred from striking during the process.

These two features were missing from the bill which the committee approved. Mr. Truman has said he thinks the measure will be useless without them.

There was general expectation among the Congressmen, however, that efforts would be made to restore them in the form of amendments when the House takes it up. Some of the committeemen, in fact, said they voted for the measure with this expectation in mind in order to get action.

The committee rejected the President's plan 13 to 5. It then approved 10 to 8, a version by Rep. Landis (R-Ind) which establishes fact-finding boards but denies them subpoena authority and provides no "cooling-off" periods.

Those who favor stricter strike legislation announced plans immediately to try and write stronger language into the bill when it reaches the floor, probably next week.

"The Landis version is just a title, plus a few kind words," Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) told the House. "It is weak and meaningless."

The committee's action also was attacked by those who oppose passage of new labor legislation immediately. They expressed fear that Smith and others of his viewpoint would go too far.

Rep. Hook (D-Mich), a committee member, said several attempts were made in the committee to prevent sending any bill to the floor. One of his motions for a continued investigation failed only by a 9 to 9 tie vote.

Several members told newsmen they voted for the Landis version chiefly to send some type of legislation to the floor so the House could act as it chooses.

Speaking for these members, Acting Chairman Randolph (D-WVa) asserted:

"It is my position that I was in favor of reporting legislation with the principle of fact-finding to the floor, in order to meet the recommendations of the President, so the House might have the opportunity, through its individual membership, to approve or disapprove the request by the Chief Executive."

The Landis version provides that government agencies shall furnish the fact-finding boards any records or information desired. Randolph told newsmen this section is to assure the board of all facts in pos-

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session of the government.

Voting for the Landis version were the author and Reps. Randolph, Barden (D-NC), Morrison (D-La), Hartley (R-NJ), Hoffman (R-Mich), Baldwin (R-NY), McConnell (R-Pa), Adams (R-NH) and Buck (R-NY). Opposed were Reps. Welch (R-Calif), Hook (D-Mich), Lesinski (D-Mich), Kelley (D-Pa), Green (D-Pa), Patterson (D-Calif), Geelan (D-Conn), and Powell (D-NY).

Short Tells Probers He Was Made A 'Scapegoat'

JAN 23 1946

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short asserted today that the War Department had treated him unfairly and had attempted to make him the "scapegoat" of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Attired in a blue civilian suit, the 65-year-old retired General appeared before a Senate-House Inquiry Committee to read a 13,000-word defense of his decisions and actions as the 1941 commander of army forces in Hawaii. It was his first public testimony since the Japanese struck the mid-Pacific base December 7, 1941.

Barkley, Hannegan Confer

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic national chairman, conferred briefly with Committee Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) before Short began his testimony. Barkley said the conference had "nothing to do with this hearing."

In his prepared statement, Short contended that in four years of official silence his superior officers in Washington had "passed the buck" to him until the congressional inquiry "forced the revelation of facts."

Short asserted that the War Department had "four years to admit" it should have acted before December 7, 1941, on his November 27 report that he had alerted his troops only against sabotage. But the first such "admission of responsibility," he said, came from Gen. George C. Marshall, former chief of staff, and Lieut. Gen. L. T. Gerow, former war plans head, in the current hearings.

First Public Testimony

This was the first time the General has had an opportunity to testify in public. Records of his previous testimony before the Roberts Commission and army inquiry boards have already been released by the committee.

In a separate opening statement today, Short said he was "sure that I would have arrived at the conclusion that Hawaii would be attacked and would have gone on an all-out alert" if he had received all the information Washington had on the situation.

Short asserted he was not permitted to hear other witnesses nor to crossexamine them in the Roberts Commission investigation. He did not read the evidence taken by the commission until August, 1944, he said.

As To Army Board Inquiry

He added that after he appeared before the Army Pearl Harbor Board, where he did not hear or question other witnesses, he was allowed to read the "top-secret" part of its testimony only when the congressional committee began its hearing.

In his longer, main statement, Short followed closely the line he had taken previously in making these contentions:

1. He was not given the information from intercepted Japanese messages by which he said the War Department "knew definitely at 9 P.M. December 6 that the hour had struck and that war was at hand."

2. If General Marshall felt there were security reasons why he could not be given this information, he should have directed specifically an all-out alert as he did on a false alarm in 1940.

"Confirmed In Belief"

3. The action in dispatching unarmed bombers from the mainland to Hawaii on the night of December 6, 1941, "confirmed me in my belief that an air-raid was not probable."

4. The Navy did not ask for any army planes from November 27 to December 6 to aid in reconnaissance and "to me this meant that they had definite information of the locations of Japanese carriers."

5. Had he been given by telephone General Marshall's December 7 message which arrived too late, he would have had four hours to prepare for the attack.

6. The War Department had nine days after the November 27 warning message to change the anti-sabotage alert that he notified Washington he had put in effect, but did nothing.

"Decision Wrong"

7. He now realized that "my decision was wrong" to alert only against sabotage, but thinks his judgment at the time that sabotage was the greatest danger and "that air attack was not imminent," was the same as the general staff's.

"I do not feel that I have been treated fairly or with justice by the War Department," Short told the committee. "I was singled out as an example, as the scapegoat for the disaster. My relatively small part in the transaction was not explained to the American people until this joint congressional committee forced the revelation of the facts."

Secrecy Angle

Short said that while he appreciated the War Department's desire to preserve the secrecy of the source of information it got from breaking the Japanese code, "I am sure that could have been done without any attempt to deceive the public by a false pretense that my judgment had been the sole factor causing the failure of the Army to fulfill its mission of defending the Navy at Pearl Harbor."

"I am sure that an honest confession by the War Department general staff of their failure to anticipate the surprise raid would have been understood by the public, in the long run and even at the time. Instead, they 'passed the buck' to me and I have kept my silence until the opportunity of this public forum was presented to me."

Short said he was "more than astounded to learn of the complacency of the War Department general staff with realtion to so-called 'magic' (code breaking) intelligence." Marshall, Gerow and others previously testified that sending of the decoded texts of such messages to field commanders was halted for fear of leaks that might cause the Japanese to change their codes.

Possibility Of Courier

Short said that in his opinion the War Department could have paraphrased the information and sent it to him by courier without disclosing its source.

He said an intercepted message directing Japanese envoys in Washington to present their final diplomatic answer at 1 P.M. (Washington time), "pointed directly to an attack on Hawaii at dawn."

"Had this vital information been communicated to Hawaii by the fastest possible means," he said, "we would have had more than four hours to make preparations to meet the attack, which was more than enough for completing army preparations. The Navy might have had time to get all ships out of the harbor."

Short told the committee he was "obeying my instructions from Washington as I understood them" and was acting in accordance with what he said was the "little information" available to him which "did not give an accurate picture of the prospects of war."

"Definite Information"

"The War Department knew definitely by 9 P.M., December 6, that the hour had struck and that war was at hand," he declared. "By 9 A.M., December 7, the War Department knew the hour of the attack. None of this information was given to me."

A major portion of the final Japanese diplomatic reply was contained in a message decoded the night of December 6. The message setting the 1 P.M. delivery time was read the next morning and prompted Marshall to send a warning to Short, which went by commercial cable and did not reach the General's hands until after the attack.

"If this message had been sent by scrambler telephone," Short asserted, "there would have been time to warm up the planes and put them in the air, thus at least avoiding a large loss of planes in the initial attack at 8 A.M.

Delay In Message

"The fact that the War Department sent this message by radio in code instead of telephoning it in the clear and putting it through in the minimum amount of time indicates that the department, even as late as 6.48 A.M., December 7, Honolulu time, did not consider an attack on Honolulu as likely enough to warrant drastic action to prepare the islands for the sneak attack," he said.

Marshall had told the committee the reason he didn't telephone the message was that he felt the phone conversation might be intercepted. If that was true, Short said, then the War Department should have "issued the necessary alert orders which they would have known that I would have issued at once if I had had the information which they possessed."

Marshall's Plan

Short said that when he took command at Hawaii he learned from Lieut. Gen. Charles D. Herron, his predecessor, that General Marshall had "definitely indicated his intention to direct personally any genuine prewar alert."

He contended that Marshall had personally ordered and 'supervised" an all-out alert on June 17, 1940, adding:

"It was my expectation that if the chief of staff once again had information causing him to expect a 'trans-Pacific raid' against Oahu, he would follow the course he had set previously as an example."

The witness said he felt Marshall would read the message Short sent after the Hawaiian commander was advised November 27, 1941, that diplomatic negotiations with Japan appeared to be terminated and directing him to "undertake such reconnaissance and other measures as you deem necessary."

Message To Marshall

"I felt," Short said, "that a chief of staff who had personally supervised the long-continued 1940 alert would certainly have the time and interest not only to read and to understand my succinct report 'Reurad four seven two 27th report department alerted to prevent sabotage. Liaison with the Navy,' but to send further word in the event that he disagreed in any way with the measures I had taken in obedience to his November 27 directive."

Marshall previously testified that he was not certain he had seen Short's reply, but that if there was any responsibility for not having inquired further into the nature of the alert the responsibility was his.

Local Defense Plan

Short noted that the basic war plan, Rainbow Five, was supplemented by a local defense plan which called on the Navy to furnish distant reconnaissance. He said only the War Department could have ordered Rainbow Five into effect, as it could have ordered the local defense plan into operation.

While he told the committee that he and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then Pacific Fleet commander, could have put the local plan into action by agreement, he added:

"Due to my knowledge of the attitude of the War Department, I would never have ordered any part of the plan into effect without consulting it, as long as communications were open and time permitted. Under the circumstances preceding the attack, the War Department, with far more intimate knowledge of the nature of the Japanese situation, had not ordered M-day, had not put the Rainbow plan into effect, in whole or in part, and had expressed no dissatisfaction with my report of a sabotage alert.

"Possible Alarm"

"The only conclusion I could draw was that it did not want the war plans implemented because of the possible alarm to the public or the danger of provoking the Japanese. Their silence I took as concurrence with the degree of alert I had adopted."

Marshall and Gerow previously testified that it had never occurred to them that Short had not put into effect an all-out alert.

Short compared the "war-warning" message received by Kimmel on November 27 with what he noted the Army Pearl Harbor Inquiry Board had called the "do-or-don't" message sent to him by Marshall the same day.

The message to Short said that hostile Japanese action was "possible at any moment," adding that if hostilities could not be avoided the United States "desires that Japan commit the first overt act."

The message directed Short to undertake reconnaissance and other measures, but said they should be carried out "so as not, repeat not, to alarm civil population or disclose intent." Short was told to "report measures taken" and if hostilities broke out to put war plans into effect.

Short's Interpretation

"The impression conveyed to me by this message," Short said, "was that the avoidance of war was paramount and the greastest fear of the War Department was that some international incident might occur in Hawaii and be regarded by Japan as an overt act."

He said there had been no mention of a probable attack on Hawaii since the alert message of June, 1940, adding that the only information received from the War Department after the November 27 message was in three messages on sabotage and subversive measures.

Short said his decision to put into effect only the anti-sabotage alert, which envisioned no threat to Hawaii from without, was made on several considerations.

The Navy had told him, he said, that "Japanese naval vessels were supposed to be either in their home ports or proceeding south." He knew Japan couldn't attack with land-based bombers.

Navy Scouting Missions

He noted that the Navy was flying scouting missions from task forces at sea and from Midway, Wake, Palmyra and Johnston islands and had not asked him for any planes to supplement reconnaissance.

"I thus felt that air attack was highly improbable," Short asserted.

He said further that the War Department had not indicated in any way that training was to be halted and that troops were to go into a tactical status.

"If war were momentarily expected in the Hawaiian coastal frontier, these (training) considerations would give way," he said. "But every indication was that the War Department expected the war to break out, if at all, only in the Far Pacific and not at Hawaii.

Ferrying Unarmed Planes

This was borne out, he said, by the fact that as late as December 6, 1941, the War Department was ferrying unarmed planes from California to Hawaii. A dozen planes arrived during the first attack and four were shot down.

Summing up information he said the War Department had but did not furnish to him, Short asserted he did not know that "that United States Army officers at Singapore had made tentative military commitments, not approved by the President, that the United States would fight, along with the Netherlands and the British, to defend the Dutch East Indies and Singapore."

Neither did he know, as he said a message intercepted and translated by December 5 showed, that "the Japanese did realize that such joint military action would occur."

Did Not Know Deadline

Short noted that he was not told that the Japanese had set November 29 as a deadline on diplomatic negotiations. Nor, he said, did he know anything about the Japanese orders to their consuls to destroy their codes on December 3, or other important disclosures obtained from code-breaking.

Short's description of the attack itself disclosed that it was 55 minutes after the first bomb dropped before an American fighter plane got into the air. He said one Japanese plane was shot down with a rifle when the 24th Division was attacked at Schofield.

He added that the Navy might have been able to locate the Japanese carriers after the attack if the information which had been communicated to Lieut (now Lieut. Col) Kermit A. Tyler at the Radar

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Information Center had been given to higher officers. Kimmel has testified he did not get the radar information until two days later.

Lockard Warning

Short recounted how Private (now Lieut.) Joseph L. Lockard had reported from the Opana radar station to the center that a large number of planes were heading toward Oahu from the north. But Tyler, Short said, told Lockard that "it was not anything of importance."

"If Lieutenant Tyler had realized that the incoming flight was Japanese, there would have been time to disperse the planes but not to warm up the engines and get them into the air," Short added. "Lieutenant Tyler made no report of this matter to me and as far as I know did not report the incident to the control office, Major Tyndall, after the information center was manned about 8.30 A.M.

"This matter was not brought to my attention until the next day when it was too late to be of value. Had this incident been reported to the control officer at 8.30 A.M. on the seventh, he would have informed the Navy and it might have enabled them to locate the carriers."

FORMULA GIVEN FOR RETENTION OF BASES IN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson contended today that we could retain Pacific Island defense bases even in event of a veto on the United Nations Security Council.

In response to questions at his news conference, Acheson outlined this formula concerning the strategic spots won from the Japanese:

Should anyone of the other four big powers—Russia, Britain, China or France — use its special veto power on a request for individual trusteeship then this country could withdraw its application.

The base thus would revert to its status quo; in effect, under the sole trusteeship and control of the United States by virtue of conquest and occupation.

It would appear from this explanation that Russia perhaps could use the same strategy to retain permanent control of the Kurile Islands which were occupied by Soviet forces under an agreement which Acheson said was reached at the Yalta conference.

The Kuriles, stretching fanwise across the entrance of the Okhotsk Sea which wraps Eastern Russia, early in the war provided a springboard for the Japanese invasion of the Aleutians.

Discussion of the Pacific islands stemmed from a press conference a week ago when President Truman said this country would keep the bases it needs for defense but that it would seek UNO's approval for such individual trusteeship.

Here in diplomatic quarters, it appeared likely, however, that discussions would be initiated in advance for a possible clash of interest in the United Nations Security Council among the countries interested in the islands' future status.

Central Intelligence System Foundation Laid by Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) President Truman today laid the foundation for the nation's first peacetime central foreign intelligence system, which he believes will help in shaping future foreign policy.

He established three interdepartmental organizations to coordinate the government's activities in this field and kept a personal hand of control over the policy-making and operating groups.

Thus, he ended months of conferences with state, war and navy officials by deciding against any one of those departments having top charge of the program.

System Established

The President established:

1—A national intelligence authority composed of the secretaries of state, war and navy, and a personal representative still to be named by him. This quartet will formulate broad policies. It was directed to plan, develop and coordinate foreign intelligence activities bearing on national security.

2—A central intelligence group to be set up by the three departmental secretaries. This group will be the full-time, operating organization to recommend and carry out the intelligence authority's policies. It will have a director of central intelligence who will be named by the President and who will be responsible to and sit on the intelligence authority as a non-voting member.

Sources familiar with the setup told reporters the director of central intelligence, expected to be named soon, will be the "big shot" of the whole organization. They would not indicate whether he will be a military man or a civilian. His main duties will be to correlate and evaluate national security information and to distribute it within the government.

Board Set Up

3—An intelligence advisory board comprised of heads of the government's military and civilian intelligence agencies "having functions related to national security." This group, which may be composed of representatives of the FBI, and treasury, commerce, state, war and navy departments, will advise the director of central intelligence.

In abolishing the office of strategic services—wartime intelligence agency—last September, President Truman said its resources and skills would be preserved for peacetime purposes. At that time he spoke of the need of a foreign intelligence service "to aid in the development of our foreign policy."

The President's directive today emphasized that it did not authorize "police, law-enforcement or internal security functions" or investigations in the United States and its possessions "except as provided by law and Presidential directives."

NIA IS LATEST FEDERAL BODY

Truman Creates Agency on

JAN 23 1946

Foreign Intelligence.

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—President Truman today created a four-man board to develop and co-ordinate the nation's foreign intelligence activities to assure "the most effective accomplishment" relating to the national security.

The members of the board will be the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and a fourth person to be named by the President as his personal representative. The board will be known as the National Intelligence Authority.

The secretaries were directed to assign persons from their departments to form a central intelligence group which, under a director of central intelligence, to be designated by the President, will assist the intelligence authority. The director of central intelligence will be responsible to the authority and will sit as a non-voting member.

Four Instructions.

The director of central intelligence, subject to existing law and direction and control of the authority, was directed to:

1. Correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security and disseminate within the Government the resulting strategic and national policy intelligence;

2. Plan for the co-ordination of intelligence work of the State, War and Navy departments and recommend to the NIA establishment of overall policies;

3. Perform for the intelligence agencies such services of common concern as the NIA determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

4. Perform such other functions relating to intelligence as the President and the NIA may direct.

Nothing Within United States.

The President's directive said that under it no police, law enforcement or internal security functions shall be exercised.

The director of Central Intelligence will be advised by an Intelligence Advisory Board consisting of the heads of the principal military and civilian intelligence agencies dealing with national security.

"Nothing herein," said the directive to the three secretaries, "shall be construed to authorize the making of investigations inside the continental limits of the United States and its possessions, except as provided by law and presidential directives."

APPROVAL GIVEN AIR EQUIPMENT SALE TO SPAIN

JAN 23 1946

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) The United States has approved the sale to Spain of eight C-47 transport planes and nearly $300,000 in airport equipment discarded by the Army, government officials disclosed today.

At the same time, it was learned that the State department has approved sale of five four-engined transport planes to a private aviation company in Argentina. Previously, the department permitted sale of eight Pratt and Whitney aircraft engines to the same Argentine firm for four Short-Sunderland flying boats purchased from Britain.

The planes and equipment for Spain were purchased from the State department's office of foreign liquidation in Paris by a commission representing the Franco government.

Conference Called

In response to a reporter's inquiry as to whether any surplus army planes had gone to Spain, the State department called a news conference.

A department spokesman told the conference that the sale of five twin-engined transports for the Spanish Iberian Airline had been approved. He said the airline is regarded as a government company, although its charter permits the sale of 25 per cent of its stock to private individuals.

He also disclosed approval of the sale of equipment which he said would be used to improve the Madrid airport. It includes bulldozers, scrapers, shovel units, dump trucks and a semi-trailer.

Other Planes Sold

Later a reporter learned from another government official that three additional transport planes had been sold previously to the Spanish airline. This official said more planes might be allocated to Spain in the near future.

The State department spokesman told his news conference that "no approval has been given for the sale of surplus military supplies" to the Franco government. He explained that the department did not classify the transport planes as "military supplies."

A reporter remarked that the C-47 transport, known in commercial aviation as the Douglas DC-3, had been used by the Army more than any other type of plane, in every theater of operations, and for such tasks as transporting airborne troops and towing gliders. The spokesman did not reply.

Government officials said the transfer of the planes is related to the civil aviation agreement which the U. S. signed with Spain Dec. 2, 1944. This gives American commercial airlines full rights to discharge and pick up passengers in Madrid.

ACHESON HITS DELAY ON LISPE OIL TALKS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson today expressed dissatisfaction at the pace of negotiations with Russian officials regarding operation of Hungarian oil fields owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

He told a news conference that American diplomatic representatives were now discussing with Soviet officials, who have seized the Lispe oil field, the question of how much production could be expected from the area.

Mr. Acheson said negotiations with the Russians were not going as fast as the United States would like.

Press reports from Budapest have said that the Russians were unwilling to let Standard Oil operate the Lispe fields because they believed the company's development technique was twenty-five years behind the times. The company has defended its projected operating program as efficient.

The Russians are paying for the oil after delivering it to Standard's refineries.

Mr. Acheson said the State Department was receiving reports on the situation from H. F. A. Schoenfeld, American diplomatic representative to Hungary, and was keeping in constant touch on the situation.

Mr. Acheson said the fields were taken over and operated by the Hungarian Government in 1941 after Hungary's declaration of war against the United States.

After the Allies went into Hungary, the United States took up from time to time with the Allied Control Council the question of readmitting Standard Oil officials to the property. Some of them were, Mr. Acheson said.

Etymological Mystery: Who Put O in U.N.O.?

No One Cares as Long as It Works, but Exact Term in Charter Is the 'U. N.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—There's no such thing as a United Nations Organization.

Plain as anything, in the charter adopted at San Francisco are the words, "United Nations."

Who put the "O" in "U. N. O.?" The State Department doesn't know.

But the terms, "United Nations Organization" and its abbreviation "U. N. O." have become so commonly accepted that even President Truman, in his message to Congress yesterday, said: . . . "In full accord with the charter of the United Nations Organization." He capitalized the "U," "N" and "O."

The State Department, which specializes in having everything just so, also slips occasionally and allows "U. N. O." to creep into its telegrams and press releases.

A State Department man told a reporter today that this may explain how "U. N. O." was born:

The writing of the preamble to the charter came last. For a long time this new world group had no official name. So during this period the delegates, when referring to it in the charter, just called it the "organization."

"The charter is full of organizations," said the State Department man.

He added that it was along toward the end of the conference that it was decided to call it the United Nations, in tribute to the late President Roosevelt, who first used the words.

He said he guessed this sequence of events made it easy to wed "United Nations" and "Organization," even though nowhere in the charter do the three words appear together.

The State Department man added that he didn't know how many nations have fallen into the "U. N. O." habit, but he understands the British are trying to cut back to "U. N."

"But United Nations or United Nations Organization," he said with a shrug, "who cares, as long as it works."

30.22—491

Autopsy Shows Mussolini Had Unusual Health

Italian Doctors' Study Also Tells Story of Shots at Body After Execution

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP), — Post-mortem studies of the body of Benito Mussolini have disclosed that he was an "unusually healthy" man at the time of his execution, Army pathologists reported today.

The same studies also show that snipers took several pot-shots at the body of the former Italian dictator either before or after it was hung by the feet in a public place in Milan.

Scientists of the Army Institute of Pathology drew these conclusions after examining a formal report of an autopsy performed on the fallen dictator's body by Italian doctors.

The autopsy report was made by Professor Mario Cattabeni and Professor Enea Scolar, of the University of Catenia, and by Professor Emanuel d'Abundo, of the University of Milan.

Declaring that the autopsy report disclosed virtually no evidence of any organic impairment, Colonel James E. Ash, director of the Army Institute of Pathology, told a reporter: "It's a rare individual whose body, at autopsy, doesn't show more impairment than Mussolini had."

The only abnormal thing reported was the presence of a small adhesion linking part of the small intestine wth the neck of the gall bladder.

"This might possibly indicate gall-bladder trouble," said Colonel Ash, "but if such an ailment existed, it must have been slight."

Besides bullet wounds in the chest, the autopsy report also showed several bullet wounds in the head, including some that showed no evidence of hemorrhage.

"Absence of what we call a 'hemorrhagic halo' around those openings," said Colonel Ash, "shows that the wounds were inflicted after death."

Halifax Plans to Retire As Ambassador in Spring

Doesn't Know Who Successor Will Be, Kerr Mentioned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is planning to retire this spring, probably in May, it was learned today.

A source in a position to know but who requested that his identity be withheld, said, however, that Halifax knew no more about his successor "than wha' he reads in the newspapers." Reports from London have mentioned Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, present British Ambassador to Moscow, as the labor government's choice to succeed Halifax.

The source here told a reporter that Halifax is planning to return to his ancestral home in Yorkshire, although he probably would keep his seat in the House of Lords and take an active part in matters involving foreign affairs.

Truman's Price, Tax Aims Least Criticized

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Congress seemed inclined today to support some extension of price controls and to keep taxes at a high level. But the remainder of President Truman's domestic legislative program provoked as much criticism as praise.

Republicans sparked the criticism, with Senator Bridges (R., N.H.) observing that the President's recounting of Administration aims ought to be labelled "a message on the sorry state of the Union."

On the other hand, Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) commented that the President's economic proposals are "sound and necessary."

Price-Control Reaction

Not all comment, however, followed party lines.

Among 25 requests in his state-of-the-Union message yesterday, Mr. Truman asked for a full year's extension of price controls. The reaction was mixed on this score, but most legislators who were asked about it said they thought some curbs must be retained to prevent runaway inflation.

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) suggested that a "sane" program be adopted under which price increases of possibly five per cent would be allowed to make up for some of the wage raises that have been granted.

"We would better do that rather than sit on the lid so tight that we have a blowup," Ball asserted.

Tax-Cut Hope Wanes

Congressional fiscal experts appeared fairly well agreed that Mr. Truman's opposition would prevent any substantial tax cuts this year.

Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee said he figures that even if reconversion and production go ahead without too much interruption from strikes, revenues still may fall $5,000,000,000 short of meeting a $35,000,000,000 outlay.

Mr. Truman put the deficit gap at $4,347,000,000 in his $35,860,000,000 budget, a figure that Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) said he thought might be "pretty close to the mark."

"In view of the message," LaFollette said, "there does not seem much chance for a substantial reduction in corporation or individual income taxes."

Would Cut Legal Debt

Noting that Mr. Truman forecast a $7,000,000,000 drop in the national debt during the next eighteen months, Senator Byrd (D., Va.) announced plans to lower the legal debt ceiling from $300,000,000,000 to $275,000,000,000. The debt now stands at $278,000,000,000.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) took issue with the President's debt reduction figures, terming them "misleading."

He said the budget lists only $1,000,000,000 for the Export-Import Bank, "which will need $2,800,000,000.

"It does not count the proposed British loan at all. It does not include the Bretton Woods payments which will amount to $2,750,000,000 in gold, cash and notes to the fund."

"Nearer 14 Billion"

For those reasons, Taft said, the deficit in his estimation would be nearer $14,000,000,000 than $4,000,000,000.

Another Illinois Republican however, Representative Dirksen termed the budget message "highly encouraging."

There were many lawmakers who thought Mr. Truman's recommendation for the establishment of fact-finding boards fall short of a solution for current labor disputes.

"Voluntary Settlements"

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.) said he believes the time has arrived for Congress to pass more drastic labor legislation.

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) generally indorsed the goals set forth by Mr. Truman, but he said "his fact-finding proposal will not solve labor disputes."

Morse proposed instead voluntary settlements, adding: "I think both industry and labor should practice their pratings about freedom of economic action by agreeing to settle all major disputes by voluntary arbitration."

To Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) the situation suggested that Congress get busy drafting an overall economic policy.

"Co-Ordinated Program"

"What we need," he said, "is a co-ordinated program to stimulate civilian production on a large scale. That means that the prime necessity is the adoption of a policy which will bring industrial peace and open to all producers, agricultural and industrial, the markets which are waiting to be tapped."

With this in mind, O'Mahoney said a planning subcommittee he heads will begin hearings about February 1 at which economists in and out of the Government will be invited to "recommend legislation that will re-establish a free econo-".

SWEDES HAIL TRUMAN

Stockholm, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A Swedish Foreign Office spokesman said today that he felt the foreign policy section of President Truman's message was "very promising for those countries, particularly small nations, which can hardly have any security except in some stable organization such as the United Nations. The spokesman said the speech showed "determination to make something real out of the United Nations Organization."

Swedish newspapers featured Mr. Truman's message on front pages.

No Comment in Soviet Press

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP).—The Soviet press devoted more than a column today to President Truman's message to Congress yesterday, but refrained from editorial comment.

Won't Rush Truman Army Plan

Congress Is Skeptical About His Plea for Extension of Draft

JAN 23 1946

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Congress showed little inclination today to speed action on President Truman's three-point military program. Members looked with particular skepticism at Mr. Truman's request in his State of the Union message for an extension of the draft act beyond its May 15 expiration date.

Aside from saying he has no plans for early consideration of the extension, Representative May (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, withheld comment on the President's plea, not only for the draft continuance, but for merger of the Army and the Navy and for universal military training.

But May's colleagues on the committee said privately they see little chance for action on the draft law before the end of March as requested by the President.

Across the capitol, a single member of the Senate Military Committee voiced approval of the draft extension request.

"I think that's sound," Senator Austin (Vt.), ranking Republican member, told a reporter. "We must keep our commitments now or our children's children will be in another and more terrible war."

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D.-Utah) said his Senate committee will examine all facts in the next sixty days.

May indicated that his committee will finish hearings on universal training next month.

Even the most vigorous supporters of universal training, however, don't expect the committee to follow the President's request for a year of continuous training. They are willing now to settle for a four-month program, supplemented by ROTC or National Guard service.

Hawaiian Measures Approved By House

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The House today passed two bills confirming actions of the Hawaii territorial legislature.

One bill extends the time for issuance of territorial revenue bonds to June 30, 1947. The other permits the Hilo Electric Company to provide additional electric service under franchise in the districts of Kau and South Kohala on the island of Hawaii.

Both bills were introduced by Delegate Farrington (R., Hawaii). The Senate also must approve them.

WALLACE IN PLEA FOR 3 ASSISTANTS

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace told Senators today that he needed three more $10,000-a-year assistants to help business and industry get into full steam.

The former Vice-President appeared at a closed-door session of the Senate Commerce Committee in support of legislation authorizing appointment of the additional secretaries of commerce. At present the Commerce Department has an under-secretary and a single assistant of commerce for air. Wallace told Senators that one of the three proposed assistants would be assigned to international trade, a second to problems of domestic trade and the third to the job of helping small business.

He also backed a bill by Senator Fulbright (D.-Ark.) to establish an Office of Technical Services under the Commerce Department. The office would be headed by a $10,000-a-year director. The Fulbright measure seeks to "stimulate and encourage technological research and development activities and their application to business, industry and commerce."

FEPC BILL FIGHT RAGES IN SENATE

JAN 23 1946

Tydings, Continuing Senate Filibuster, Says G.O.P. Seeks Negro Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP) Senator Tydings (D-Md.) told the Senate late today that the bill for a permanent Fair Employment Practices commission was "simply political shenanigans" and most Republicans were supporting it "to get the Negro vote."

He spoke after supporters of the FEPC had defeated, on a 33 to 24 roll call vote, his move to adjourn at 5 p.m. They kept it in session until 6 p.m., making the filibusters who have been talking since Thursday work one hour overtime.

"Why, there are senators voting for this bill who would move out of a hotel if a colored man came in and sat down in the dining room," Tydings shouted.

Smith Protests

Senator Smith (R-N.J.), FEPC supporter, protested that Tydings was confusing equality for education and work with "social equality."

Senator Ball (R-Minn.), another supporter, declared that a man of dark skin from India could enter any Washington hotel but that there would be discrimination against a Negro citizen of this country.

Tydings challenged FEPC backers to support an amendment which would prevent discrimination against a worker "because of his membership in or lack of membership in a union."

Ball and Senator Gurney (R-S.D.) said they would support the proposal but Gurney stipulated that it be made separate legislation.

Senator Chavez (D-N.M.) sug-

gested that if Tydings had so much "moral courage" he should vote for "cloture"—limitation of debate in order to get a vote. FEPC backers claim enough votes for passage if the Senate ever votes.

"No, I won't vote for cloture," Tydings stormed. "It was cloture that crucified Christ on the cross."

Senator Russell (D-Ga.), who spoke for most of the day, told the Senate that Adolf Hitler if alive could get an American paperhanger's job under the FEPC bill.

Russell delivered an extended personal analysis of the measure, and about the nicest thing he called it was "this monstrosity."

"If Adolf Hitler could come over here," he declared, "he could hail an employer up before this FEPC kangaroo court and get a job as a paper-hanger and keep some American soldier from getting the job."

Taking the floor immediately after a quorum was assembled at 12:15 p.m., Russell stretched still further the filibuster which other Southern Democrats began against the measure Friday.

A Democratic official with lengthy experience in the Senate declared no break is in sight this week. While the filibuster is on, the Senate can transact no other business.

Russell said it is a misnomer to call the measure "the Fair Employment Practice Bill," or, as it formally is labeled on the first page, "a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry."

New Caption Offered

Instead, the Georgian suggested this caption for the bill:

"A bill to regulate and control the tastes, customs, habits and manners of life of the American people; to establish an independent agency to dominate the executive branch of government and to influence all policies of the government, whether foreign or domestic; to invite alien immigrants and assure them of employment to the detriment of the right of native-born Americans to work; to nationalize all employment in industry, business, agriculture and commerce, and to promote a Communistic form of government for the United States."

The measure would set up a five-member commission to investigate and police business, labor unions and government against discriminatory practices. Its orders could be appealed only to United States Circuit Courts.

Russell contended the bill is designed to "protect the Communists and enable them to get government jobs." Senator Chavez (D-N.M.), one of the sponsors of the bill, protested that surely Russell did not believe that he (Chavez), a Catholic, was seeking to aid Communists.

Russell retorted that the bill in some form or another had been before Congress long before the New Mexico senator's name was put on it.

"Every Communist and every Socialist in the country is supporting this bill," Russell said.

COMMUNIST PLOT CLAIMED

JAN 23 1946

Representative Links Charge To Soldier Demonstrations

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—Representative Dondero (R., Mich.) told the House today "a shrewd and well-organized Communist conspiracy" was seeking to "disintegrate our armed forces, to paralyze our foreign policy and further the interests of Soviet aggression throughout the world."

His conviction, he said, was based on these "probable facts":

"1. The records show that the ringleaders of the GI demonstrations in Honolulu were, in numerous instances, men with Communist records.

Attacks On "Imperialism"

"2. The statements presented by alleged GI representatives were in some cases not bona fide GI grievance but attacks upon so-called American imperialism reminiscent of the period of the Stalin-Hitler pact and recent Communist demonstrations before the State Department.

"3. The five demands presented by a so-called 'GI committee of liberation' in Paris on January 13, 1946, calling for the abolition of officers' privileges in mess halls, clubs, recreation centers and living quarters and the reform of courts-martial boards, is fully in line with the program drawn up for Communists in all countries, by the Communist international of its sixth world congress, July-August, 1928.

Cites Union Activity

"4. Communist-dominated unions like the National Maritime Union which sounded the Communist keynote at every turn of the party line, announcing that 'the Yanks are not coming' during Stalin's partnership with Hitler, calling for the opening of a second front after Russia was attacked by Hitler, are now demanding that we 'bring the GI's home.' The union pulled a one-day strike in support of its demand.

"5. The labor canteen in Honolulu, which has been a hotbed of Communist propaganda among the soldiers stationed in the vicinity, is today the headquarters of the so-called 'Oahu service men's committee for speedier demobilization.' The head of this canteen is Ewart G. Guinier, a well-known New York Communist fired by the New York Civil Service Commission in June, 1942."

Angry War Mothers Ambush Eisenhower in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—(AP) Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower walked into a verbal ambush of irate war mothers today, heard at length their complaints about demobilization, and promised them his autograph.

From half a dozen cities the mothers, about twenty of them representing organizations devoted to obtaining the release of soldier-fathers, gathered in a hallway in the House office building. They had heard that the army chief of staff was due to explain demobilization to the House Military committee.

Unwarned and unguarded, Eisenhower walked toward the committee room. Before he could dig in, he was backed into a corner of the office of Chairman May (D-Ky.) and faced a withering barrage of questions. They all dealt with the theme: "When do we get our husbands back?"

When he could get an answer in edgewise, Eisenhower, obviously embarrassed but in charge of the situation, told the women:

About 700,000 fathers are still in uniform and by July 1 all but 200,000 of them should be home. To turn them all loose now would be impossible.

"There will be no army," if that happens, he added.

The general told the mothers he sympathized with them and wished he could get all fathers home immediately. He also sympathized, he added, with non-married overseas veterans who think they should be given a chance to come home, get married and start families.

When the mothers concluded the unscheduled meeting with a request for the five star general's autograph, Eisenhower told them to write him letters and promised to answer all of them personally, over his signature.

Nearly Five Billions for Veterans Provided In First House Money Bill of New Session

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—A bill carrying $4,931,142,415 for veterans reached the House floor today as the first appropriation measure of the new session. It would provide funds for the Veterans' Administration and other Government agencies for the fiscal year, starting July 1. Debate begins tomorrow.

The measure would appropriate a total of $5,594,146,286. The appropriations committee slashed funds for most agencies below what they received this year, but had to add more for the Veterans' Administration. When it got through, the bill totaled $1,329,380,306 more than the corresponding appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The committee said that expenses for veterans of the two World Wars, which it numbered at 20,000,000, would continue to mount "enormously."

For benefits under the GI Bill of Rights alone the measure would allot $2,148,387,000. This is based on an estimate of 1,136,977 veterans who would receive unemployment compensation, 628,000 education allowances and 500,000 guaranteed loans. The bill would provide $147,442,500 to continue work on a program calling for a peak of 250,000 to 300,000 hospital beds by 1970.

In addition, there is $553,805,915 for administrative and other costs in Veterans' Administration offices, ninety-seven hospitals now in operation and twenty-five more to be added by July 1, 1947.

Other Veterans' Administration provisions include $5,500,000 for printing and mailing, $1,905,000,000 for compensation and pensions, and $171,007,000 for life insurance payments.

Funds for a score of other agencies are provided. The Civil Service Commission would get $12,060,500; Federal Communications Commission, $5,585,000; Federal Power Commission, $3,116,000; Federal Trade Commission, $2,139,120; Public Buildings Administration, $53,065,285; Public Roads Administration, $267,838,792; General Accounting Office, $40,300,000; Interstate Commerce Commission, $.,046,000; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, $29,630,000 and Securities and Exchange Commission, $4,836,700.

NAVY ANNOUNCES NEW POINT CUTS

Discharge Score to Be Reduced to 31 March 15, 30 April 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — (AP) The Navy announced tonight further cuts in point scores for discharge.

Effective March 15 and again on April 2, the latest changes are expected to make an additicnal 14,700 officers and 176,400 enlisted personnel eligible for release.

By April 2, reported Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval personnel, the Navy's demobilization program will be two-thirds completed. It now is scheduled to pass the half-way mark of 1,500,000 discharges by Feb. 1.

The critical score for enlisted men, last set at 32 points for release after March 2, is reduced to 31 points effective March 15 and 30 points effective April 2, the Navy statement said.

For male commissioned and warrant officers, the March 2 score of 39 is dropped to 38 after March 15 and 37 after April 2.

For women officers, the March 2 requirement of 27 points will continue in effect until April 2, when it will drop to 26.

For enlisted women, the March 2 requirement of 21 points will continue in effect until April 2, when it will drop to 20.

For male doctors, the March 2 score of 49 is reduced to 48 after March 15 and 40 after April 2.

Reductions also were made in point requirements for varied classes of personnel "whose eligibility for demobilization" Admiral Denfeld said, "has demanded a slightly higher score because of their essential duties."

Further Cuts Seen

"In the case of enlisted personnel in these classifications," he continued, "it is anticipated that on or before June 2, 1946, we shall be able to effect further reduction which will bring their scores on a par with the general scores for all men and female enlisted personnel."

Meanwhile, the Navy announced it had granted 1,434,054 discharges from V-J day to the start of this week. Discharges last week totaled 74,543.

Points are accumulated in the Navy at the rate of a half point for each month on active duty and each year of age, and one-fourth point for each month of service outside the United States. In addition, 10 are allowed persons with one or more dependents.

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Single Surplus Unit For Vets Is Wanted

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—The American Legion said today it has found "impossible obstacles" in the way of veterans seeking to buy surplus Government property.

Ralph H. Lavers, director of the Legion's employment division, said a crosscountry tour indicated to him that there "is a lack of organization in the disposal of surplus property" to veterans, for whom Congress provided purchasing priorities.

"Too many agencies continue to be involved, such as the RFC, the Smaller War Plants Corporation and the maritime and military establishments," Lavers reported in a statement.

"One agency should handle the business."

Gives Examples

Asserting that the Legion will seek legislation to eliminate some of the difficulties he said veterans are encountering, Lavers cited these examples:

In Idaho, a veteran drove 400 miles to Medford, Ore., to take possession of a truck for which he had a certificate of purchase. But he found that a private dealer had bought 31 trucks the day before and none was left.

In the Portland (Ore.) region veterans must go to Seattle, in Washington State, to receive certificates to pick up property located at Medford, Oregon, southeast of Portland.

Under present law veterans may purchase surplus property after Federal agencies and state and municipal governments have had their pick. A pending amendment would give veterans first choice after the Federal Government.

NAVY CRITICIZES SNYDER'S ORDER

Washington, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—A naval officer told Congress today that the Navy Department was "bludgeoned" into accepting an order by John W. Snyder, Director of Reconversion, to suspend construction of thirty-seven ships in various stages of construction.

The statement was made by Vice-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, in response to questioning by Representative Carl Vinson (D.-Ga.), chairman of the House Navy Committee. The committee is investigating what some of its members contend is excessive authority wielded by Snyder. The reconversion director in ordering the cutback in Navy construction, said the action was taken to conserve money and materials and clear shipyards for other work.

Cochrane told the group that the President, or any one designated by him, such as Snyder, could order a halt to expenditures, even if money has been provided by Congress.

Representative W. Sterling Cole (R.-N. Y.), asked if taking action contrary to the will of Congress isn't "a basis for impeachment."

30.24—493

CLARK NOMINATED AS MAJOR GENERAL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP) Mark W. Clark, recently assailed by a veterans' group because of a costly battle in the Italian campaign, was nominated today for the permanent rank of major general by President Truman.

The names of ten other well known wartime leaders were sent to the Senate for promotion to the same permanent rank.

The nominees include six who were full generals under temporary wartime ranking: Courtney Hicks Hodges, Jacob Loucks Devers, George Churchill Kenney, Carl Spaatz, Thomas Troy Handy and Clark.

Four others were temporary lieutenant generals: Ira Clarence Eaker, Robert Lawrence Eichelberger, Walter Bedell Smith and Robert Charlwood Richardson Jr.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Bernard Larkin was nominated to that rank permanently and for appointment as quartermaster general. He would serve a four-year period succeeding Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson Davis was nominated for that rank permanently and as assistant to the quartermaster general for four years.

Mr. Truman promoted 23 temporary lieutenant generals and three major generals to the permanent rank of brigadier general.

Republican Named To Maritime Post

Washington, Jan. 22 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Richards Parkhurst, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Maritime Commission.

Parkhurst, a Republican and a member of the Boston Port Authority, was named to succeed Vice Admiral Howard L. Vickery, resigned. He would serve for Vickery's six-year term which began April 16, 1942.

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of Clarence M. Young, of California, to succeed Edward P. Warner on the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term expiring December 31, 1946.

Senator White (R., Maine), who called at the White House earlier in the day, told reporters on leaving that he hoped the President would name "a couple of Republicans" to fill existing vacancies on the Maritime Commission.

UNO INSPECTS SITES NEAR HUB

Prince's Mansion Is Among Estates Visited.

Boston, Jan. 22 (A. P.).—The United Nations Organization site selection committee today inspected a vast area of beautifully wooded terrain along the North Shore and for a considerable distance inland.

Included in the inspection tour was the grim stone mansion of Frederick H. Prince, containing forty rooms. Prince has offered the 1,000-acre estate to UNO gratis.

In a prominent position in the big tapestry-hung drawing room was a life-size portrait by Frank Benson of Lieut. Norman Prince, the owner's son, one of the founders of the Lafayette Escadrille, who lost his life in world war I.

Francois Briere, French member of the committee, asked a caretaker if he might see Lieut. Prince's room.

"His memory is very dear to us," Briere said.

The French representative also inspected a bullet-pierced cylinder head from the plane in which young Prince was killed.

The tour took the committee on through parts of Beverly, Essex and Ipswich. At Ipswich it inspected the ninety-room towering brick summer home of the late R. T. Crane, plumbing fixture manufacturer.

The committee was met at Beverly by Mayor Daniel E. McLean and other members of a Beverly-North Shore site committee. They guided the committee through the now unoccupied N. T. Metcalf estate on a promontory overlooking Beverly harbor.

On the trip to Essex from Manchester, the site committee glimpsed the wooded section known as the cathedral pines, and in Essex passed a shipyard where wooden fishing vessels of the Gloucester fleet are constructed. They saw two ships on the stocks undergoing finishing touches.

The committee was assured by the local party of fifty-four acres between the ocean and the Newburyport Turnpike, but if they wished to extend beyond the pike, there was 176 square miles in all available.

Mayor McLean added that if the area offered were accepted, only 2,000 persons now living there would be displaced.

Jesuit War Losses Set At $12,000,000

Chicago, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J., said today that more than $12,000,000 would be needed for relief and rehabilitation of Jesuit churches, colleges, schools and other institutions destroyed in Europe.

Father Hubbard, the "Glacier Priest" of Alaska and the University of Santa Clara, Cal., reported to a national conference of representatives of American Jesuit provinces on his survey in Germany, Austria, France, Italy and other war-torn countries in the interests of the Jesuit Order.

12,600 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 8,600 service men are scheduled to arrive at two East Coast ports today on nine transports and 4,000 at four Pacific Coast ports on twelve vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Laconia Victory, from Antwerp: 1,564 troops, including 776th Field Artillery Battalion; 338th Harbor Craft Company.

Coaldale Victory, from Le Havre: 1,528 troops, including 1st Battalion, 335th Infantry Regiment; 84th Quartermaster Company; 84th Reconnaissance Troop.

Costa Rica Victory, from Le Havre: 1,530 troops, including units of 334th Infantry Regiment; 42d Field Hospital; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; 84th Division Artillery; 26 WAC's.

M. M. Guhin, from Le Havre: 573 troops, including 45th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company; 3,508th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company; 4th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company.

John Lawson, from Le Havre: 565 troops, including 981th Ordnance Depot Company.

Exchequer, from Le Havre: 1,578 troops, including special units of 335th Infantry Regiment, 909th Field Artillery Battalion.

Jonathan Edwards, from Antwerp: 650 troops, including 1,343d Engineer Combat Battalion.

Richard Bassett, from Naples: 560 miscellaneous troops.

At Newport News—Jeremiah Black: 25 miscellaneous personnel.

At Los Angeles—Cecil, from Manila: 1,166 miscellaneous troops.

At San Diego—Destroyer escorts Hanna, Cross, Connolly and Heylinger: 45 navy.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous troops on:

Mizar, from Manila: 391.
McGinity: 76.
Alvin Cockrell: 72.
French: 65.
Thaddeus Parker: 61.
J. L. Williamson: 52.

At Seattle—Sea Devil, from Yokohama: 2,101 miscellaneous troops.

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LONDON, JAN. 22-(AP)-NEXT STEPS IN THE UNITED NATIONS' CONSIDERATION OF IRAN, GREECE AND INDONESIAN PROBLEMS UNDER THE CHARTER REGULATIONS ARE:

1. SECRETARIAT WILL CALL THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S ATTENTION TO THE COMPLAINTS.

2. THE COUNCIL WILL FIX DATES FOR PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION OF EACH COMPLAINT. including all parties with caveta unless involved in the dispute

3. THE COUNCIL, WEIGHING THE COMPLAINTS SEPARATELY, THEN WILL DECIDE WHETHER THEY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND ACTED UPON. AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE BY SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE 11-MEMBER COUNCIL, INCLUDING ALL POWERS WITH VETO, IS REQUIRED. ANY POWER INVOLVED IN THE DISPUTE BEING VOTED UPON, HOWEVER, MUST REFRAIN FROM VOTING.

4. IF THE COUNCIL THUS DECIDES TO ACT ON THE COMPLAINTS, IT WILL PLACE THEM ON THE AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION AND ACTION. ANY NATION WITH VETO POWER COULD BLOCK FINAL ACTION.

LONDON, JAN. 22-(AP)-ARGENTINA SAID TODAY SHE WAS READY TO JOIN UNRRA AND HAD ALREADY CONTRIBUTED ONE PER CENT OF HER NATIONAL INCOME IN FOODSTUFFS AND OTHER GOODS TO THE RELIEF OF WAR RAVAGED COUNTRIES. ARGENTINA IS ONE OF FIVE UNITED NATIONS NOT IN UNRRA. LUCIO MORENO QUINTANA, ARGENTINE FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY, MADE KNOWN HIS COUNTRY'S STAND IN THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

TU827AES

GROMYKO'S LETTER SAID: "XXX THE MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE BECOMES A MEANS OF PRESSURE ON THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, WHICH IS NOT SELDOM USED BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES OF A COUNTRY.

"THIS SITUATION, WHICH MEANS INTERNAL INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF FREECE, WITH THE AID OF ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN POWER, HAS CREATED A TENSION WHICH IS FRAUGHT WITH GREAT CONSEQUENCES FOR THE GREEK PEOPLE AS WELL AS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND SECURITY."

REFERRING TO INDONESIA-- WHERE THE NATIVE POPULATION HAS REVOLTED AGAINST DUTCH RULE-- MANUILSKY SAID IN HIS LETTER:

"AS IS KNOWN, IN THAT COUNTRY SEVERAL MONTHS OF MILITARY ACTIONS DIRECTED AGAINST THE LOCAL POPULATION HAVE BEEN WAGED, IN WHICH BRITISH TROOPS AS WELL AS JAPANESE ENEMY ARMED FORCES ARE TAKING PART.

"IN THE OPINION OF THE UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT THIS SITUATION HAS CREATED A STATE OF THREAT TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY X X X."

"THIS SITUATION," THE LETTER SAID, "CREATED A THREAT TO THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY."

THE ALLIED COMMAND ORDERED BRITISH TROOPS INTO INDONESIA, AFTER THE JAPANESE SURRENDER, TO MOP UP ENEMY REMNANTS AND TO PROTECT RELEASED INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

BRITAIN'S EFFORTS TO QUELL THE INDONESIAN UPRISING THAT FOLLOWED THE END OF THE WAR RESULTED IN CHARGES ABROAD THAT SHE WAS ATTEMPTING TO PRESERVE DUTCH IMPERIALISM. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTENDED THAT IT WAS MERELY CARRYING OUT AN ALLIED ASSIGNMENT.

MK423AES

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A119 (140)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23-(AP)-A NEWS COMMENTATOR ON THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY IN DISCUSSING THE LONDON UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE THAT THE IRANIAN DELEGATION HAD MADE "FANTASTIC AND UNFOUNDED ACCUSATIONS" AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

THAT WAS THE ONLY MENTION MADE BY THE COMMENTATOR OF A CHARGE PLACE BEFORE THE COUNCIL THAT RUSSIA WAS INTERFERING IN THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN.

THE COMMENTATOR REITERATED CLAIMS MADE SEVERAL TIMES PREVIOUSLY OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO THAT THERE ARE "INNUMERABLE VOICES TO BE HEARD IN THE FOREIGN PRESS WHO ARE TRYING TO BACK UP SMALL POWERS AGAINST THE GREAT POWERS AND TO SOW DISTRUST IN THE ROWS OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE COMMENTATOR SAID FURTHER THAT "THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WILL DEPEND ON THE UNITY OF THE GREAT POWERS," SINCE THEY HAVE THE MATERIAL RESOURCES AND THE MANPOWER "TO END THE ACTIONS OF ANY AGGRESSOR OR GROUPS OF AGGRESSORS."

RW1056PES

LONDON, JAN. 22-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE, ANSWERING SOVIET CHARG BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH AIMED ONLY AT "AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT" BETWEEN THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT AND INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS IN JAVA.

TU1051AES

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ATTLEE SAID IF ANY "FULLER STATEMENT" WAS REQUIRED IT WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN.

THE PRIME MINISTER SPOKE IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS FROM LABORITE TOM DRIBERG AND CONSERVATIVE CAPT. L.D.GAMMANS. GAMMANS HAD DEMANDED A "FULLER STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DISCUSSION IN COMMONS."

ATTLEE SAID THE JAVA SITUATION APPEARED IMPROVED, ADDING THAT HE HOPED CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN DR. H.J. VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, AND INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS WOULD BE RESUMED SHORTLY.

TU1103AES

LONDON, JAN.22-(AP)-A BILL NATIONALIZING THE BANK OF ENGLAND PASSED ITS CRITICAL SECOND READING WITHOUT A VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY AFTER LORD CATTO, GOVERNOR OF THE BANK, HAD ARGUED AGAINST "ANY ATTEMPT TO DRAG THE BANK INTO THE ARENA OF PARTY POLITICS."

THE BILL NOW WILL GO TO COMMITTEE FOR FINAL REVISIONS BEFORE COMING BACK FOR A THIRD READING, USUALLY A FORMALITY ENDORSING THE BILL WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE.

B511PES

LONDON, JAN. 22 -- (AP) -- THE ADMIRALTY TONIGHT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY THE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 100 SURRENDERED GERMAN U-BOATS, FINALLY REVEALING THE POOREST KEPT "SECRET" OF THE WAR.

DURING THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1945, CORRESPONDENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE PUT ABOARD WARSHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY TO WITNESS THE SUB-SCUTTLING IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THEIR STORIES WOULD BE HELD FOR OFFICIAL RELEASE.

ON NOV. 29, THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS AND OTHER NEWSPAPERS OWNED BY LORD BEAVERBROOK CARRIED THE STORY WITHOUT PERMISSION.

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ON DEC. 1, LONDON NEWSPAPERS PRINTED PICTURES OF THE OPERATION AND THE LONDON PHOTO AGENCIES RELEASED THEIR SHOTS OF THE ACTION.

A FEW WEEKS LATER NEWSREELS APPEARED SHOWING PLANES STRAFING AND BOMBING THE SUBMARINES.

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STILL THE ADMIRALTY REFUSED TO LIFT THE EMBARGO.

"IT'S THE GOVERNMENT, OLD THING," SAID AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN EXPLAINING AWAY THE PEACETIME CENSORSHIP.

ADMITTING "IT ALL IS PERFECTLY RIDICULOUS," HE SAID ON RELEASE OF THE STORY THE EMBARGO HAD NOT BEEN LIFTED BECAUSE "IT IS A POLITICAL MATTER BETWEEN BRITAIN, AMERICA AND THE RUSSIANS".

TONIGHT WORD FINALLY CAME:

"YOU CAN GO AHEAD WITH THE STORY."

ON JAN. 2, LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD PUBLISHED A PAGE-ONE STORY THAT FIVE OF THE TEN GERMAN SUBMARINES WHICH WERE GIVEN TO THE RUSSIANS FOR EXPERIMENTALY PURPOSES HAD BEEN DELIVERED BY BRITISH CREWS TO THE BALTIC PORT OF LIBAU, (ON THE WEST COAST OF LATVIA).

THE STORY SAID THE U-BOAT FLOTILLA WAS ESCORTED ON THE TEN-DAY VOYAGE FROM LONDONDERRY BY BRITISH DESTROYERS, AND QUOTED A BRITISH SAILOR AS SAYING THE SAILING HAD BEEN A "HUSH-HUSH" AFFAIR.

ASKED FOR CONFIRMATION, THE ADMIRALTY EXPRESSED REGRET AND A SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED THAT NO COMMENT COULD BE GIVEN BECAUSE IT WAS ALL PART OF THE STORY THAT WAS BEING WITHHELD.

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LONDON, JAN 22-(AP)-ARTURO POMAR, 14-YEAR-OLD SPANISH PRODIGY, SCORED HIS THIRD TRIUMPH OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT TODAY, FORCING R.J.BOADBENT OF ENGLAND TO RETIRE IN 38 MOVES.

PLAYING OFF ADJOURNED SEVENTH ROUND MATCHES, POMAR LOST TO H.GOLOMBEK OF ENGLAND IN 90 MOVES, WHILE ARNOLD DENKER OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., DREW WITH W.WINTER OF ENGLAND IN 57 MOVES. A MEDINA OF SPAIN DEFEATED P.DEVOS OF BELGIUM IN 27 MOVES IN AN EIGHTH ROUND GAME.

"BZ11PES

LONDON, JAN. 22--(AP)--THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TODAY IN A WHITE PAPER TO REGROUP THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE MALAY STATES IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA INTO THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE AND THE MALAYAN UNION FOR SPEEDIER AND MORE EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION.

BOTH THE UNION, COMPOSED OF THE NINE MALAY STATES AND THE SETTLEMENTS OF

PENANG AND MALACCA, AND SINGAPORE WOULD HAVE SEPARATE GOVERNORS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS, THE WHITE PAPER SAID. IT AMPLIFIED A STATEMENT ON [redacted] GIVEN TO COMMONS BY GEORGE HALL, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

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APR/01515 AGNEWS/THQ/115P

TIDWORTH--FIRST ADD GI BRIDES (TOP AYE) X X X FREE SERVICE."

THE WOMEN HAD THEIR FIRST TYPICAL AMERICAN MEAL ON TIN SERVING TRAYS BUT WITH FREQUENT CUPS OF TEA SERVED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF CAPT. FRANK L.BARLOW, OF WHITEFISH BAY, WIS. BARLOW, WHO GREETED ALL OF THEM UPON THEIR ARRIVAL, WAS CHEERED FOR HIS ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TEA AND FOR THE NEWS THAT AN AMERICAN POST EXCHANGE AND MOVIES WERE AVAILABLE.

"MOTHER" OF THE PARTY AT THE AGE OF 44 IS SMARLY DRESSED MRS.MARY COOPER, WHO IS TRAVELING WITH HER 17-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, SARA M. SONGHURST, AND HER 15-MONTHS-OLD SON, JAMES COOPER, TO JOIN HER HUSBAND, PFC.HAROLD COOPER, OF 367 CREST DRIVE, MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIF.

MOST OF THE MOTHERS ARE BETWEEN 18 AND 25.

MRS.MARGARET SIDLER, 23, WITH TWO SMALL DAUGHTERS AND ANOTHER BABY EXPECTED IN MAY, IS MAKING HER FIRST TRIP FROM HOME TO JOIN HER HUSBAND, WILLIAM SIDLER, OF 1803 WEST 58TH STREET, CHICAGO.

MRS.MAYORIE EILEEN KIMBALL, WIFE OF S/S ARCHIE M.KIMBALL, OF LEMON SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA, NEEDED HELP WITH HER MONTH-OLD TWINS.

MRS.MARY JOHNSON, WIDOW OF A NINTH AIR FORCE TAIL GUNNER, STAFF SGT. CURTIS G.JOHNSON, ON HER WAY TO HIS FAMILY IN MENARD, TEX., WITH HER BABY, THELMA, STUCK CLOSE TO HER YOUNGER SISTER, MRS.JOAN MIRIAM MORGAN, WHO IS JOINING HER HUSBAND IN VALLEJO, CALIF.

ONE OF THE MOST EXCITED GIRLS WAS FAIR-HAIRED MRS.ANNETTE SHERMAN, WIFE OF CORP. LOUIS SHERMAN, OF 5418 WEST VLIET STREET, MILWAUKEE, WHO SAID SHE WAS A GREAT-NIECE OF LILLIAN RUSSELL, FAMOUS AMERICAN ACTRESS.

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ANOTHER TRAVELER IS SIMON MORSE, 5, STEP-SON OF S/S GEORGE W. ADAMS, 52 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, INDIANAPOLIS. HIS BRITISH FATHER WAS KILLED IN FRANCE.

MARK OLLEY, 3, ANOTHER STEP-SON, IS EAGER TO SEE HIS NEW FATHER, DAVID SIMMS, OF HIGHMOUNT AVENUE, NYACK, N.Y.

THE BRIDES ARE OBVIOUSLY THRILLED WITH THE COMING JOURNEY, ALTHOUGH MRS.DAPHNE DYER, WIFE OF PFC. HAROLD DYER, ENDICOTT, N.Y., SAYS HER 19-MONTHS-OLD, RED-HEADED SON DAVID "KEEPS HER TOO BUSY TO THINK ABOUT IT."

MRS. FRANCES A.COX, WIFE OF SGT.ALFRED COX, OF DETROIT, SAID SHE WAS ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES WITH A HOUSE WAITING FOR HER. MRS.JOYCE DZIUBAN, WIFE OF SGT.JOHN J.DZIUBAN, OF 4 EAGLE STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., SAID HER HUSBAND WAS STILL SEARCHING FOR A HOME.

MRS.EDNA HARRISON, WHO IS GOING TO CLARA, MISS., WHERE HER HUSBAND, T/S J.D.HARRISON IS STARTING A GARAGE, WAS ANXIOUS TO BE ASSURED WHETHER "DOWN SOUTH" WOULD BE WARMER THAN THE FROSTY FOG HERE TODAY.

MRS.ROSA SERARO, WHOSE HUSBAND, CORP. CHARLES SERARO, 910 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y., IS A DIAMOND SETTER, LISTENED ATTENTIVELY TO THE "BRIEFING."

"I WANT TO DO EVERYTHING RIGHT," SHE SAID. "I DON'T WANT ANY MISTAKE OVER THIS JOURNEY."

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30.2A — 497

A68 (WX F)
PARIS, JAN. 22-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE, IT WAS RELIABLY LEARNED TONIGHT, MAY GO TO CANADA NEXT WEEK FOR A VACATION OF INDEFINITE LENGTH. DE GAULLE RESIGNED SUNDAY AS INTERIM PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.
RW808PES

BERLIN, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL WAS DIVIDED TODAY AS TO HOW MUCH STEEL GERMANY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PRODUCE IN THE FUTURE.

FOLLOWING A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY, AN AMERICAN OFFICIAL SAID U.S., RUSSIAN AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES WISHED TO PEG GERMAN STEEL PRODUCTION AT 5,800,000 INGOT TONS A YEAR AS A BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF THE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY'S PEACETIME ECONOMY, WHILE GREAT BRITAIN FAVORED A MEAN FIGURE OF 7,500,000 TONS.

THE BRITISH PLAN, THE AMERICAN SAID, WOULD MEAN A HIGHER LIVING STANDARD FOR GERMANY.

AT AN EARLIER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL FOUR POWERS AGREED GERMANY SHOULD BE ALLOWED STEEL PRODUCTION NOT EXCEEDING 5,800,000 INGOT TONS AND THAT EVERY YEAR THIS FIGURE WOULD BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND POSSIBLE CHANGE.

YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, THE BRITISH INSISTED THE 5,800,000 FIGURE WAS TOO LOW TO ASSURE GERMANY A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING.

A COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT "IN OTHER WORDS, ALL AGREED ON THE 5,800,000 FIGURE FOR THE PRESENT, BUT THE BRITISH DON'T WANT IT TO STAND AS THE DETERMINING AND SOLE FACTOR FOR THE FUTURE."
RW1017PES

FIRST LEAD PATTERSON
BERLIN, JAN.22-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON EXPRESSED SYMPATHY TODAY WITH WISHES OF SOLDIERS TO GO HOME BUT SAID HE BELIEVED THERE WAS GROWING CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG ALL AMERICANS OF "THEIR OBLIGATIONS IN PRESERVING THE PEACE."

PATTERSON, HERE FOR A DAY ON A WORLD TOUR, SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HOPED THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION EVENTUALLY WOULD BE COMPOSED OF VOLUNTEERS.

PATTERSON SAID THERE WAS "VERY URGENT" NEED FOR FIXING GERMANY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES AND CREATING A CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE REICH. HE INDICATED CONCESSIONS MIGHT BE MADE TO BREAK THE IMPASSE WITH FRANCE.

(NO PICKUP)
B250PES

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FIRST LEAD NUERNBERG
NUERNBERG, JAN. 22-(AP)-A FRENCH PROSECUTOR CHARGED TODAY THAT A STARVATION DIET AND PRIVATIONS RESULTING FROM NAZI LOOTING HAD CAUSED THE DEATH OF AT LEAST 150,000 FRENCHMEN, CONTRIBUTED TO THOUSANDS OF OTHER DEATHS AND UNDERMINED THE NATION'S HEALTH FOR YEARS TO COME.

THE FRENCHMAN, CHARLES GERTHOFFER, TOLD THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL TRYING 22 LEADING NAZIS THAT THE CRIME OF STARVING ENTIRE POPULATIONS "IS NOT LESS ODIOUS" THAN THOSE OF DEPORTATIONS, MURDERS AND MASSACRES.

HE QUOTED REPORTS SHOWING THAT THE DAILY RATION OF FOOD IN FRANCE FELL AS LOW AS 850 CALORIES DAILY AT TIME WHEN MILLIONS OF TONS OF FOODSTUFFS WERE BEING SHIPPED INTO GERMANY.

THE FRENCH-GERMAN ETC., X X X ORIG. AT START.
TU109PES

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FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 22--(AP)--RUSSIAN DEMOLITION EXPERTS HAVE BEGUN SUPERVISING THE DISMANTLING OF THE GIANT I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE MUSTARD GAS AND POWDER PLANT AT GENDORF, BAVARIA, WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED AVAILABLE FOR DELIVERY TO RUSSIA AS REPARATIONS, THE DANA NEWS AGENCY SAID TONIGHT.

AMERICAN DEMOLITION EXPERTS ALSO ARE PREPARING TO BLOW UP TWO NITRATING TOWERS OF THE FARBEN EXPLOSIVES PLANT AT ASCHAU, BAVARIA, WITHIN A WEEK. TWO OTHER TOWERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

APR/OREGANS 0182O/TWO/3P

HERFORD, GERMANY, JAN. 22--(AP)--SIX MEN PROMINENT IN GERMANY'S PETROLEUM INDUSTRY WERE ARRESTED TODAY BY BRITISH SECURITY POLICE AND 15 OTHERS WERE REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

THOSE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY TO AWAIT INVESTIGATION AND INTERROGATION ON POSSIBLE WAR CRIMES CHARGES WERE DR. EMIL HELFFERICH, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE DEUTSCH AMERICANISCHE PETROLEUM GESELLSCHAFT; [illegible] MANAGING DIRECTOR OF DEUTSCH VACCUUM OIL A. G.; CARL

GROSSE, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF DEUTSCHE PETROLEUM A. G. AND DIRECTOR OF DEUTSCHE ERDOEL A. G.; HANS BROCHHAUS, DIRECTOR OF KONTINENTALOEL A. G. AND OTHER COMPANIES; HANS HUBRIG, FORMER DIRECTOR OF DEUTSCHE ERDOEL A. G., AND EDMUND GELLENBERG, DIRECTOR OF THE STAHLWERKE BRAUNSWEIG OF THE HERMANN GOERING WERKE COMPLEX.

APR/CHAMBERLAINS01815/THO/130P

A121
VIENNA, JAN 22-(AP)-THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TOOK A MAJOR STEP TODAY TOWARD CREATION OF AN INDEPENDENT AUSTRIA BY AGREEMENT TO TREAT THE COUNTRY AS AN ECONOMIC UNIT.
THE COUNCIL, NOW UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF GEN. MARK W.CLARK, ANNOUNCED AGREEMENT TO PERMIT "FREE EXCHANGE AND MOVEMENT OF AVILABLE GOODS AND SERVICES BETWEEN THE OCCUPATION ZONES."
UNDER HIS PLAN, SURPLUS PRODUCTS IN ONE ZONE COULD BE SENT TO MEET SHORTAGES IN ANOTHER, PROVIDED MILITARY COMMANDERS IN THE TWO ZONES APPROVED.
DA11PES

ADD VIENNA HAPSBURG XXX LAWS

GEN. EMILE BETHOUART, FRENCH MEMBER OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ARCHDUKES KARL LUDWIG AND RUDOLF, TWO SONS OF THE LAST EMPEROR, KARL I, OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY, HAD APPEARED IN INNSBRUCK IN ALLIED UNIFORMS. AT THE TIME OF THE VISIT, INNSBRUCK RESIDENTS SAID, MONARCHIST-IC PROPAGANDA LEAFLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED.

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RC REWRITE HEINZERLINGS 01630 RCH 407P.

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THE HAGUE, JAN. 22--(AP)--RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY THE NETHERLANDS SOON WOULD NAME A REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL TO TRY HIGH JAPANESE CHARGED WITH WAR CRIMES.
THIS ACTION WAS PREDICTED DESPITE REPORTS IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE NETHERLANDS HAD LOST THE OPPORTUNITY TO NAME A REPRESENTATIVE ON THE TRIBUNAL BY LETTING THE DEADLINE FOR SUCH A NOMINATION ELAPSE.

APRA REWRITE BONIS 01545 RCH 144P.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 22-(AP)-RELIABLE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SEND A DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF GERMAN ASSETS IN SWITZERLAND.
THE STALEMATE BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND THE ALLIES IS REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED A POINT WHERE THE SWISS, ANXIOUS TO REGAIN A SHARE OF WORLD

30.24-499

COMMERCE, ARE DESIROUS OF GETTING THEIR FROZEN ASSETS ABROAD RELEASED.

THE SWISS CLEARING HOUSE LAST NOVEMBER REPORTED THAT AXIS ASSETS IN SWITZERLAND AMOUNTED TO $175,000,000 WITH AN ADDITIONAL $54,000,000 UNDER INVESTIGATION.

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SWISS AUTHORITIES HAVE ARGUED THAT GERMAN ASSETS HERE SHOULD BE APPLIED TO COMPENSATE THE SWISS FOR LOSSES IN SWITZERLAND RATHER THAN TO ALLIED CLAIMS IN GERMANY.

FISCHER 1500 APRA RM 1110

ROME, JAN. 22--(AP)--A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY JAMES M. TUNNELL OF DELAWARE, ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE FROM ATHENS TO INVESTIGATE THE ARMY'S DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS PROPERTY.

PITKINS 0180S APR TH 415P

ROME, JAN. 22-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION ANNOUNCED TODAY AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED UNDER WHICH ITALY WILL TAKE OVER FROM THE COMMISSION THE ISSUANCE OF ALLIED MILITARY LIRE TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS INTENDED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE 1943 ARMISTICE. ITALY WILL AGREE TO HONOR ALLIED MILITARY LIRE ALREADY ISSUED AND WILL MAKE AVAILABLE WHATEVER FUTURE FUNDS ARE NEEDED FOR THE PAY OF OCCUPATION TROOPS AND FOR LOCAL PROCUREMENT OF SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

THE SPOKESMAN RECALLED THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND [illegible] BUT NOT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT -- HAS BEEN DEPOSITING [illegible] OF ALLIED MILITARY LIRE USED TO PAY TROOPS, AT A DOLLAR EQUIVALENT [illegible] THE OFFICIAL ONE TO 100 RATE. IT WAS ESTIMATED BY AN OFFICIAL ITALIAN SOURCE THAT THE PRESENT CIRCULATION OF ALLIED MILITARY LIRE WAS 96,000,000,000.

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TREASURY MINISTER EPIGARMO CORBINO, REVIEWING ITALY'S FINANCIAL SITUATION IN GENERAL, SAID THE TREASURY DEFICIT HAS REACHED "A TRULY ALARMING FIGURE" OF 300,000,000,000 LIRE. HE RECOMMENDED A SHARP REDUCTION IN EXPENSES AND AN INCREASE IN TAXATION AS CORRECTIVE MEASURES.

"GERMANY IN 1921-23 COLLAPSED UNDER CONDITIONS RELATIVELY

BETTER THAN OURS," HE SAID, BUT X HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN ~~REMARKABLE~~ ITALY'S ABILITY ~~ERRERRER~~ TO SURVIVE BY VIRTUE OF THE PEOPLE'S FAITH IN THE LIRE AND THEIR CAPACITY FOR WORK.

WARSAW, JAN. 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AMERICAN OVERSEAS AIRLINES PLANES DEPARTED TODAY FOR BERLIN AFTER AN EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT X HERE FROM NEW YORK. THE PRELIMINARY ESTABLISHMENT OF REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND POLAND IS EXPECTED BY FEB. 15.

POLAND ALSO REESTABLISHED DIRECT RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIMESINCE 1939. THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA SYSTEM, REPLACING FACILITIES WHICH THE GERMANS DESTROYED, IS EX TO BE EXTENDED LATER TO LONDON.

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ALLENS RC 01400-01330 RM 1007

WARSAW, JAN. 21 (DELAYED) - (AP) - THE WARSAW NEWSPAPER ZYCIE WARSZAWY SAID TODAY THAT RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES HAD DISCOVERED A NEW MASS BURIAL GROUND AT LAMSDORF IN SILESIA WHERE, IT WAS ESTIMATED, 100,000 ALLIED WAR PRISONERS SLAIN BY THE GERMANS HAD BEEN INTERRED. THE PAPER SAID THE BODIES WERE CHIEFLY THOSE OF POLISH AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS, BUT THAT OTHER NATIONALITIES WERE REPRESENTED.

WARSAW, JAN. 22 - (AP) - POLAND'S FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTIONS MAY BECOME AN ALL-OUT STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY AND A COALITION GROUP HEADED BY THE POLISH WORKERS' PARTY, OBSERVERS SAID TODAY.

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WHILE A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TODAY DRAFTED A SET OF ELECTORAL LAWS WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT MARCH 31, THE NATION'S TWO OUTSTANDING POLITICAL RIVALS SWAPPED VERBAL PUNCHES. THE ELECTION WILL BE HELD AT A DATE, AS YET UNDESIGNATED, AFTER THE LAWS ARE PUBLISHED.

WLADISLAW GOMULKA, PRESIDENT OF THE WORKERS' PARTY, WARNED STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK'S PEASANT PARTY THAT ANY OPPOSITION TO A PROPOSED SINGLE BLOC TICKET IN THE ELECTIONS WOULD BE "FOUGHT DOWN." HE SAID FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES WERE READY TO JOIN THE BLOC AS "A NECESSITY FOR PROGRESS" AND TO "AVOID FIGHTS DURING THE ELECTIONS."

MIKOLAJCZYK COUNTERED BY SAYING THAT IF THE PEASANTS WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN WHAT HE TERMED BROADER REPRESENTATION IN THE

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GOVERNMENT THROUGH AN AGREEMENT WITH THE OTHER PARTIES THEN "THE PEOPLE MUST DECIDE."

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WARSAW, JAN. 22 -- (AP) -- THE WARSAW COUNCIL FOR REBUILDING THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WARSAW VOTED TODAY TO ASK THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION TO IMPOSE A SPECIAL TAX ON ALL GERMAN CITIES TO AID IN THE REBUILDING OF POLAND'S CAPITAL. THE COUNCIL ALSO APPEALED TO POLES IN AMERICA AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS TO SUPPLY FINANCIAL HELP.

ADD ATHENS GREEK ... VIEWS

EARLIER TODAY SOPHOULIS IN THE FIRST OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT REACTION TO RUSSIA'S REQUEST TO UNO STATED THAT "BRITISH MILITARY FORCES ARE IN GREECE WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND ARE IN EARNEST COLLABORATION WITH IT IN MAINTAINING ORDER."

AUTHORITIES HERE ESTIMATED BRITISH FORCES IN GREECE TO TOTAL TWO ARMORED DIVISIONS AND ONE MECHANIZED INDIAN DIVISION, LOCATED MOSTLY IN ATHENS AND THE BORDER STATIONS.

MD940PES

ADD ATHENS NIGHT MARTIAL LAW ... KALAMATA

BUT GREEK PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS SAID "BRITISH MILITARY FORCES ARE IN GREECE WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND ARE IN EARNEST COLLABORATION WITH IT IN MAINTAINING ORDER."

SOPHOULIS' STATEMENT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL GREEK REACTION TO A SOVIET REQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR EARLY CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL SITUATION IN GREECE AND THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS THERE.

THE GOVERNMENT DENIED REPORTS THAT THERE ALSO HAD BEEN FIGHTING IN SPARTA, AND ALSO DENIED A CLAIM MADE IN SOME QUARTERS THAT THE UPRISING WAS PART OF A GENERAL PLOT TO RESTORE KING GEORGE II TO THE THRONE.

B310PES

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, JAN.22-(AP)-SOME HUNGARIANS, EAGER TO GET TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE SMALL IMMIGRATION QUOTA ALLOWED THEM, HAVE PAID 50 TO SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR VISA APPLICATION FORMS--BLANK PIECES OF PAPER WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT ISSUES FREE. THEY APPARENTLY BELIEVED POSSESSION OF THE FORMS WOULD BRING QUICKER ACTION.

THE CURRENT U.S. IMMIGRATION QUOTA FOR HUNGARY IS 895 YEARLY, BUT LEGATION SOURCES SAID BETWEEN 75,000 AND 100,000 ARE EXPECTED TO APPLY.

B251PES

MOSCOW, JAN. 22--(AP)--U. S. AMBASSADOR W. AVERELL HARRIMAN ... WAS SCHEDULED TO LEAVE MOSCOW TODAY ... BY PLANE FOR THE UNITED STATES. EN ROUTE HE WILL VISIT JAPAN, KOREA AND PERHAPS OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE FAR EAST. ... HIS DAUGHTER, KATHLEEN ..., WILL ACCOMPANY HIM.

JERUSALEM, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE ARAB HIGH COMMITTEE REJECTED TONIGHT BRITISH PROPOSALS FOR INTERIM IMMIGRATION OF 1,500 JEWS A MONTH INTO PALESTINE AND DECLARED FURTHER STUDY OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM WAS UNNECESSARY.

APPARENTLY REFERRING TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, SHORTLY TO VISIT PALESTINE, THE ARAB STATEMENT SAID ADDITIONAL IMMIGRATION WHILE THE COMMISSION IS SITTING WOULD BE "A CONCESSION TO AGGRESSIVE DEMANDS OF JEWS UNDER PRESSURE OF TERRORISM."

"THE ARAB PEOPLE," THE COMMITTEE STATEMENT SAID, "DO NOT CONSIDER THAT THEY ARE CALLED UPON TO GIVE SHELTER TO A PEOPLE WHICH IS USING EVERY MEANS TO OVERWHELM THEM AND DESTROY THEIR EXISTENCE X X X."

THE COMMITTEE COMPRISES RANKING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SIX MAJOR ARAB POLITICAL PARTIES.

PM1020PES

JAN 23 1946

BANGKOK, SIAM, JAN. 22 -- (AP) -- A SIX-STRESE TREATY WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER NEGOTIATIONS HERE FOR THE FIRST SEVERAL WEEKS IS TO BE SIGNED WEDNESDAY BY TI TIEK TOENG, CHIEF CHINESE DELEGATE, AND PREMIER SENI PRAMOJ OF THE CHINESE MINISTER, ESTABLISHING THE FIRST FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS SINCE THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY.

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, JAN.22-(AP)-REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE FROM NORTH CHINA "IS PROCEEDING AT SUCH A RATE THAT I HOPE WITHIN FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS WE WILL BE ABLE TO WITHDRAW THE MARINES ALTOGETHER," REP. GEORGE J.BATES (R-MASS) SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW.

BATES, A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ARRIVED WITH EIGHT OTHER CONGRESSMEN INSPECTING NAVAL FACILITIES AND STUDYING SURPLUS PROPERTY AND DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEMS. THEY FLEW HERE FROM NORTH CHINA WHERE THEY TALKED WITH MARINES AND LISTENED TO COMPLAINTS ABOUT FOOD, ACCOMMODATIONS, AND DEMOBILIZATION.

BATES SAID THE COMMITTEE REALIZES THE SITUATION IN CHINA IS DELICATE AND THAT AMERICAN FORCES ARE SERVING AS A CALMING INFLUENCE.

COL.RICHARD C.WITTMANN, LINCOLN, NEB., HEAD OF THE CHINA THEATER REPATRIATION PROGRAM, DISCLOSED MEANWHILE THAT 185 JAPANESE-MANNED LIBERTY SHIPS AND LST'S (LANDING SHIPS, TANK) HAD BEEN OBTAINED FOR REGULAR SHUTTLE SERVICE TO JAPAN AND THAT THE REPATRIATION RATE SHOULD REACH 25,000 DAILY BY THE END OF MARCH.

MARINES, WITTMAN SAID, WILL NOT TURN REPATRIATION FROM NORTH CHINA OVER TO CHINESE; MARINES ARE THE ONLY ONES PREPARED TO DO THIS JOB AND "WILL SEE IT THROUGH TO THE END."

LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S. COMMANDER IN CHINA, SAID THAT GIVING JAPANESE EQUIPMENT TO CHINESE IN THE NORTH MAY HAVE STARTED CURRENT RUMORS THAT THE CHINESE WERE TAKING OVER REPATRIATION. "THERE'S NOTHING TO" SUCH REPORTS, HE SAID.

FOUR MEMBERS OF THE PARTY, ON THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, ARE LOOKING INTO THE POSSIBILITIES OF MAKING PACIFIC BASES SELF-SUFFICIENT SHOULD THE UNITED STATES DECIDE TO RETAIN THEM, BATES ADDED.

JQ1051PCS NM

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SHANGHAI, JAN.22-(AP)-A JAPANESE REPATRIATION SHIP, HOLDS JAMMED WITH 4,279 HOME-BOUND NATIONALS, STRUCK A MINE TODAY 60 MILES OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YANGTZE AND WAS REPORTED SINKING RAPIDLY.

THE U.S. NAVY CARGO SHIP, BREVARD, RADIOED THAT IT WAS STANDING BY AND TAKING PASSENGERS AND CREW OFF THE STRICKEN 6,000-TON VESSEL, THE ENOSHIMA MARU.

THE ENOSHIMA MARU SAILED FROM SHANGHAI YESTERDAY AFTERNOON FOR THE WESTERN JAPANESE PORT OF SASEBO. THE NAVY EXPECTED TO RETURN SURVIVORS TO SHANGHAI LATE TONIGHT.

HH102PCS

TSINGTAO,CHINA,JAN.21-(AP)-THE MOST REV.THOMAS TIEN, ELEVATED TO THE COLLEGE OF CARDIINALS ON CHRISTMAS BY POPE PIUS XII, IS ABOARD A STEAMER EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES WHENCE HE WILL TRAVEL BY AIR TO VATICAN CITY TO RECEIVE HIS CARDINAL'S RED HAT AT THE FEB.18 CONSISTORY.

THE SPIRITUAL HEAD OF CHINA'S 4,000,000 (M) ROMAN CATHOLICS, HE CLOSED THE DOORS OF HIS CHURCH WHEN THE JAPANESE SWEPT INTO TSINGTAO. WHEN HE SAILED FOR THE STATES ON JAN.18, 1,000 AMERICAN MARINES GATHERED TO BID BON VOYAGE TO THE LITTLE CHINESE PRELATE WHO HAD BEEN THE BISHOP OF TSINGTAO SINCE 1942.

FJ558ACS

FIRST LEAD INDONESIAN (170)

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 22-(AP)-PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID TODAY THE INDONESIANS WOULD PREFER FOR THE BRITISH TO REMAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES UNTIL THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN REMOVED.

EXPRESSING INDONESIAN APPRECIATION OF THE WORLD INTEREST IN JAVA, AS EVIDENCED BY SOVIET ACTION BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, SJAHRIR SAID:

"IF THE BRITISH WITHDREW NOW THE JAPANESE MIGHT REFUSE TO LAY DOWN ARMS AND MIGHT RESIST."

THE PREMIER SAID WHEN THE TKR (INDONESIAN PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS) REMOVES THE JAPANESE AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE REPATRIATION OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES THE "BRITISH SHOULD BE SUFFICIENTLY CONVINCED OF INDONESIAN ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY TO ENABLE THEM TO QUIT JAVA PROMPTLY AFTER THE ALLIED POWERS' ASSIGNMENT IS COMPLETED."

THE FIRST STEP IN REMOVING THE ALLIED ORGANIZATION FOR REPATRIATION OF ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR ALREADY HAD BEEN TAKEN, HE SAID.

SJAHRIR SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD NOT APPEALED TO THE UNITED NATIONS, PREFERRING TO HOLD SUCH ACTION IN RESERVE IN CASE OTHER ATTEMPTS TO REACH A SETTLEMENT FAILED. INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS ARE OPPOSING THE CONTINUATION OF DUTCH RULE.

SJAHRIR SAID, HOWEVER, IF IT WAS NECESSARY TO SUBMIT THE MATTER TO THE UNITED NATIONS, IT WAS MOST APPROPRIATE FOR RUSSIA TO TAKE THE ACTION BECAUSE SHE WAS THE MAJOR POWER WITH THE LEAST DIRECT INTEREST IN INDONESIA AND THUS WAS BETTER ABLE TO PRESENT THE CASE AS A MORAL ISSUE.

PETER KIERSTENS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES EDUCATION DIRECTOR AND FORMER MINISTER OF ECONOMICS, PRESENTED THE DUTCH VIEWPOINT TO THE SOVIET PROPOSAL:

"THIS SHOWS HOW DANGEROUS IT IS WHEN A POWER HAS RUSSIA'S GLAMOR AND AUTHORITY BUT HAS NO RESPONSIBLE KNOWLEDGE OF REAL CONDITIONS. IT WOULD BE IRRESPONSIBLE IF THE BRITISH WITHDREW UTTERLY, AND DISASTROUS FOR THE INDONESIANS.

"IF RUSSIA COULD READ THE HEART OF SJAHRIR AND OTHER INDONESIANS, SHE WOULD SEE EXACTLY THE SAME REACTION. THEY ARE LONGING TO RETURN TO THE OLD DUTCH-INDONESIAN FRIENDSHIPS UNDER CHANGED CONDITIONS WITH BETTER CHANCES FOR THE INDONESIANS.

"FOR THE BRITISH TO WITHDRAW WOULD MEAN SACRIFICING INDONESIANS TO SOVIET PROPAGANDA. SOME DUTCH SAY THEY COULD DO BETTER WITHOUT THE BRITISH, BUT THAT IS NOT SO-- ANYWAY FOR SOME WEEKS OR MONTHS YET."

BRITISH X X X ETC., AS BEFORE.

TU158PES JAN 23 1946

BATAVIA, JAN. 22-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES, CONTINUING A SYSTEMATIC ROUNDUP OF TERRORIST SUSPECTS, SAID TODAY THAT 90 INDONESIANS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN BATAVIA AND THAT SEVERAL OTHERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN THE SOERBAJA AREA IN EAST JAVA.

EXCEPT FOR A FLURRY OF FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF SOERABAJA THE SITUATION WAS REPORTED GENERALLY QUIET.

-DASH-

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAM23-(AP)-MARRIAGE FOR BRITISH MAJ.CHARLES BOXER MEANS RETIREMENT TO "RESPECTABLE OBSCURITY," HE TOLD AN INTERVIEWER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES TODAY. HERE AS A MEMBER OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION, THE PUBLICIZED HUSBAND OF WRITER EMILY HAHN TURNED ASIDE INQUIRIES WITH THE REMARK:

"MY NEWS VALUE CEASED THE DAY I MARRIED."

BOXER WILL RETURN TO AMERICA WITH THE COMMISSION, LEAVING HERE JAN.31. AFTER TREATMENT OF AN OLD WAR WOUND, HE WILL HEAD FOR ENGLAND TO REQUEST A TRANSFER BACK TO THE FAR EAST--WITH MRS.BOXER.

EW933PCS NM

30.24 — 503

TOKYO, JAN. 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH PORT PARTY WHICH WILL PREPARE WAY FOR THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS TO OCCUPY JAPAN WILL LAND AT THEKURE AREA LATE IN JANUARY.

THIS WAS MADE KNOWN IN INVITATIONS TO NEWSMEN TO ACCOMPANY A BRITISH WARSHIP TO KURE JAN. 27 TO MEET THE PARTY, WHICH IS COMING FROM HONG KONG.

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IT IS EXPECTED THAT SEVERAL WEEKS WILL BE REQUIRED TO PREPARE THE HEAVILY-BOMBED KURE AREATO RECEIVE TROOPS.

JW723ACS

TOKYO, JAN. 22-(AP)-A HIROSHIMA DISPATCH IN THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI SAID TODAY THAT A HEN WHICH HADN'T LAID AN EGG SINCE THE ATOM BOMBING OF THAT KYUSHU CITY HAS BEGUN LAYING AGAIN.

COMBS ON TWO OTHER BIRDS, WHICH ALSO WERE THREE KILOMETERS (NEARLY TWO MILES) FROM THE CENTER OF THE BLAST, HAVE BEGUN TO REGAIN THEIR NATURAL COLOR AND THEY, TOO, ARE EXPECTED TO BEGIN LAYING SOON, THE DISPATCH SAID.

FJ623ACS

TOKYO, TUESDAY, JAN 22-(AP)-KYODO NEWS AGENCY NOTIFIED ITS MEMBER NEWSPAPERS TODAY THAT AMERICAN CENSORS "ARE WISE TO JAPANESE ATTEMPTS TO EVADE CENSORSHIP AND ARE VERY DISPLEASED."

IT NOTED THAT SOME NEWSPAPERS IN WRITING OF CRIMES HAVE HINTED THAT THE BANDITS WERE ALLIED PERSONNEL, BY QUOTING THEM AS SAYING "KANE KANE" (MONEY) BUT USING THE WORDS "KANA KANA" DENOTING A FOREIGN ACCENT.

OTHER PAPERS, KYODO ADDED, HAVE USED SUCH DESCRIPTIONS OF BANDITS AS "A GANG OF THREE LARGE MEN," OR HAVE REPORTED THAT BANDITS FLED IN "SMALL TYPE AUTOMOBILES" (JEEPS), OR HAVE REFERRED TO "DARK, LARGE MEN," (NEGROES).

ALLIED CENSORSHIP OF THE JAPANESE PRESS PROHIBITS PUBLICATION OF INACCURATE OR MISLEADING MATTER TENDING TO STIR RESENTMENT AGAINST OCCUPATION TROOPS. EARLY IN THE OCCUPATION THE JAPANESE PRESS PUBLISHED A SERIES OF FALSE STORIES CHARGING AMERICAN OCCUPATION TROOPS WITH SERIOUS CRIMES SUCH AS MURDER, RAPE AND LOOTING.

MM938PPST

BY JOHN GROVER

MANILA, TUESDAY, JAN 22-(AP)-COMMISSIONER PAUL V.MCNUTT, DESCRIBING THE PHILIPPINES' SITUATION AS CRITICAL," TODAY CABLED PRESIDENT TRUMAN URGING PASSAGE OF THE BELL REHABILITATION AND TRADE BILL TO PREVENT WHAT HE SAID WOULD BE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES IN THE ISLAND

"IT DOES NOT AT THIS MOMENT SEEM HUMANLY POSSIBLE FOR THE FILIPINO PEOPLE--RAVAGED AND DEMORALIZED BY THE CRUELEST AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF WARS, POLITICALLY SPLIT BETWEEN LOYALISTS AND ENEMY COLLABORATORS, AND WITH SEVERAL SIZEABLE WELL-ARMED DISSIDENT GROUPS STILL AT LARGE--TO COPE WITH THE COINCIDENCE OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND THE TREMENDOUS ECONOMIC DEMANDS OF REHABILITATION," MCNUTT SAID IN HIS MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT. "THE SITUATION HERE IS CRITICAL."

THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE SAID MCNUTT CABLED TRUMAN IN RESPONSE TO "INFORMATION FROM WASHINGTON THAT SOME OPPOSITION OF AN UNDEFINED NATURE HAD DEVELOPED FROM UNEXPECTED SOURCES" TO THE BELL MEASURE, WHICH WOULD GUARANTEE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN FREE TRADE FOR EIGHT YEARS AFTER 1946 AND IMPOSE A GRADUALLY RISING TARIFF SCALE THEREAFTER.

MCNUTT SAID THE BELL BILL IS "THE CENTRAL FEATURE IN THE REHABILITATION OF THE PHILIPPINES." HE TRACED THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS AND DECLARED "IT SHOULD BE OBVIOUS THAT AFTER 30 YEARS OF FORCED DEVELOPMENT INTO ALMOST COMPLETE DEPENDENCE ON THE UNITED STATES MARKET A SUDDEN REVERSAL OF THAT ECONOMY IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT COURTING DISASTER; THE MISTAKE WAS OURS AND WE HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO ADOPT REMEDIAL MEASURES.

"A BITTER FILIPINO REACTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES" WILL DEVELOP IF WE FAIL IN REHABILITATION OF THEIR DESTROYED CITIES, INDUSTRIES, TRADE AND FINANCE," MCNUTT WARNED IN POINTING OUT THAT DAMAGE DONE IN THE PHILIPPINES OCCURRED WHEN THE PEOPLE BECAME INVOLVED IN WAR BECAUSE THEY WERE UNDER AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY.

"A DISASTROUS END TO OUR EXPERIMENT HERE MEANS MORE THAN LOSS OF PRIDE ON OUR PART AND MISERY FOR THE FILIPINOS. IT WOULD MEAN DISILLUSION FOR ALL ASIA," THE COMMISSIONER CONCLUDED.

ANXIETY ALSO HAS BEEN EXPRESSED HERE BECAUSE CHAIRMAN BELL OF THE HOUSE INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HAS ANNOUNCED THE TYDINGS WAR REPARATIONS MEASURE FOR THE PHILIPPINES NEED NOT BE CONSIDERED BY HIS COMMITTEE UNTIL HIS TARIFF BILL IS ACTED UPON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS GROUP.

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE HAVE REPORTED PRESIDENT OSMENA IS CONSIDERING A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES TO PLEAD FOR SWIFT PASSAGE OF BOTH MEASURES, EVEN THOUGH HIS CAMPAIGN FOR RE-ELECTION APRIL 23 IS JUST STARTING.

MM946PPST NM

HONOLULU, JAN. 22-(AP)-ALICE KAMOKILA CAMPBELL, TERRITORIAL SENATOR AND FORMER DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEWOMAN, DECLARED TODAY SHE WOULD CARRY HER FIGHT AGAINST HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD "TO CONGRESS IF NECESSARY."

SHE EXPRESSED SURPRISE OVER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ADVOCATING STATEHOOD--IN HIS ADDRESS TO CONGRESS YESTERDAY--BEFORE A CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEE, WHICH ENDED ITS HEARINGS IN HAWAII LAST WEEK, HAD TIME TO REPORT.

IN ANNOUNCING TODAY THAT SHE HAD NOT GIVEN UP, THE SENATOR SAID SHE WOULD "LIKE TO KNOW WHAT IS BEHIND THIS MAD RUSH" TO STATEHOOD. SHE SAID A GROUP WAS PREPARING A PETITION IN OPPOSITION.

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JQ930PCS

HONOLULU, JAN. 22-(AP)-ROBERT K. MOOKINI, JR., HAWAIIAN-BORN CHAIRMAN OF THE HONOLULU LABOR CANTEEN TODAY TERMED "BALD-FACED LIES" THE CHARGES MADE BY REP. DONDERO (R-MICH) IN CONGRESS THAT THE CANTEEN "HAS BEEN A HOTBED OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA AMONG THE SOLDIERS STATIONED IN THE VICINITY." MOOKINI REPLIED IN A

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

A DENIAL ALSO WAS ISSUED BY EWART G.GUINIER, WARRANT OFFICER STATIONED AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS WHOM DONDERO TERMED "A WELL KNOWN NEW YORK COMMUNIST FIRED BY THE NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION."

GUINIER, SAID BY DONDERO TO HEAD THE CANTEEN, REPLIED IN AN INTERVIEW:

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"REP.DONDERO'S BLAST AGAINST ME AND THE HONOLULU LABOR CANTEEN IS IN REALITY DIRECTED AGAINST ALL G.I.'S. SERVICEMEN ALL OVER THE WORLD EXPRESSED THEIR DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO PERFORM NECESSARY OCCUPATION DUTIES IN GERMANY AND JAPAN, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME PROTESTING DELAYS IN DEMOBILIZATION ARISING OUT OF THE OCCUPATION OF FRIENDLY TERRITORIES SUCH AS CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

"UNABLE TO ANSWER THESE PROTESTS, HEADLINE HUNTERS ARE RESORTING TO THE OLD TRICK OF APPLYING THE RED SMEAR. I AM NEITHER A COMMUNIST NOR HEAD OF THE HONOLULU LABOR CANTEEN. BUT RESPECT FOR FACTS NEVER HAS BEEN THE CONCERN OF RED BAITERS AND RACE BAITERS...

MOOKINI ASSERTED IN HIS STATEMENT THAT DONDERO'S ACCUSATION THE HONOLULU LABOR CANTEEN IS "A HOTBED OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA," AND HIS OTHER CHARGES ARE "BALD-FACED LIES."

THE STATEMENT ADDED: "IF THE REPRESENTATIVE'S STATEMENTS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ARE AS ACCURATE AS HIS CHARGE THAT THE HEAD OF THIS CANTEEN IS EWART G.GUINIER, THEN I MUST SAY HE IS OF LITTLE VALUE TO OUR COUNTRY DURING THIS PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

"OUR CANTEEN WAS CREATED BY CITIZENS OF THE COMMUNITY OF HONOLULU. SIZEABLE CONTRIBUTIONS CAME FROM DIVERSIFIED SECTIONS OF CITY AND COUNTY--THE HONOLULU JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MOST OF THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, MID-PACIFIC ARMY COMMANDER, AND A HOST OF OTHER PROMINENT AND WELL RESPECTED CITIZENS...

"WE ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED WITH ANY COMMUNISTIC ACTIVITIES."

JG1206ACS

LIMA, PERU, JAN. 22-(AP)-GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, HAS CANCELLED HIS TRIP TO OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY. HIS PLANS ARE TO LEAVE THURSDAY MORNING FOR PANAMA ON THE SAME PLANE WITH GEN. BRUCE BROUGHT HIM TO PERU. HE WILL STOP BRIEFLY AT PANAMA AND CONTINUE TO MIAMI FOR AN OVERNIGHT STOP AND REACH WASHINGTON FRIDAY.

AO D1100 RM 1307

BY JAMES J.STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION REPORTER
HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JAN. 22-(AP)-AN INFORMED SOURCE EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY FOR DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN A FEW DAYS WHICH MIGHT BREAK THE VIRTUAL IMPASSE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON CIVIL AVIATION.

THE KEY TO THE SITUATION RESTED WITH THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD. THE BOARD MUST DECIDE ON THE EXTENT ITS BASIC POLICY PERMITS YIELDING TO BRITISH INSISTENCE ON CONTROLS FOR RATES, FREQUENCIES AND INTER-MEDIATE TRAFFIC, AND WHETHER SUCH CONTROLS SHOULD BE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL OR BE EXERCISED BY THE OPERATORS THEMSELVES.

THE INFORMANT SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS OBVIOUS BOTH COUNTRIES HAD BEEN HOLDING BASICALLY TO THE POSITIONS THEY TOOK AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE--THE UNITED STATES OPPOSING CONTROLS ON RATES, FREQUENCIES OR INTERMEDIATE TRAFFIC--BOTH HAD GIVEN CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT TO THE POSSIBILITY OF ADJUSTING VIEWPOINTS.

HOWEVER, WITHIN THE AMERICAN DELEGATION THIS THINKING IS NOT ALL ALONG THE SAME LINES, AND THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE DELAYS HERE AND FORE THE PRESENCE OF THE FULL CAB MEMBERSHIP.

RW854PES

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THE TEMPORARY LIEUTENANT GENERALS NOMINATED FOR THE PERMANENT RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL AND THEIR BIRTHPLACES INCLUDE:

VILHELM DELP STYER, SALT LAKE CITY, HAROLD LEE GEORGE, SOMERVILLE,

30.24-505

MASS.; WILLIAM HOOD SIMPSON, WEATHERFORD,TEX.; JAMES HAROLD DOOLITTLE, ALAMEDA,CALIF.; LUCIAN KING TRUSCOTT, CHATFIELD,TEX.; RICHARD KERENS SUTHERLAND, HANCOCK,MD.

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JOHN CLIFFORD HODGES LEE, JUNCTION CITY,KANS.; LEONARD TOWNSEND GEROW, PETERSBURG,VA.; ALBERT COADY WEDEMEYER, OMAHA,NEB.; JOHN KENNETH CANNON, SALT LAKE CITY.

HOYT SANFORD VANDENBERG, MILWAUKEE,WIS.; OSCAR WOLVERTON GRISWOLD, ARTHUR,NEV.; WALTON HARRIS WALKER, BELTON,TEX.; WADE HAMPTON HAISLIP, WOODSTOCK,VA.; JOSEPH LAWTON COLLINS, LOUISIANA (CITY NOT AVAILABLE); LUCIUS DUBIGNON CLAY, MARIETTA,GA.; ALVAN CULLOM GILLEM, JR., NASHVILLE, TENN.

BARTON KYLE YOUNT, TROY, OHIO; MATTHEW BUNKER RIDGEWAY, FORT MONROE, VA.; LEROY LUTES, CAIRO,ILL.; JOHN REED HODGE, GOLCONDO,ILL.; JOHN EDWIN HULL, GREENFIELD, OHIO; AND RAYMOND STALLINS MCCLAIN, WASHINGTON COUNTY,KY.

THE THREE MAJOR GENERALS NOMINATED FOR THE PERMANENT RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL AND THEIR BIRTHPLACES WERE: MANTON SPRAGUE EDDY, CHICAGO; CURTIS EMERSON LEMAY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND LAURIS NORSTEAD, MINNEAPOLIS.

MANY OF THESE OFFICERS HELD PERMANENT RANKS RANGING FROM MAJOR TO BRIGADIER GENERAL PRIOR TO THEIR WAR-TIME PROMOTIONS TO RANKS COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR IMPORTANT ASSIGNMENTS ON FAR-FLUNG FRONTS. DOOLITTLE, FOR INSTANCE, WAS LISTED AS A MAJOR IN THE AIR CORPS RESERVE.

AMONG THE TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS WERE SEVEN WHICH THE WAR DEPARTMENT SAID WERE DELAYED RECOGNITION FOR IMPORTANT SERVICES AND THE OFFICERS CONCERNED SOON WILL BE DEMOBILIZED.

BRIG.GEN.MILTON B.HALSEY, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIRST SERVICE COMMAND, BOSTON, AND COMMANDER OF THE 97TH INFANTRY DIVISION, WAS RECOMMENDED TO THE TEMPORARY RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL. HE WAS BORN AT HUNTSVILLE,ALA.

B69WX

THE FOLLOWING COLONELS WERE RECOMMENDED TO BE TEMPORARY BRIGADIER GENERALS:

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KEARIE L.BERRY, A NATIVE OF DENTON,TEX., WHO WAS COMMANDING THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY AT THE FALL OF BATAAN. HE IS NOW A PATIENT AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT SAM HOUSTON,TEX.

WYBURN D.BROWN, CHIEF OF THE CONTROL GROUP, ARMY SUPPLY. HE FORMERLY WAS A TEMPORARY BRIGADIER GENERAL, BUT THE DEPARTMENT SAID AN INVESTIGATION SHOWED HE HAD BEEN UNJUSTLY REDUCED IN GRADE. HE IS A NATIVE OF MARION,S.C.

CARLTON S.DARGUSCH, NATIVE OF BATAVIA,N.Y., WHOSE HOME IS IN COLUMBUS,OHIO. HE IS DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE.

FRANCIS R.KERR, NATIVE OF NEWPORT,R.I., WHO SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE.

KENNETH D.NICHOLS, DISTRICT ENGINEER, MANHATTAN DISTRICT, OAK RIDGE, TENN. HE WAS BORN AT CLEVELAND,OHIO.

CHARLES G.SAGE, WHO COMMANDED A PROVISIONAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT BRIGADE IN THE PHILIPPINES AND BECAME A JAPANESE PRISONER. SAGE, A NATIVE OF SPARKS,KAN., NOW IS HOSPITALIZED AT BRUNS GENERAL HOSPITAL,SANTA FE, N.M.

RODNEY H.SMITH, CHIEF OF THE PROGRAM BRANCH, ARMY SUPPLY. HE WAS BORN AT JAMESTOWN,N.Y.

THE NOMINATIONS INCLUDED ALSO THAT OF THREE MEN TO BE ASSISTANTS TO THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL WITH THE PERMANENT RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL. THE OFFICERS AND THEIR BIRTHPLACES WERE BRIG.GENS.GEORGE ANTHONY HORKAN, AUGUSTA,GA.; JOHN BRANDON FRANKS, LEAVENWORTH,KAN., AND HERMAN FELDMAN, NEW YORK CITY, ALL FOR FOUR-YEAR TERMS.

COL.GERSON K.HEISS, A NATIVE OF TIMMONSVILLE,S.C., WHO IS ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR, WAS NOMINATED TO BE A TEMPORARY BRIGADIER GENERAL.

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EG1026PES NM

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) AN ASSISTANT LABOR SECRETARY ANNOUNCED LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT THAT ACTION IS PLANNED IN THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY'S STRIKE, DECLARING "THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO SEIZE--THAT'S MY UNDERSTANDING" BUT A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN SAID NO SEIZURE PROPOSAL WAS BEING CONSIDERED YET FOR THE STRIKE OF 750,000 CIO STEEL WORKERS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR JOHN W.GIBSON SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE PACKING FIRMS WOULD BE SEIZED WITHOUT DELAY DESPITE FAILURE TO OBTAIN A PROMISE THAT 193,000 CIO MEAT WORKERS WOULD RETURN TO WORK FOR A FEDERAL BOSS. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE 70,000 AFL STRIKERS INVOLVED HAD AGREED TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS.

"THE CIO PEOPLE HAVE MADE NO COMMITMENTS," GIBSON TOLD REPORTERS AFTER A DAY LONG MEETING WITH UNION LEADERS IN THE MEAT DISPUTE. "THEY DID NOT SAY THEY WOULD REFUSE TO RETURN--THEY SIMPLY DID NOT SAY WHETHER THEY WOULD OR NOT."

GIBSON SAID THIS WOULD NOT DELAY THE SEIZURE ORDER, ADDING: "THE GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO SEIZE, THAT'S MY UNDERSTANDING."

A50CX

IN THE STEEL DISPUTE, CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY APPEALED TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY VINSON TO "TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO TERMINATE" TAX REBATE PROVISIONS IN THE PRESENT REVENUE LAWS. MURRAY CONTENDED THESE WOULD ENABLE THE STEEL COMPANIES TO KEEP ALL PLANTS CLOSED IN 1946 AND STILL BENEFIT FINANCIALLY.

"ASSUMING THAT THE STEEL COMPANIES IN 1946 BREAK EVEN--THAT IS, DO NOT MAKE ANY NET PROFITS--THE UNITED STATES TREASURY WILL ACTUALLY PAY THE INDUSTRY $149,000,000," MURRAY SAID IN A LETTER. "THE U.S. TREASURY IS BEING MULCTED FOR THE BENEFIT OF A PRIVILEGED FEW BENT IN SINISTER CONSPIRACY TO PLUNGE THE COUNTRY INTO ECONOMIC CHAOS."

IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK A DEADLOCK IN WAGE DISCUSSIONS FOR THE NATION'S 650,000 SHIPYARD WORKERS, GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT AGENCIES YESTERDAY RECOMMENDED A 15 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE. THIS WOULD AMOUNT TO ABOUT 18 CENTS AN HOUR FOR STANDARD MECHANICS IN SHIPYARDS WHO NOW RECEIVE $1.20. THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE TO THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE SHIPBUILDING WAGE STABILIZATION CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON BY THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, THE MARITIME COMMISSION AND THE LABOR DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE ACTUAL PROGRESS WAS REPORTED, MEANWHILE, IN COMPOSING ISSUES IN ANY DISPUTES WHICH HAVE RUN THE NUMBER OF STRIKE-IDLE IN THE NATION TO A RECORD 27-YEAR AND POSSIBLY ALL TIME HIGH OF 1,622,000.

IN DETROIT, THE STRIKE STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS ANNOUNCED 3,000 TOOL AND DIE WORKERS IN THE DETROIT AREA WOULD BE CALLED UPON TO HALT ALL WORK ON GENERAL MOTORS MATERIALS NEXT MONDAY.

THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY DENIED A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE DETROIT NEWS THAT FORD SOON WOULD OFFER THE CIO-UAW A NEW WAGE OFFER PROBABLY PARALLELING THE 18 1/2 CENTS BOOST PRESIDENT TRUMAN RECOMMENDED FOR THE STEEL INDUSTRY. FORD SAID IT CONSIDERED ITS LAST OFFER OF 17 1/2 CENTS "MOST SUBSTANTIAL."

SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH APPOINTED TWO GOVERNMENT MEDIATORS IN THE STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS. THE TWO WENT INTO SESSION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC AND WESTINGHOUSE COMPANIES AND THE STRIKING CIO UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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A51CX

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LABOR COMMITTEE APPROVED A MODIFIED FACT-FINDING BILL STRIPPED OF SOME OF THE AUTHORITY PRESIDENT TRUMAN WANTED.

THE BILL, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE FLOOR FOR EARLY CONSIDERATION, DENIES BOARDS AUTHORITY TO SUBPOENA RECORDS AND WITNESSES AND PROVIDES NO "COOLING OFF" PERIODS FOR LABOR.

THERE WAS GENERAL EXPECTATION AMONG CONGRESSMEN, HOWEVER, THAT EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE PROVISIONS THE PRESIDENT ADVOCATED WOULD BE MADE IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS.

MR.TRUMAN HAS SAID THE BOARDS WOULD BE HANDICAPPED WITHOUT ACCESS TO COMPANY RECORDS AND HE ALSO WANTED STRIKES PROHIBITED FOR 30 DAY "COOLING OFF" PERIODS TO GIVE FACT-FINDERS TIME TO AIR THE DISPUTES.

THE WORK PARALYSIS ENGENDERED BY THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE SPREAD TO RAILROAD AND RIVER BARGE WORKMEN AND COAL MINERS IN PENNSYLVANIA AS BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. STEEL CORP., FOLLOWED LABOR'S LEAD IN DISOWNING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STEEL SHUTDOWN.

FAIRLESS SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THE CORPORATION MET LABOR'S WAGE DEMANDS "MORE THAN HALF WAY" AND ADDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STRIKE "RESTS WITH THE UNION."

IN WASHINGTON, THE GOVERNMENT MARKED TIME IN THE STEEL STRIKE BUT PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKED HIS STEEL FACT-FINDING BOARD TO CONTINUE ITS STUDY OF PRICE AND COST DATA AND STAND BY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION.

P609PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (280)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 1,622,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT--WHITE HOUSE SOURCES INDICATE SEIZURE OF STRIKE-BOUND MEAT INDUSTRY, WICH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR JOHN W.GIBSON ANNOUNCED WAS PLANNED, WOULD BE ORDERED TODAY (WEDNESDAY). GIBSON ADDS 70,000 STRIKING AFL MEAT WORKERS AGREE TO WORK UNDER GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT BUT 193,000 CIO WORKERS HAVE NOT COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO RETURN TO JOBS. REGARDLESS OF SEIZURE.

STEEL--WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN DISCLOSES NO PLANS UNDER CONSIDERATION YET FOR GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF STRIKEBOUND STEEL INDUSTRY; PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKS STEEL FACT-FINDING BOARD TO CONTINUE STUDY OF PRICE AND COST DATA AND STAND BY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION; CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY ASKS SECRETARY OF TREASURY VINSON TO "TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO TERMINATE" TAX REBATE PROVISIONS IN REVENUE LAWS.

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CONTENDING THEY ENABLE STEEL COMPANIES TO KEEP ALL PLANTS CLOSED IN 1946 AND STILL BENEFIT FINANCIALLY; BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT OF U.S.STEEL CORP., CONTENDS CORPORATION MET LABOR'S WAGE DEMANDS "MORE THAN HALF WAY" AND ADDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR STRIKE "RESTS WITH THE UNION."

JAN 23 1946

SHIPYARDS--GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT AGENCIES RECOMMEND 15 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE FOR NATION'S 650,000 SHIPYARDS WORKERS.

AUTOMOTIVE--STRIKE STRATEGY COMMITTEE OF CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS ANNOUNCES 3,000 TOOL AND DIE WORKERS IN DETROIT AREA WILL BE ASKED TO HALT WORK ON GENERAL MOTORS MATERIALS MONDAY; UAW ADVISES PRESIDENT TRUMAN IT HAS WITHDRAWN ACCEPTANCE OF FACT-FINDING BOARD'S RECOMMENDED 17 1/2 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE IN GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE BECAUSE CORPORATION DECLINED RECONSIDER ITS REJECTION.

ELECTRICAL--SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH NAMES TWO GOVERNMENT MEDIATORS IN STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES WORKERS.

LEGISLATIVE--HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE APPROVES MODIFIED FACT-FINDING BILL DENYING BOARDS AUTHORITY TO SUBPOENA WITNESSES AND RECORDS AND CONTAINING NO PROVISION FOR A 30 DAY "COOLING OFF" PERIOD BEFORE STRIKES CAN BE CALLED.

FR737PCS

REDS BLOCK CHOICE OF UNO SECRETARY

PARIS

Security Council Unable to Agree on Appointment of Key Officer.

Secretary Deadlock Unbroken

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—Members of the United Nations Security Council met informally tonight but again failed to agree on a candidate for the key post of UNO secretary general.

The stumbling block was said to be Russian insistence that since the headquarters of the new peace organization are to be in the United States, the secretary should be from some nation in eastern Europe.

Informed quarters said no further discussions would take place for several days. There was speculation that Soviet representatives would ask for further instructions from Moscow. Tonight's meeting followed a fruitless session earlier in the day by American, British, Russian, French and Chinese representatives in attempts to agree upon a candidate.

Economic, Social Council Setup

But while this deadlock continued, the UNO speedily and unanimously set up its Economic and Social Council, potentially one of the most important organs of the new peace agency.

British officials, meanwhile, raised the question whether the Security Council should at this time investigate Soviet charges of British "interference" in Java. They indicated, however, that Britain would welcome an immediate inquiry into similar charges regarding British forces in Greece.

Indian Heads The Council

By acclamation, the eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council elected Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, of India, as president, and then adopted procedures under which they can tackle the assigned task of raising world living standards and removing economic causes of war.

Ambassador John G. Winant, American representative on the council, declared that "seldom before in human history has an organization been created with greater opportunity to serve mankind than has been given the Economic and Social Council."

The biggest remaining organizational issue for the UNO is election of the secretary general. Under the rules of procedure, the United States, Britain, France, China and Russia must agree on a nominee.

Pearson Majority Reported

James F. Byrnes, American Secretary of State, met today with the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin; Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Joseph Paul-Boncour, of France, and Ambassador Wellington Koo, of China, but they failed to reach an agreement immediately on a choice.

Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States, was reported reliably to have a majority within the eleven-member council, but was understood to lack the support of Russia, Poland, the Ukraine and France.

Other interest focused on whether the Security Council, expected to meet tomorrow or Friday, would act immediately on Soviet charges that Britain's policies in Greece and Indonesia were threatening world peace and security.

Official British quarters said investigation of British policy in Greece would make known the "true record" of her actions and allay Russian suspicions.

British Attitude On Indonesia

But as to the Indonesian situation, the official British attitude was that empire troops are in Java at the request of the Allied chiefs of staff. It also was suggested that Britain could not withdraw her forces while a state of war existed.

In Commons, meeting near UNO headquarters, Bevin answered "I certainly do," when asked if he believed putting Dutch troops in Java at this time "might precipitate disaster."

Meanwhile, a plenary session of UNO's General Assembly, scheduled for this afternoon, was postponed until 10.30 A.M. tomorrow, upsetting Byrnes's plans for the immediate creation of a commission to set up atomic energy controls.

Report Not Completed

The delay came because the political and security committee's report, including the atomic control plan, had not been completed.

France stated her intention today of placing under United Nations trusteeship the Togoland and Cameroon territories in Africa which have been under her mandate since the first World War.

Henri Ponsot, of the French delegation, was applauded by delegates to the trusteeship committee when he assured them France would respect the letter and spirit of the San Francisco Charter regarding mandated territories.

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BIG 5 REPORTED DISAGREED ON UNO SECRETARY

Byrnes Understood to Have Backed Lester Pearson at Secret Caucus.

BEVIN AND VISHINSKY ATTEND

U. S. Delegates Deny Pressure to Delay Action on Iranian and Soviet Complaints.

(HIGHTOWER)

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—The top men of the five principal Powers met secretly for an hour and a half in the office of Secretary of State Byrnes today and were reported to have failed again to agree on a candidate for Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, leading to express fear that the big five were drifting toward a deadlock on the question, made more acute by the charges brought by Iran against Russia and by Russia against the British in Greece and Indonesia.

American officials had hoped to make swift progress on the situation today, both at the five-Power meeting and a later informal session of representatives of all eleven members of the Security Council members, so that the UNO could begin building its permanent staff. All five Powers must agree for the full Council to nominate a man whom the General Assembly may then accept or reject.

United States Backing Pearson.

The United States is reported backing Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to Washington, for the $20,000 a year post. Russia has been advocating the candidacy of Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway.

Those attending the meeting, in addition to Byrnes, were Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who arrived here yesterday to head Russia's delegation; Foreign Secretary Bevin and Paul Boncour and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, representing France and China respectively.

Shortly before this secret gathering of diplomats, British officials were authoritatively reported to have discussed with the French delegates an approach by the British Government to the Security Council's handling of the Russian complaints against British policy in Greece and Indonesia.

[In a broadcast from London today NBC declared that an official announcement issued by the American delegation denies emphatically that American pressure has been brought to bear to postpone Security Council action on the Russian or Persian complaints.]

Meanwhile today the UNO postponed until tomorrow its scheduled action to set up machinery to guard against an atomic war. American officials said the delay was a technical one.

There was no indication that the plan—sponsored by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and Canada—would meet any serious opposition. The proposal received its first test on Monday before the Assembly's Political and Security Committee, which approved it by a vote of 46 to 0. Its importance, however, was underscored by Byrnes's announcement that he would return to Washington immediately after the commission is created.

The office of Gladwyn Jebb, UNO executive secretary, said: "We moved up the meeting to today because Byrnes wanted to get back to America as soon as possible, but have had to cancel it for today because of getting the (Political and Security) Committee's report ready for the Assembly."

With Byrnes's return to America, Edward R. Stettinius Jr. will head the American delegation when the UNO begins consideration of the Iranian complaints against Russia and the Russian complaints against British policies in Greece and Indonesia.

Greeks Plan UNO Action.

Athens, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Premier Themistokles Sophoulis announced that his Government would today cable instructions to Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos in London in connection with the Russian demand that the UNO Security Council investigate the presence of British troops in Greece.

Sophianopoulos heads the Greek delegation to the UNO Assembly. The Premier said yesterday that British troops were in Greece with the full consent of his administration.

AFL Seeks Equal Rights In UNO

London, Jan. 20 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor has requested the same status in the United Nations Organization as may be granted to the World Federation of Trade Unions, with which the CIO is affiliated, the UNO secretariat said today.

The secretariat made public a telegram from Robert J. Watt, international representative of the AFL, describing the WFTU application for participation in the UNO with a vote on the economic and social council as representing "the hasty pressure of an untried organization to obtain a status on a level with sovereign nations." Watt arrived in London last week.

Request Withdrawn

The WFTU has now withdrawn its request for a vote on the economic and social council, but has maintained its application for a right to participate in UNO discussions.

The secretariat also announced that the International Democratic Federation of Women, organized in France and claiming to represent "81,000,000 women organized throughout the world," had asked to participate in the UNO with a right to vote on the economic and social council.

American members of the executive committee were listed as Mrs. Muriel Draper, a Dr. Weltfish and Mrs. Vivian C. Mason.

JAN 24 1946

HALIFAX HAILS INQUIRY BY UNO

Invites Study of Greece, Indonesia and Iran.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Earl of Halifax said today that Great Britain would be "entirely happy" to have the problems of Indonesia, Greece and Iran discussed with the United

Nations Security Council.

The British Ambassador made this comment to reporters after a twenty-five-minute conference with Acting Secretary of State Acheson during which, Halifax said, they discussed "minor things which needed clearing up." Halifax, reported to be planning to retire next spring, also had an appointment with President Truman.

Asked his opinion of the Indonesian situation, Halifax called attention to newspaper reports which quoted the Indonesian Prime Minister as saying that it would be a great misfortune if British troops left there "before things are tidied up."

Then he added:

"We would be entirely happy to have all these matters discussed with the Security Council if they see fit—Indonesia, Greece and Iran. We should naturally give them all the help we could."

Silent on Resignation.

He declined to discuss the report that he will resign and return to England, beyond saying that it was "something bound to happen eventually."

At the White House, he told reporters that Winston Churchill, former British Prime Minister, may make a speech in New York, but that there was nothing definite about it yet. Churchill is now on vacation in Florida.

Halifax said he called on the President to discuss one or two routine matters about Churchill's scheduled address at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo., where he will be introduced by Mr. Truman.

Halifax said he talked with Churchill by telephone last night and found that he was "painting hard." The versatile ex-premier has been trying his hand at art during his vacation.

Halifax said he supposed that Churchill probably would spend a few days in Washington after his Missouri speech. At the present time, though, Churchill is "lost to the world," Halifax said

BRITON URGES ARMED MIGHT

LEST UNO FAIL

Lord Chatfield Says 'War Is Not Yet Banished From World'

JAN 24 1946

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—Lord Chatfield, defense co-ordination minister in Neville Chamberlain's war cabinet, today demanded in the House of Lords that Britain maintain a strong armed defense because "war is not yet banished from the world" and the United Natons "might not succeed."

"Having tied our foreign policy to the United Nations does not mean we can tie our strength to the UNO," he said.

The debate rose over a motion—later withdrawn—by Lord Perth, secretary general of the League of Nations for fourteen years, asking for a change in Britain's foreign policy to "take it out of the realm of party strife" and tie it more closely to economic and defense measures.

Calls Poland 'Police State'

In Commons, Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, called Poland a "police state," but declined to answer a question whether he would "urge" that a general election should be held in Poland "before all the potential leaders of the opposition have been murdered."

Replying to questioning from Prof. D. L. Savory, member from Belfast, Bevin said he was "seriously concerned at the number of political murders that have been committed in Poland in recent weeks." He added that the killings "in many places appear to point to the complicity of the Polish security police."

He said he regarded it as "imperative that the Polish Provisional Government put an immediate stop to these crimes in order that free and unfettered elections might be held as soon as possible in accordance with the Crimea decisions."

Would End Strike Ban

Labor Government bills to repeal Britain's nineteen-year-old ban on general strikes by trade unions and to channel new capital investments into Government-approved businesses were introduced in Parliament.

Labor has resented the strike-ban law since its passage by a conservative majority in 1927 after the 1926 general strike. Repeal would open the way for resumption of the Labor party's previous levy of campaign funds from members of trade unions and also would allow Government employés' unions to affiliate with the Trade Union Congress.

The proposed investments legislation would enable the Treasury to utilize the country's economic resources "for purposes of industrial reconstruction and development."

British Labor Offers Bill To End General Strike Ban

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23—a Labor Government bill to repeal Britain's nineteen-year-old ban on general strikes by trade unions was introduced in Parliament today.

The bill is expected to arouse strong Conservative opposition but is regarded as certain of passage by the big Labor majority.

Labor has resented the strike ban law ever since its passage by a Conservative majority in 1927 after the 1926 general strike. Repeal would open the way for resumption of the Labor party's previous levy of campaign funds from members of trade unions and also would allow Government employes' unions to affiliate with the Trades Union Congress. Postoffice engineering employes already have applied for membership in the congress on the strength of the proposed legislation.

British Radio Reception License Tax To Double

London, Jan. 23 (AP)—The British soon will have to pay double to listen to their radios.

An annual license tax helps support the Government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation, and this will be doubled from $2 to $4, E. J. Williams, Minister of Information, said.

He said also that a new license to cover both broadcasting and television reception would be issued at $8 a year when televised programs are renewed "in a few months."

Scotch to Remain Scarce For at Least One Year

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 23—Scotch whisky will remain scarce for at least another year.

Dr. Edith Summerskill, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Food, told the applauding House of Commons today that "food is more important than whisky" and so distilleries would get only 130,000 tons of grain this year, the same as in 1945.

She said that was enough to produce slightly more than 40 per cent of the pre-war volume of Scotch.

MORGAN IN LONDON

London, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan, UNRRA chief in Germany, who stirred severe criticism recently when he told a press conference that a secretly plotted exodus of Jews from Europe was under way, returned to London today.

Morgan, who declined to make any public statement, conferred with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials. He is expected to leave soon for conferences with UNRRA Director Herbert Lehman in Washington. Brig.-Gen. W. A. M. Stawell now is acting UNRRA chief in Germany.

Felix Gouin, Socialist, Named French Leader

JAN 24 1946

Interim President Will Serve Till Constituent Assembly Finishes Its Work In May

(1070 ST)

Paris, Jan. 23 (AP)—Felix Gouin, 61, Socialist chief of the Constituent Assembly, tonight succeeded General de Gaulle as President of the Provincial Government of France.

The interim President will serve until the Constituent Assembly finishes its work in May.

The assembly's vote was 447 votes for Gouin. There were 55 votes cast for other candidates, with some absentions.

Michel Clemenceau, moderate deputy and son of the World War I Premier, received 35 votes and Jacques Bardoux, of the Peasant party, 17. Three other votes went to additional minor party candidates.

MRP Swings Into Line

Gouin's election was greeted with cheers from all sides except the section occupied by the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), one of France's three major parties.

The MRP at the last moment had requested an agreement that the Socialists and Communists join with the MRP in recognizing "the necessity of a tri-partite government."

The Communists bluntly repulsed MRP efforts to get a three-party harmony pledge on record before the voting.

The MRP retreated at the last and balloted unanimously for Gouin, who also received solid Communist and Socialist support.

Gouin became prominent by organizing the French Consultative Assembly at Algiers after the Allies landed in North Africa.

Gouin Arrested, Released

After the fall of France he presided at the last two secret caucuses of the Socialists, which decided to oppose voting plenary powers to the Vichy Government. As one of the 80 deputies who voted against Petain he was arrested and then released. He went into hiding before fleeing to Spain and eventually to Algiers.

He might not now head the French Government if he had not once written his name illegibly during a trip to England, and if his wife at another time hadn't pretended he was unfaithful.

The scribbled signature obtained for him a 1939 British ration card made out to a "Mr. Gouib." With the card as identification, he was able to pose as a Briton in a Spanish internment camp in 1943 after illegally crossing the French border.

Meanwhile, at his home in Istres, near Marseille, Madame Gouin was loudly and mournfully pretending that her husband had eloped with another woman.

Had the Spanish authorities known the truth, it is unlikely that "Mr. Gouib" would have been released from the camp at Miranda after four months, or that he would have reached Algiers in time to organize and head the French Consultative Assembly.

Gouin, 5 feet 5 inches tall, avoids continental flowery speech. His only comment to the Assembly Monday, after reading General de Gaulle's resignation as government head and his own reply acknowledging it, was the question: "When does the Assembly intend to elect a new president of the provisional government of the republic?"

GOUIN IS ELECTED FRENCH PRESIDENT

Paris, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Felix Gouin, 61-year-old Socialist leader of the Constituent Assembly was elected interim President of France tonight to succeed Gen. De Gaulle. Gouin was originally proposed by the Communists as a Communist-Socialist candidate to solve the crisis brought on by the resignation of De Gaulle on Sunday.

He was elected by the Assembly after a last-minute request by the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), one of France's three major parties, for an agreement that all three parties recognize the necessity of a tri-partite government. However the MRP agreed to an immediate vote.

Gouin, a bespectacled lawyer, attained prominence by organizing the French Consultative Assembly at Algiers after the Allies landed in North Africa.

As the organizer, he occupies a unique position in French politics. He has been described by the Communists as "appearing above parties," although he has belonged to the Socialist party since 1904 and has been a Socialist deputy since 1924.

He is 61 and a native of Peynier, near Marseille. He was admitted to the bar in 1917. He was one of the lawyers for Leon Blum, former Premier and head of the Socialist party, in the Riom trial in 1942.

Presided At Caucuses

Gouin presided at the last two secret Socialist caucuses which decided to oppose voting plenary powers to the Vichy Government after the fall of France. He served as president of the Consultative Assembly from its formation until the elections last October, and was unanimously elected president of the present Constituent Assembly.

General de Gaulle has only the right to a retired colonel's pension unless the incoming government provides special compensation.

France has no law covering the case of a past president of the provisional Government. De Gaulle himself has the permanent rank of a colonel, having been appointed a temporary general on October 4, 1939, just fuor days too late to come under a decree giving permanent status to temporary ranks. As a colonel, de Gaulle reached the automatic army retirement age of 55 last November 22.

Paris 'Stars and Stripes' to End

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Paris edtion of the Army newspaper "Stars and Stripes"—first published eleven days after the liberation of the French capital—will be discontinued Feb. 1, Major E. W. Tiffany, executive editor of the paper, said today.

STREICHER TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL AT NUERNBERG TRIAL

(3 DYNAS)

NUERNBERG, Jan. 23.—(AP) Julius Streicher, sadistic, Jew-baiter who preached fanatical racial hatred and violence, collapsed from a heart attack today during the noon recess of the International Military Tribunal trying him and 21 other Nazis as war criminals.

Only 19 defendants of the 22 on trial were in the courtroom in the afternoon session at which the British pressed their case against Franz von Papen, Hitler's one-time top diplomat. Von Papen listened attentively as the prosecution charged him with subservience to Hitler's objectives and duplicity in assisting their attainment.

Confined to Bed

Streicher was confined to bed. Col. B. C. Andrus, the jail commandant, reported late in the afternoon that Streicher still was resting under effects of a sedative. Andrus said the prisoner probably would not be able to return to

30.24—509

court before Friday.

The prosecutor ironically described Von Papen as a "man of culture and breeding who could pacify respectable elements who might have barred Hitler's path."

The British also opened their individual case against Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former Nazi foreign minister, presenting documents and quotations designed to show that the defendant participated in a deliberate conspiracy to break international treaties.

Von Neurath adeptly implemented Hitler's policies in violating the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, torpedoing the disarmament conference, re-establishing compulsory military training, fortifying the Rhineland, and rearming German forces, the prosecution said.

Hess Case Postponed

Earlier today the case of Rudolf Hess was postponed because Hess' attorney had suffered a fractured ankle in a fall. Hess asked the court's permission to undertake his own defense. His request was taken under advisement.

The American prosecutors presented their individual case against Hans Fritzsche, head of the German press division of the Goebbels propaganda ministry. He was the last of the defendants against whom the Americans will present individual evidence.

In an affidavit presented by the Americans, Fritzsche admitted that Germany's claim that the Nazi attack on Russia was a "preventative war to defense of the Fatherland" was false.

He is one of 22 on trial for war crimes.

Last-Minute Switch

In spite of his early mistakes, the prosecution said, Papen became the able servant of Hitler, whom he had despised, as Germany's Ambassador to Turkey.

Papen's case was brought before the tribunal in a last-minute switch when presentation of evidence against Rudolf Hess was postponed because the attorney of the former No. 2 Deputy Führer was unable to attend today's session.

Early in the afternoon, Hess requested permission to undertake his own defense because his attorney had suffered a fractured ankle in a fall. From the beginning of the trial, Hess has shown scant interest in having an attorney represent him. He admitted to the court in December that he had faked amnesia at a time when his court-appointed counsel was offering a plea of amnesia in good faith.

Meanwhile, Hans Fritzsche, the Nazi radio propaganda boss, admitted that Germany's claim that the Nazi attack on Russia in 1941 was a "preventative war for defense of the Fatherland" was false.

Planned Months Before

In an affidavit presented by American prosecutors, Fritzsche said the false claim had been planned for many months and was printed by "newspapers which received their instructions from me."

From 1938 to 1942 Fritzsche was head of the Goebbels Propaganda Ministry, which Assistant Prosecutor Capt. D. A. Sprecher, of Independence, Wis., described as "the most fabulous lie factory of all time."

Fritzsche headed the radio division after 1942.

Convinced in 1942

Fritzsche, who broadcast weekly assailing Jews, the Soviet Union and "plutocrats" of the Western democracies, said a brief experience as a soldier on the Eastern front in 1942 convinced him of the complete falsehoods he had broadcast at the behest of Joachim von Ribbentrop, then Foreign Minister.

"I saw that extended preparations had been made for the occupation and administration of territories reaching as far as the Crimea," the affidavit said. "Based on my personal observations, I came to the conclusion that war against the Soviet Union was planned already a long time before its outbreak."

He said that falsehoods reported against Czechoslovakia in 1938 were so brazen that "there even came complaints from the Sudetenland itself that much of the news reported in the German press was untrustworthy."

Papen Called Opportunist, Sold Reich To Nazis, British Tell Court

Nuernberg, Jan. 23 (AP)—Julius Streicher, one of the defendants in the Nuernberg trials, suffered a heart attack during the noon recess today and was put to bed.

Nuernberg, Jan. 23 (AP)—The British prosecution told the international military tribunal today Franz von Papen sold Germany into the hands of the Nazis in a coldblooded effort to "further his own diplomatic career."

Outlining the story of the miscalculations of Papen, who blundered badly as head of the German spy and sabotage ring in the United States in World War I, the prosecution described the elderly diplomat as "not a typical Nazi, but an unscrupulous political opportunist."

NUREMBERG, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that the War Department's long-range figure for the size of the American occupation force in Germany "still is in the planning state," but that "it will be less than I had expected." The Secretary said the "only thing settled" was to have the Army strength of 300,000 here by July 1.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP)—Secretary of War Patterson will place a wreath on the grave of Gen. George S. Patton Jr. in the cemetery at Hamm, Luxembourg, tomorrow morning. He will then leave for the United States by plane completing a round-the-world inspection of United States Army installations.

Plow Up German Airfields

BERLIN, Jan. 23 (AP)—The British Army said today forty-four airfields in the British occupied zone of Germany are being plowed up for use as farm land.

Spuds In The Tiergarten

Berlin, Jan. 23 (AP)—The British Military Government has ordered Berlin's famous Tiergarten converted into a vast potato patch. The big central park lies in the British occupation zone. Its oaks, centuries old, have been cut for fuel.

German Mine Accident Kills 46

BRUNSWICK, Germany, Jan. 23 (AP)—Forty-six German coal miners were killed and one seriously injured today when the cage lowering them down a shaft fell.

Czech Communist Sees Tie to Russia

Prague, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—Vyacheslav Kopecki, Communist Minister of Information, said in a speech last night that Czechoslovakia would associate herself with Russia's next five-year economic plan.

Kopecki said that Bohumil Lausman, Minister of Industries, had made the arrangements on his recent visit to Moscow. Lausman told Parliament yesterday his mission to Moscow was very successful.

French Work On Atom Bomb In 1940 Cited

Lausanne, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—Prof. Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Nobel Prize scientist, was quoted today in an interview published in the *Gazette de Lausanne* as saying that France was preparing to construct an atomic bomb a few weeks before the German occupation in 1940.

French Ease Curb on Germans

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 23 (AP)—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it could transmit twenty-five-word messages of a strictly personal nature to civilian residents of the French-occupied zone in Germany. Negotiations are in progress for similar transmission to the American and British zones in Germany.

OUT OF ITALY BY JULY

Rome, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, United States commander in the Mediterranean, said today that he hopes to have all 200,000 American troops out of his theater by July 1. He told a subcommittee of the Senate investigating Army surplus properties composed of Sen. Tunnell (D.-Del.) and Knowland (R.-Cal.)—that 18,000 were in the disputed Venezia Giulia region at the top of the Adriatic.

There are 819,000 tons of unneeded materiel valued at $530,000,000 in the theater, he said. Already $350,000,000 worth of goods declared surplus have been placed on sale.

The Senators and their staff went to the Vatican late today for an audience with Pope Pius XII.

GREEKS QUESTION REDS' UNO ACTION

ATHENS, Jan. 23—(AP) Ten Greek political parties, including the Republican formed Center and Rightist bloc, tonight questioned Russia's action in raising the matter of the British troops in Greece before the United Nations Security council.

Earlier, Premier Themistocles Sophoulis said the government would cable the Greek UNO delegation in London instructions in connections with Russia's demand that the Security council investigate the presence of British troops in Greece.

In a joint statement the 10 political parties expressed "surprise because the question of the withdrawal of British troops was raised without Greece's cognizance."

The statement declared that Britain's commitment of April, 1939, and subsequently renewed, to grant assistance to Greece until the country's rehabilitation was completed "cannot be considered as fulfilled before peace and security are definitely obtained."

"Greece's neighbors," the statement said, "openly declare their intentions to annex Greek territories and by all means to try to mutilate her. British troops are in Greece at her express request and their premature withdrawal would violate Allied obligations toward her."

HOSTAGES RELEASED

Athens, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Army officials declared today that martial law would continue in the Kalamata region of southern Greece despite the release of nearly 100 hostages by a band of Right Wing insurgents holed up in a mountain village.

British Col. Max Noble, who negotiated with the rebel leaders for release of the hostages, said no concessions were made.

Six of the hostages who had been held for two days, were reported killed while attempting to escape the insurgents, identified as members of a monarchist group known as Xitos.

Pole Repatriates Up to 10,000 a Day

Warsaw, Poland (A. P.).—The repatriation of an estimated four million Poles from western and eastern Europe is being stepped up to more than 10,000 per day.

Wladyslaw Wolski, vice minister of public administration, reported 4,500 Poles are entering Poland at Szczecin (Stettin) from Germany daily. Six thousand Poles are passing into their homeland from American zones of occupation. Repatriations also are being speeded from Soviet Russia

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP)—Ambassador Harriman is scheduled to leave Moscow tomorrow by plane for the United States. Accompanied by his daughter, Kathleen, he will visit Japan, Korea and perhaps other countries in the Orient while en route home.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, arrived today from Berlin on his way to Java to act as Great Britain's special envoy in negotiations between the Netherlands and Indonesian Nationalists.

Arab Raid on Iran Town Reported in Russian Press

Tass Says Foreign Weapons Are Being Distributed

MOSCOW, Jan. 23 (AP).—Tass dispatches from Tehran said today that 300 Arabs from Iraq had raided a town in southern Iran, and also reported that foreign weapons were being imported and sold to tribesmen in Iran.

Quoting Tehran newspapers and travelers from the south, one dispatch said an Arab band armed with rifles and machine guns recently crossed the River Shatt al Arab from Iraq and attacked Khorramshahr, a town about fifteen miles northwest of Abadan, Persian Gulf port. Leaders of the raid were said to have been two sons of the late Shiek Haizal, described as having headed a separatist rebellion in southern Iran.

Another dispatch quoted a Tehran newspaper as saying that "a well known foreign agent" had summoned southern tribesmen for a conference "concerning the distribution of weapons sent in from the center of the country."

Tehran newspapers, Tass continued, said rifles of foreign manufacture, mostly models with ten-bullet clips, continued to be smuggled into Persian Gulf ports and sold to tribesmen.

Tel Aviv Declared Out Of Bounds

Jerusalem, Jan. 23 (AP)—Tel Aviv was declared out of bounds today by British police, except those on duty, after the circulation of leaflets from the Jewish terrorist organization Irgun Zavi Leuvi, threatening retaliation for the detention of large numbers of Palestine Jews in Eritrea.

ARABS REJECT PLAN

Jerusalem, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—British proposals for interim immigration of 1,500 Jews monthly into Palestine have been rejected by the Arab high committee, which declared further study of the Jewish problem unnecessary.

"The Arab people do not consider that they are called upon to give shelter to a people which is using every means to overwhelm them and destroy their existence," the committee, composed of representatives of the six major Arab political parties, said in a statement last night.

AP Sending News To Turkish Press

Istanbul, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Associated Press tonight began direct distribution of world news to newspapers in Turkey. It is the first time an outside news service has done so.

The AP is serving more than twenty newspapers in Turkey. Direct distribution of AP news came about largely through the interest of Nedim Veysel Ilkin, director of the important Press Bureau.

"We are sure you will be of benefit to Turkey and Turkey is happy to welcome you," he said.

The newspaper *Son Telgraf* commented that "this agency, which give accurate and timely news, will find itself" welcomed in Istanbul's newspaper district.

Die, 339 Hurt As Bose Backers Riot in Bombay

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Partisans of Leader Japan Sponsored Battle Police in All-Day Disorders

BOMBAY, Jan. 23 (AP).—Two persons were killed and more than 300 injured in all-day rioting here today, and sporadic disorders continued tonight.

The rioting began with a pitched battle between police and marching supporters of Subhas Chandra Bose, former leader of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National Army. Officials described the disorders as anti-British and anti-police.

Ignoring pleas of All-India Congress (Nationlist party) leaders for calmness, bands armed with bamboo staves roamed the streets, stoning taxicabs and causing property damage. A casualty list showed seventy-one persons wounded by gunfire and 268 by clubs and missiles. Police made eighteen arrests.

Police using guns and tear gas blocked the predominantly Hindu procession, marching in celebration of Bose's birthday anniversary, from the city's Moslem sections.

It was the second serious riot within two months involving the adherents of Bose, said by the Japanese to have been killed last Aug. 19 in an airplane accident. Thirty-seven persons, including one American soldier, were killed and scores injured last November in riots in Calcutta and Bombay protesting against the trial of members of Bose's National Army.

Today's gathering, whose leaders insisted Moslem leaders had agreed to a peaceful demonstration, was stopped near famous Round Temple, landmark of the dividing line between Moslem and Hindu areas.

Stopped by police sticks and tear gas, the crowd threw rocks and the police opened fire.

Two trucks, one with British Army markings, were set afire by demonstrators. Nearby, what appeared to be a trolley car was wrecked and in flames.

Indian Moslems Back Arabs

New Delhi, Jan. 23 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the all-India Moslem League, said today Moslems in India would support the Arab cause in the Middle East "in any way they can" if the British depart from the 1939 White Paper policy on Palestine.

He declined to say what measures, if any, were under consideration. A boycott, however, might be leveled against goods of Jewish origin.

China and Siam Sign Pact

BANGKOK, Siam, Thursday, Jan. 24 (AP)—A treaty of amity, the first diplomatic pact ever concluded between China and Siam, was signed today by Premier Seni Pramaj of Siam and Li Tieh Tseng, head of the Chinese diplomatic missions here. The pact provides for the establishment and protection of the nationals of either country in territory of the other.

CHINESE REDS ARE ACCUSED OF VIOLATING TRUCE

(Moose)

CHUNGKING, Thursday, Jan. 24 (AP) The National Military council today accused Chinese Communists of "continuing large-scale attacks" against government forces as late as yesterday, 10 days after the cease-firing deadline, in five provinces.

Listed were Shantung, Shansi, Kiangsu, Honan and Hopei provinces. The council said the Communists had launched "a new offensive" against the northern Honan town of Sinsiang, on the Peiping-Hankow railroad north of the Yellow river, and in Shansi were keeping up attacks against National garrisons along the Tatung-Puchow railroad.

In Kiangsu, large numbers of Communists were reported converging in three columns upon Lienyun (Haichow) on the Yellow Sea, eastern terminus of the Lunghai railroad. In Shantung, they reportedly were attacking Tsaochwang and Yenchow, and in Hopeh they allegedly were trying to seize the Yungnien highway center.

(Previously, reports from the armistice commission's executive headquarters had indicated that fighting was diminishing on most fronts.)

China's military committee was reported to have taken the first step today toward welding government and Communist forces into one National army shortly after it was announced that General Marshall had become the committee's advised.

A spokesman from the Democratic league said the committee reached an agreement whereby the Communists would cut their army to 20 divisions within three months, while the government would reduce its forces to 90 divisions within six months.

Other Issues Weighed

He emphasized, however, that the committee still was engaged in other issues revolving about this rocky problem. He did not say whether General Marshall, fresh from his success in arranging China's truce, attended.

Gen. Chou En-Lai, the Communist member of the committee, asserted earlier this week that the two government members—Gen. Chang Chun and Gen. Chang Chih-Chung—were insisting the Communists cut their representation in the new National army to nine divisions.

The only previous agreement on this question was reported yesterday by a subcommittee of the Political Consultation (Unity) conference considering the political aspects of nationalizing the army.

It agreed on plans to abolish the one-party National Military council in favor of a Ministry of Defense representing all factions and to divorce all members of the armed forces from politics.

The conference appointed a committee of 10, consisting of two members from each of the five political groups attending, to work on questions which the five subcommittees had been unable to solve.

Reorganizing Difficult

One of the hardest problems is the reorganization of the government. The Kuomintang (National) party was reported holding out for at least half the seats on the new and powerful state council, with the Communists wanting to limit them to one-third.

The Communists also were opposing a Kuomintang proposal that the republic's President (now Chiang Kai-Shek) could be overridden only by a two-thirds vote of the council. The Communists want a mere majority vote.

Chiang entertained conferenc delegates at a dinner tonight bu failed to deliver a prepared speech It was not known whether this wa due to lack of general agreement or whether Chiang decided to put it off until the conference closes Saturday.

While reports of truce-violating clashes ebbed, K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, declared the Communists had seized two Government-held cities one day after the January 13 cease-firing deadline. He identified them as Panshan and Yingkow, city and port, respectively, in southern Manchuria.

Communist quarters admitted their forces had seized three towns from national troops since the deadline but countered that all three had been taken by the Government itself after the time limit.

Marshall Takes (Croce) Advisory Post

Chungking, Jan. 23 (AP)—General Marshall, President Truman's special envoy, has accepted the post of adviser to the military committee of three handling reorganization of the Chinese Army, Minister of Information K. C. Wu announced today.

Wu also said the thought censorship in recovered areas would be lifted "very soon" and that Chinese administration has been established in the Manchurian towns of Changchun, Mukden, Harbin, Chinhsien and Szepingkai.

The Minister said, however, there still are no Government forces in either Dairen or Port Arthur.

Violations Alleged

He stated that Communists, in violation of the recent truce ending civil strife, had seized two Government-held towns, Yingkow and Panshan.

Government military forces now are stationed at Hulutao, Chinhsien, Nowpangtze and nine other Manchurian towns.

Observers said Marshall's services on the military committee likely would have the same good effect on that group as his presence did on the truce board, although they realized that reorganization of the Army was likely to present even more formidable and complex difficulties.

Other Members

The reorganization committee met once before Marshall accepted the advisership. Members are Gen. Chang Chun and Gen. Chang Chinchung, representing the Government, and Gen. Chou En-lai, Communist.

Discussing censorship, Wu said he still is awaiting requested information from Gen. Tu Yu-hing, commander of Government forces in Manchuria, on the reasons for the discriminatory ban against American correspondents entering Manchuria at any point until all Russian troops have been withdrawn.

Liu Chieh, vice minister of foreign affairs, said transportation difficulties might delay for a few days the Russian withdrawal from Manchuria and Jehol, now scheduled for completion by February 1. As a delay of only a few days is involved, there is no necessity for formal agreement on this score, he added.

4300 Saved From Blasted Ship

Rescue of Japs by U. S. Vessel in 25 Minutes May Have Set Speed Record.

(CUSHING)

Shanghai, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The dramatic rescue of nearly 4,300 Japanese from their sinking repatriation ship Enoshima Maru was told today when the United States Navy cargo ship Brevard arrived jammed with 99½ per cent of the survivors. The ship sank rapidly after striking a mine sixty miles off the mouth of the Yangtze yesterday.

In only twenty-five minutes, all the Japanese except twenty or so killed in the explosion, or in subsequent mishaps, were transferred from the 6,000-ton vessel to the Brevard. It appeared likely that the rescue would set a record for speed in handling such a mass of people.

The Brevard's skipper, Lieut. John L. Elliott of San Diego, Cal., said the rescue was expected with hardly a hitch through the cooperation of the Japanese whom he described as frightened but orderly.

A sequel to the rescue was the birth of a Japanese girl aboard the Brevard as she headed for Shanghai.

Lieut.-Commander James A. Hennessy of Brookline, Mass., delivered the child with the help of Louis Zaborsky, p. m. 1/c, of Pocahontas, Va.

Hennessy, a homeward-bound passenger aboard the Brevard, also treated more than 100 Japanese for bruises.

The Enoshima Maru was carrying 4,296 Japanese men, women and children, and the 5,000-ton Brevard was trailing her by three and a half miles when the blast occurred. Even at that distance, the American ship trembled so violently "that I thought we were hit," said Elliott. "I ordered emergency speed ahead and saw her settling by the stern."

Two lines were thrown aboard and the Japanese began swarming over the sides as the two ships nestled together. Two or three persons dropped into the sea, including a woman who had just handed her baby to an American sailor. She drifted under the Brevard's propellors and was cut to pieces.

Elliott said the Japanese ship settled so quickly that he feared "she would take us with her or topple on us," so he cut loose. At that time about seventy-five people were left aboard, but they were brought ou to the Brevard in small boats under the direction of Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Bradford of Lufkin, Tex.

"When we made contact, the Japanese cheered but stayed where they were until we gave orders," said Lieut. W. W. Race of Indiana, Pa. "They did everything we told them. It could have been an awful mess otherwise."

Military Trial Head Named

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23 (AP).—Brigadier General John W. Middleton, of Chevy Chase, Md., today was appointed to head a five-man military commission to try persons accused of war crimes against Americans in China. The first case, involving eight Japanese charged with the Hankow torture parade and cremation of three American B-24 flyers in December, 1944, will begin with arraignment tomorrow.

Red Chief Leaves Changchun

Peiping, Jan. 23 (AP)—Central News Agency reported today that Marshal Malinovsky, commander of Russian troops in Manchuria, has left Changshun to take part in the people's election which is entering its final phase in the Soviet Union.

U. S. SPOKESMAN REBUKES TASS ON MACARTHUR SLUR

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TOKYO, Jan. 23—(AP) General MacArthur's headquarters spokesman rebuked the Russian Tass News Agency today for lending itself to what he termed "a definite program to discredit" the supreme commander and "force further changes in the present occupation policies and command."

Dispatch Hit

He referred specifically to a Tass dispatch from Heijo, Korea, which said:

"The behavior of the American command in Southern Korea astonishes one. It has assumed a position of inspiring reactionary demonstrations against the decisions of the Moscow conference of foreign ministers in which, as is known, the government of the United States participated."

Southern Korea is under the direct command of Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, but is included in MacArthur's jurisdiction. The Russians control Korea north of the 38th Parallel.

"It is known," MacArthur's spokesman said, "that orders have gone out to all opposition forces, including the so-called Communist Party members in Japan, to do their utmost to discredit MacAr-

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thur.

"It is a deplorable condition when some of the dissident press of the world continues to incite and foment international mistrust," whereas "now, more than ever, every effort should be more toward understanding and agreement."

He added:

"It can be expected that continuing critical attacks will flow from the Left-Wing press of the United States" as well as other countries, and that momentary setbacks in the campaign "will merely spur these elements to a more studied plan of attack."

He denounced particularly reports which "incite suspicion in international circles," and cited as an example a recent report that MacArthur had opposed the use of Russian troops in his command.

"This story," he said, "to those who knew the facts—and the Russian government knew them, too—could only show the extremes to which someone will go in manufacturing a story to discredit and create distrust and suspicion."

Hodge Makes Denial

In Seoul, General Hodge's comment on the Heijo dispatch was that "any accusation against this command is without basis of fact."

Hodge said he and his advisors had been constantly trying to impress Koreans with the value of the Moscow decision for a five-year Allied trusteeship of their country.

Meanwhile MacArthur went ahead with the task of rounding up Japanese war criminal suspects, ordering the arrest of another group of 48—including three lieutenant generals.

The generals ordered to report at Sugamo prison were Lt. Gen. Yuichiro Nagano, commander of the Osamu Army groups in Batavia in June and July, 1945; Lt. Gen. Fusataro Teshima, commander of the Second army, and Lt. Gen. Seiichi Yamada, commander of the Fifth division. The other suspects were officers of lower rank and civilians, including a number of prison camp guards.

Inspires 'Reaction' in Korea.

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A spokesman at Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said today that an assertion by Tass, official Soviet news agency, that the United States military command in southern Korea was inspiring "reactionary" protests against the Moscow conference, is part of "a definite program to discredit" Gen. MacArthur and force further changes in the present occupation policies and command."

While southern Korea is under direct command of Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, it is included in MacArthur's command. The Russians control Korea north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

Tass assailed "the reactionary press" of southern Korea for allegedly carrying on an anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and for attacking the decision reached at Moscow by the United States, Britain and Russia to set up a five-year trusteeship for Korea.

Tells of Orders Issued.

"It is known that orders have gone out to all opposition forces, including the so-called Communist Party members in Japan to do their utmost to discredit MacArthur," his spokesman said. "It is a deplorable condition when some dissident press of the world continues to incite and foment international mistrust. . . . Now more than ever every effort should be bent toward understanding and agreement.

"It can be expected that continuing, critical attacks will flow from the left wing press of the United States as well as from others outside the United States. Failure to secure popular support in their program following their assault after the Moscow Conference will merely spur these elements to a more studied plan of attack.

"It can be expected that these attacks will be predicated on reports of premeditated failure of the Japanese to respond to command, or even that through intrigue or subversive measures the Japanese are not putting corrective measures into effect in the Government. It is known that some persons are around whose sole purpose is to gather up any kind of evidence on which to base a critical story. Some have shown that they do not need evidence—they manufacture it out of their imagination. . . .

"The worst possible type of material propagated is that which incites suspicion in international circles. A good example is the type of story which had Gen. MacArthur opposing the use of Russian forces in his command. This story—to those who knew the facts, and the Russian Government knew them—could only show the extremes to which some one will go to manufacturing a story to discredit and create distrust and suspicion."

Hodge Denies Charge.

Seoul, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, the United States occupation commander in Korea, replying to criticism by the official Soviet news agency Tass, declared today that "any accusation against this command is without basis of fact."

Hodge pointed out that he and his advisers in Seoul from the State Department constantly have been trying to impress Koreans with the value of the Moscow decision for a five-year, Allied trusteeship of their country. Statements have been made repeatedly in person to leaders of various factions and numerous explanations have been broadcast to the people. At the same time, Hodge said there has been no attempt to hamper or stifle Koreans' freedom of speech, press or assembly.

He said he had no comment on the possible effect, if any, the Tass dispatch might have on functions of the joint Soviet-American commission now in session here to plan Korea's rehabilitation.

Left Wing Koreans staged a big mass meeting and parades today ostensibly "to welcome the joint commission." Indirectly, however, the demonstration was reported arranged as a show of strength in reply to anti-trusteeship demonstrations staged last week by Rightist elements and sponsored by the Kim Koo provisional government organization.

The individual target of condemnation in last week's demonstrations was the local communist party's general secretary, Pak Heung Young. Pak, who claims to have been misquoted, was excoriated for allegedly saying he favored a Soviet one-nation trusteeship and eventual incorporation of Korea into the Soviet Union.

Major-Gen. Archer L. Lerch, military governor, issued a statement against violence and declared:

"The disgraceful spectacle of two political parties fighting in the streets of the national capital is one that members of the Soviet-American conference cannot ignore. I appeal to the leaders of all parties to put a stop to such undignified and unstatesmanlike performances now."

MacArthur Aid Accuses Soviet Of Aim to Discredit General

Headquarters Spokesman Sees Definite Plan Back of Tass Assertion That U. S. Army

Yanks To Arrest 48 More Japs

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the arrest of 48 more Japanese war criminal suspects and, in a renewed drive against the Nipponese military, included three lieutenant generals.

Ordered to report at Sugamo prison "at the earliest practicable date" were Lieut. Gen. Yuichiro Nagano, commander of the Osamu army groups in Batavia in June and July, 1945; Lieut. Gen. Fusataro Teshima, who commanded the 2d Army, and Lieut. Gen. Seichi Yamada, commander of the 5th Division.

Camp Guards Included

The remainder of the suspects were military of lesser rank and civilians, including a number of guards at prisoner-of-war camps.

Also named were a number of naval personnel who were stationed at Infanta, Luzon, including Capt. Takesu Furuse and two junior grade lieutenants.

Colonel Iwahashi Named

Others named were Col. Kazuo Iwahashi, chief of staff, third war shipping unit, Manila; Kichizo Ikushima, civilian employé in the foreign affairs bureau naval intelligence, Shanghai, and Lieut. Com. Hideo Taniura, commander of a minesweeper at Tsurishima.

There was no explanation for the inclusion of a number of naval personnel, most of them members of the Furuse unit stationed at Infanta.

Vice Ministers Resign

On the political front, Kyodo news agency said parliamentary vice ministers had resigned en bloc to clear the way for the forthcoming elections. The resignations were submitted today to Premier Kijuro Shidehara, who approved the action, but they will not be effective until after a Cabinet meeting Friday.

Cabinet sources indicated that proposed revision of Japan's constitution may become an election issue. They said Dr. Joji Matsumoto, chairman of the Cabinet committee on revision, is anxious publicly to announce a final draft of the plan before the campaign reaches a climax.

Tokyo yesterday experienced its first outbreak of unauthorized food seizures and a farmers' group warned that proposed compulsory sale of rice to the Government might precipitate "bloody clashes" between growers and police.

An official of the Home Ministry, which directs distribution of goods found by occupation forces and turned over to the Government, confirmed that food stores in a former arsenal had been seized by civilians and distributed among some 6,500 residents of two Tokyo wards.

There was no violence and the demonstration was orderly, but it was termed part of a growing movement for public control of necessities.

Seventy Farmers Issue Warning

Seventy representative Saitama prefecture farmers issued a warning of possible trouble over control of rice—the nation's basic food crop.

Kyodo said the farmer gathering about 60 miles north of Tokyo was Communist-sponsored. The group organized a council to campaign for control of foodstuffs by the public.

Sale of rice to the Government for rationed marketing to the public is on a voluntary basis, but consideration has been given to a plan to make it compulsory because of the critical food situation.

Government Plans Action

The Government, charging that 68 per cent of the rice crop is being channeled into the black market, has announced it will withhold fertilizers and farm machinery from farmers sabotaging the legal food-marketing program.

Allied headquarters reported the surrender of Yosuke Matsuoka, former Foreign Minister credited with responsibility for bringing Japan into the Axis lineup under the tripartite pact.

Matsuoka, who has been ill, was placed in Sugamo Prison to await trial on war-crimes charges.

Allied Group Heads for Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP).—Chief American Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan announced today that five British members of the Allied War Crimes Commission planned to leave San Francisco tomorrow for Japan. The delegation, headed by Arthur Strettel Comyns Carr, king's counsel since 1924, will help prosecute Japanese war-criminal suspects. The Britons arrived in New York Monday.

Keenan listed these other Allied representatives who will aid in the trials, but stressed that they did not include all the countries which will participate:

Canada: associate prosecutor—Brigadier Henry Gratton Nolan, vice-judge adjucata general at defense headquarters; judge — E. Stuart McDougall, of Quebec.

Australia: associate prosecutor—Mr. Justice Mansfield, judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland; judge—Sir William Webb, Chief Justice of Queensland.

New Zealand: associate prosecutor—R. Quilian, barrister of the New Zealand Supreme Court; judge—Mr. Justice Northcroft, of the New Zealand Supreme Court.

China: associate prosecutor—Hyang Che-chum, chief prosecutor of the Shanghai Court; judge—Mei Ju-ao, acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan (Council).

JAP DOCTOR FACES ATROCITIES TRIAL

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Tokyo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today that it is preparing to try on war crimes charges a Japanese medical officer accused of contributing to the deaths of eight British prisoners of war and a non-commissioned officer accused of atrocities against thirty-five Americans.

The medical officer, Lieut. Shigeru Aona, is charged with permitting members of his medical staff at Hakodate main prison camp to commit cruel and brutal atrocities and that "he did himself unlawfully commit cruel and brutal atrocities" against British prisoners.

Kitaro (the Bull) Ishida is accused of immersing American prisoners in cold water, forcing them to stand wet and naked in winter winds, forcing water under pressure into their mouths and nostrils, striking and beating them with clubs, belts, fists and ropes, and holding one man's head under water until he lost consciousness.

Yokohama, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A former Japanese prison camp commandant admitted at his war crimes trial today that he had punished forty-three Allied prisoners—eight more than prosecutors charged—but denied that he ever had knocked down a soldier.

The defendant, Kaichi Hirate, is accused of responsibility in the deaths of British Pvt. Raymond C. Suttle and at least three other Allied prisoners. The prosecution charged that Hirate had made prisoners stand at attention in near-freezing temperatures.

Tokyo Bathhouse Inflation

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (AP)—Inflation hit Tokyo's bathhouses today. The bathhouse union was granted permission to increase the rates from 20 to 50 sen (3 cents) for adults, and from 10 to 30 sen for children. And it costs from 5 to 10 yen (66 cents) to enter the baths.

Tenth Army Corps to Be Inactivated

TOKYO, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Tenth Army Corps in southern Honshu Island will be inactivated Jan. 31 and high point men sent home for discharge, it was announced today.

The corps participated in the Leyte campaign and its Third Battalion, 19th Infantry Division, captured Davao on Mindanao.

Jap Women's University Due

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (AP)—Kyodo news agency reported today that a woman's university will open in Nagoya in April with its language department featuring English. Agriculture and engineering departments are to be added.

Leyte Veterans To Start Home Soon

Tokyo, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Tenth Army Corps in southern Honshu Island will be inactivated January 31 and high-point men sent home for discharge, it was announced today. The corps participated in the Leyte campaign and its Third Battalion, Nineteenth Infantry Division, captured Davao on Mindanao.

Red Cross Units In Japan

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 23 (AP)—The American Red Cross established more than 100 units in three months in southern Japan, D. Robert Ricciardi, of New York city, retiring director, reported today. Ricciardi is being succeeded by M. A. Nyquist of Greeley, Col., former supervisor of clubs and recreation in southern Japan.

GENERAL TOO LATE WITH PROMOTION

Nagoya, Japan, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A clerk who went into headquarters to make a report told Brig.-Gen. Everett E. Brown, commander of the Twenty-fifth Division:

"Sir, one of the buttons of your field jacket is unbuttoned."

He saluted and left.

"I want that man promoted," said Brown.

But the General was a few hours too late. Pfc. James L. Bailey of West Newton, Mass., had been promoted the same day for all-around efficiency.

Baby Cheaper Than Chicken

Manila, Jan. 23 (AP)—In this city where an undernourished chicken brings at least 9 pesos ($4.50) in the black market, a kidnapped baby girl recently sold for 5 pesos.

Pacita Go, 10-month-old daughter of a well-to-do attorney of San Fernando, Pampanga, recently was stolen from her crib. Detectives found her in the shack of a Manila fruit peddler, Marcela Mercado y do Anoas.

The peddler told police she had bought the baby from a young woman for 5 pesos. The baby's clothing was worth more than that on the black market, police noted. Officers said the baby had received excellent care.

One-Armed Bandit Shot

Manila, Jan. 23 (AP)—Antonio San Juan, 38, one-armed bandit who confessed participating in the recent $215,000 daylight robbery of a Philippine bank messenger, was shot dead while riding a motor scooter in the crowded Paco market district today. The killer escaped.

San Juan was at liberty on bail when killed. He had pleaded guilty to charges of armed robbery. Police said his underworld boss evidently feared he would implicate others.

Col. Jeremiah P. Holland, provost marshal, could recall only one large cash robbery in the world—the Brooklyn Ice Company pay-roll robbery a decade ago.

GI DISCHARGES TO BE SPEEDED

Point Count Lowered For Mid-Pacific Soldiers

Honolulu, Jan. 23 (AP)—All army enlisted men in the mid-Pacific theater who would have 45 points or 30 months' service by April 30 will be on their way home by February 28, headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Ribert C. Richardson, Jr., announced today.

Men who would have 40 points or 24 months' service by June 30 will be eligible for release May 1. Seniority on both points and service will govern the order in which men are released.

Under the new directive men now become eligible for discharge who do not have two and a half years' service, but who would have accumulated this credit by April 30.

Authority for the stepped-up tempo of discharge, headquarters said, is contained in General Eisenhower's recent statement on eligibility of troops through June 30.

2½ Years By April 30

Under the directive, enlisted men who would have two and a half years' service, or 45 points, by April 30 are eligible for immediate call to mid-Pacific personnel centers. The Army expects that all men in this group will be en route home by February 28.

Enlisted men who would have 40 points, or two years' service, on June 30 are eligible for discharge May 1.

Male officers with 67 points, or 45 months' service, as of April 30 are eligible for immediate discharge, and must be in personnel centers by February 28. Exceptions are volunteers in the regular army and medical officers.

Male officers, except volunteers in the regular army and medical officers, who would have 65 points, or 42 months' service, by June 30 are made eligible for discharg May 1.

Rescinds Orders Holding Office

Richardson rescinded orde which previously permitted office to be held for 60 days by comman ing officers. The new directive pr vides they must move into p sonnel centers as soon as they become eligible.

Enlisted WACs with 24 months' service as of April 30 are eligible for discharge and must be moved into personnel centers by February 28.

A later announcement will cover the discharge of WAC officers and enlisted personnel after May 1.

The speed with which men will be called into personnel centers is expected to depend on availability of shipping. Col. William Saffarrans, of the Oahu army personnel center, said the center could handle 3,000 men a day or "as fast as we can obtain ships to take them out."

Flyers Forced Down At Sea Sing Carol

Honolulu, Jan. 23 (AP)—Force down in the Pacific south of Wak Island January 18, the officers an crew of a navy Catalina patro bomber kept up their spirits fo more than twelve hours by singing Christmas carols to the music of an accordion.

The rescued men, none injured, related their experience when they arrived at Pearl Harbor today aboard the escort carrier Shipley Bay, which picked them up.

Lieut. (jg) John Evans, Frankfort (Ky.) pilot, said the starboard engine failed because of a leak in a gasoline line.

"We jettisoned all cargo and personal belongings," he said. "We flew for about two hours on the port engine but began losing altitude, so I put her down."

The plane, en route to Wake from Majuro atoll, flashed an SOS which the Shipley Bay picked up.

CIO CHARGES CONSPIRACY

Union Urges Government to Operate Federally-Owned Steel Plants.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. — (AP) Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corp., tonight asked President Truman to call an all-management conference of experienced executives from strike-bound companies to consider "what kind of a wage increase the economy of this country can endure."

"These men could discuss frankly with the President, and give him the benefit of their advice on what kind of a wage increase the economy of this country can endure without incurring the danger of an inflationary spiral with a constant race between mounting wages and mounting prices," Fairless said.

He made the statement in an address prepared for delivery over the American Broadcasting Company network.

Possible Solution Seen

Fairless declared the meeting might open the way for a solution not only of the steel walkout, but "the other strikes that now plague the country."

"This is a national problem which should be solved, not on the basis of political considerations, but rather on the broad basis of what is in the best interests of the American people as a whole," he added.

Fairless said the current walkout was more than a strike by the C.I.O. United Steelworkers against the industry. He said "it is a strike by this powerful union against reconversion—against full production and employment—against the ability of the returning servicemen to go to work. It is a strike by the union against the thousands of businesses throughout the country, large and small, which use steel. It is a strike against the public."

He traced the progress of negotiations, from the original union demand for a $2 a day wage increase to the reduced request for 19 1-2 cents an hour; the company's hike from 12 1-2 cents to 15 cents, and President Truman's proposal of 18 1-2 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 1, 1946.

Proposal Rejected

Fairless said he relayed the President's suggestion to U. S. Steel directors and that later he "informed the President that we were unable to accept his proposal."

"The United States Steel Corporation has done everything within its power to avert a steel strike," he said.

"Here are the reasons we reached our absolute limit with the offer to the union of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour," he said. "It would be the largest single wage increase in the history of U. S. Steel, or of the American steel industry. It met 60 per cent of the union's original demand, and met 75 per cent of its final demand.

"The wage increase of 15 cents an hour, which we offered, would increase the direct labor costs, exclusive of overtime and vacation pay, of the steel industry by approximately $135,000,000 a year.

"Considering the substantial character of our offer to the union, how ridiculous it is for the union, or anyone else, to charge that we are engaged in a conspiracy to destroy labor or this particular union. You don't destroy unions by offering them the highest wage increase in history."

Fairless said the controversy must be settled on a basis which "is in keeping with the facts and in keeping with the public interest," adding that U. S. Steel Corporation "cannot voluntarily be a party to an unsound and uneconomical program which may result in financial ruin for many small concerns, which are vital to the industrial future of our country."

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Fairless Asks President To Meet Heads Of Strike-Bound Plants On Wage Raises

MIGHT OPEN WAY FOR SOLUTION OF STRIKES, HE SAYS

Would Consider Kind of Pay Increase Economy of Country Can Endure.

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Fairless Talk on the Steel Strike

Came as AP (12-T)

Following is the prepared text of the radio address by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation:

I know there are two important questions about the steel strike in the minds of many Americans tonight.

First—Why were we unable to accept President Truman's proposal that we go above our offer of a fifteen-cent-per-hour wage increase? Why couldn't steel go the extra 3½ cents which the President proposed? I shall try to deal with that as fully as possible in the next fifteen minutes.

Second is the major question. What is the solution to this grave controversy? Later in this talk I shall have a suggestion to offer which I hope may lead to a solution.

At the outset I want to emphasize that this strike was not called by United States Steel Corporation or by any other member of the steel industry. It is solely the strike of the United Steelworkers of America-CIO. It is a strike by that union against the whole steel industry.

It is much more than that—it is a strike by this powerful union against reconversion—against full production and employment—against the ability of the returning service man to go to work. It is a strike by the union against the thousands of businesses throughout the country, large and small, which use steel. It is a strike against the public.

Violation of Pledge

This strike was called by the union in direct violation of the no-strike provision contained in the labor contracts between the union and the various steel companies, which have expiration dates in the autumn. What value has collective bargaining and a written contract, if a labor union can treat the contract as a scrap of paper whenever it pleases?

The union cannot escape the responsibility for this calamitous shut-down of the country's most vital industry. The union has brought on this strike in an attempt to impose upon the steel industry an unreasonable wage increase. Mr. Murray well knew when he made his demand for $2 more a day that it could not possibly be granted.

United States Steel Corporation has done everything within its power to avert a steel strike. So you may know the truth, I should like to review briefly what has taken place.

In the first place, you will recall that early in the war steel prices were frozen by the Government at approximately prewar levels. Labor and other costs in the steel industry, however, have gone up most substantially since 1940. The result of mounting costs pressing against OPA ceiling prices was that most of our ordinary steel tonnage was being sold at a loss long before the union made its $2-a-day-wage demand. In order to eliminate these losses, as far back as two years ago, we asked for new and fair ceiling prices, as provided by law. In the face of such facts we were not able to offer a large wage increase.

Offers and Counter-Offers

Yet while these ceiling price applications were still pending—last October—the union made its demand for a $2 a day general wage increase. The union adopted a take-it or leave-it attitude. In Mr. Murray's own words, his demand was not subject to "dickering or compromise." After days of discussion, we gave the union the "yes" or "no" answer which it demanded, pointing out that no wage increase was possible until OPA granted the steel industry fair ceiling prices to which it was entitled.

In the weeks that followed I made many trips to Washington to discuss our wage and price situation fully and frankly with the Administration, including the OPA Price Administrator and other officials. I hoped to pave the way for the resumption of collective bargaining negotiations with the union. I hoped to avoid the steel strike threatened by the union.

Just two weeks ago yesterday a responsible officer of the Government telephoned to me. He stated he was authorized to ask me whether a $4 a ton increase in steel ceiling prices would enable my company to offer a wage increase. I told him that although $4 a ton would not balance our costs, in order to compose this controversy, we would be willing to talk things over with the union.

We promptly resumed collective bargaining negotiations with the union, meetings being held in New York with Mr. Murray, the President of the union on Jan. 10 and 11. Our first offer was for a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour, which met one-half of the union's original demand. Mr. Murray offered to reduce his demand from 25 cents to 20 cents an hour.

At the meeting on Jan. 11, we raised our offer to 15 cents an hour. This new offer was made after I was informed from Washington by a high Government official that the Government was willing to sanction some price increase over the promised $4 a ton, if the labor dispute could be settled.

On that same day the Fact-Finding Board in the General Motors case made its recommendation of a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour. Mr. Murray immediately adopted this identical figure of 19½ cents. He declared to us that he was seeking a pattern of wage increases not only for the steel industry, but for all industry. Thereafter, he remained adamant in his insistance upon 19½ cents, with the consequence that the negotiations broke down completely.

President Truman then summoned both parties to Washington and collective bargaining negotiations were continued at the White House on Jan. 12, 16 and 17. At the first of these meetings Mr. Murray, at the request of the President, postponed the scheduled date of the steel strike for one week—until Jan. 21. This postponement was for the purpose of giving me time to discuss with representatives of other steel companies whether there was any possibility of a settlement through an adjustment of alleged wage inequities, which had been suggested by Mr. Murray in New York on Friday evening. This was an industry matter, as it concerned a directive of the War Labor Board against all members of the steel industry. There proved to be no such basis for settlement.

These discussions in Washington failed. Mr. Murray refused to change his position that a nation-wide steel strike must take place, as scheduled.

Last Thursday afternoon, when a complete deadlock with the union had been reached, President Truman called Mr. Murray and me to his office and proposed a wage increase of 18½ cents an hour, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1946. I then told the President that his proposal would promptly be submitted to the directors of my company, and that I would give him their decision the next day.

This was done, and I informed the President that we were unable to accept his proposal.

Here are the reasons we reached our absolute limit with the offer to the union of a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. It would be the largest single wage increase in the history of United States Steel, or of the American steel industry. It met 60 per cent of the union's original demand, and met 75 per cent of its final demand.

Off-hand, a difference of a few cents an hour may seem small, but when applied to the hundreds of thousands of our employes and those of the rest of the steel industry, the wage increase involves additional labor costs running into millions of dollars. As an illustration, the wage increase of 15 cents an hour which we offered, would increase the direct labor costs, exclusive of overtime and vacation pay, of the steel industry by approximately $135,000,000 a year.

Considering the substantial character of our offer to the union, how ridiculous it is for the union, or anyone else, to charge that we are engaged in a conspiracy to destroy labor or this particular union. You don't destroy unions by offering them the highest wage increase in history.

Steel employes have received three wage increases since 1941. Straight-time pay without overtime averaged $1.16 an hour during the month of November, 1945. We are among the highest paid industries. Under our offer of a fifteen-cent-an-hour increase the average pay of steel workers for a week of forty straight-time hours would amount to $52.40. This would be increased by overtime, and overtime was substantial up to the time of the strike.

This wage controversy must be settled on a basis which is in keeping with the facts and in keeping with the public interest. United States Steel Corporation cannot voluntarily be a party to an unsound and uneconomical program which may result in financial ruin for many small concerns which are vital to the industrial future of our country. The union should accept our very fair and generous offer of a fifteen-cent-an-hour wage increase and call off at once a steel strike which may soon cripple all industry.

Strike Cost to Workers

I wonder whether steel workers have given any serious thought to what they are striking for. Do they realize that if they get all that Mr. Murray is holding out for they will receive about one dollar and a half more per week, including overtime, than under our present offer? For each week of work lost on strike the steel worker would have to work about nine months at the higher figure in order to come out even.

From the point of view of the average steel worker, is such a strike as the present one worthwhile? I doubt it. Under our proposal a good part of his wartime weekly pay will be preserved. On the basis of a forty-hour week, without overtime, the average weekly pay of a steel worker, with the 15-cent increase we offered, would be over $52, which is substantially more than ever was earned in peacetime.

Here is a proposal which I believe might open the way to a solution not only of the steel strike but the other strikes that now plague the country. It is that the President immediately call a conference in Washington of experienced executives from representative companies which are now directly involved in strikes. This should include representatives from steel and other industries. These men could discuss frankly with the President and give him the benefit of their advice on what kind of a wage increase the economy of this country can endure without incurring the danger of an inflationary spiral, with a constant race between mounting wages and mounting prices.

This is a national problem which should be solved, not on the basis of political considerations but rather on the broad basis of what is in the best interests of the American people as a whole.

Union Asks Truman For Further Action

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23.—(AP) The striking C.I.O. Steelworkers asked President Truman today to take immediate action for government operation of $1,000,000,000 worth of federally-owned steel plants or turn them over to individuals such as" Henry J. Kaiser, the west coast steelmaker.

The union's 175-man wage policy committee, with members from 42 states, made the plea in a statement after a meeting here.

The committee also said the Justice department should investigate a "conspiracy" among representatives of the large corporations, meeting in New York during the first week of January to provide "wholesale cancellation of collective bargaining agreements as their first step to provoke strikes."

Truman Moves Asked

The committee called on President Truman to do three things, the first being:

"The American government owns over a billion dollars of the most modern steel plant facilities now under control of the very corporations which have flouted the President's (wage increase) decision. These facilities should either be made available for private operation by individuals such as Henry J. Kaiser who, in the interest of the nation, has accepted the President's wage decision for his steel employes, or should be operated by the government until the steel corporations accept the President's decision."

The second demand on the President was the Justice department investigation. The third was for revision of tax laws which the committee said afforded "industrial magnates protection at the expense of the American taxpayers while engaged in the very conspiracy to reap uncontrolled profits through destruction of labor unions."

The committee reaffirmed its acceptance of President Truman's proposed 18 1-2-cent wage increase for the steelworkers and said union members "will resume work at the plants of any company prepared to pay this wage increase."

Regarding taxes, Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, had written Secretary of the Treasury Vinson also asking for a revision. He had contended a rebate and other provisions would allow the steel companies to remain closed all during 1946 and still emerge with a $149,000,000 profit, or 30 per cent more than the pre-war annual yield.

STEEL STRIKE CLOSES MINES

52 Coal Pits and Three Railroads Are Affected.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—More than forty-five coal mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, the leading coal-producing States, closed down today as a result of the C. I. O.'s three-day-old general steel strike and other work stoppages.

The number of idle miners in these States and Alabama exceeded 14,000. Altogether, at least fifty-two mines were closed.

The pinch was felt the most in West Virginia, where some two score mines stopped operations. Among them was the Barrackville pit of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Employing 1,000 miners, it is the largest single producer in the State.

Railroad Cars Tied Up.

Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio, Western Maryland and Monongahela Railroads attributed the closings to a tie-up of railroad cars. Cars taking coal to steel and other strike-bound plants had not been returned, they said, but were standing fully loaded on the plants' sidetracks.

The Monongahela said that it had only a 70 per cent car supply today and probably would be down to 50 per cent by tomorrow.

In the southwestern Pennsylvania field, five captive mines closed. Three are owned by Republic Steel, one each by United States Steel and Crucible Steel.

The Solid Fuels Administration reported that the shutdowns were caused by lack of railroad cars in which to transport the coal and said it expected mine closings would be gradual.

A coal operators' spokesman said steel companies are generally selling their coal on the commercial market now, as there is no one to unload it at closed steel plants where normally the fuel is converted into coke for steel-making.

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N.A.M. Disputes Murray Charge

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers today took issue with the claim of the CIO president, Philip Murray, that the United States Treasury "is being mulcted" for the benefit of industrial corporations under tax rebate-provisions in the revenue laws.

In Pittsburgh yesterday Murray made public the text of a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Fred M. Vinson, in which Murray asked that the present tax laws be terminated because "the United States Treasury is being mulcted for the benefit of a privileged few in sinister conspiracy to plunge the country into economic chaos."

Murray also said the tax law would enable the strike-bound steel industry to "loaf the rest of the year" and still make $149,000,000 profit.

H. E. Humphreys, Jr., chairman of the N.A.M.'s taxation committee in a statement said Murray "has resorted to the use or unreal and hypothetical assumptions," and that tax refunds under the carry-back provisions of the tax law would amount to "little more than $1,000,000,000 for all industry."

AFL UNION ORDERS MEN BACK ON JOBS

CIO GROUP SILENT

Agricultural Department Will Take Over Control of Packing Industry.

ARRANGED FOR SEIZURE

JAN 24 1946

New Mexico Rancher Designated by Anderson to Operate Plants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(AP) The question of when the nation's dinner tables will get a normal supply of meat remained unanswered tonight despite President Truman's decision to seize strike-bound packing plants Saturday.

Hours after the White House announced the Agriculture department would become the country's boss butcher this week-end, the government lacked any pledge that 293,000 C.I.O. strikers would return to work.

However, the A.F.L. Meat Cutters and Butchers Union ordered its striking members, whom it said numbered 70,000, to go back on the job Saturday as "loyal Americans."

Earl Jamerson, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. union, said they had assurances "from sources we cannot reveal that the government will apply any wage increase recommended by the fact-finding board retroactively at least to the date of seizure."

C.I.O. Union Opposed

New York members of the C.I.O. union voted against returning to work until their wage demands were met or until ordered back by their national leaders. There was no commitment from the latter one union official who declined to be quoted by name said "present policy" dictated continuance of the walkout.

If the C.I.O. fails to join the A.F.L. in the back-to-work movement the question whether one union would cross the other's picket lines would apparently arise.

The White House announcement said:

"The government will seize the closed meat-packing plants on Saturday, Jan. 26. The necessary orders for the seizure are now being prepared by the Secretary of Labor.

"Seizure will be made by the Department of Agriculture with the aid of the War department if necessary.

"The plants will be operated by the Department of Agriculture."

Charles Ross, President Truman's press secretary, said no other details were immediately available.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson tonight designated Gayle G. Armstrong, New Mexico rancher, as his agent to operate the strike-bound meat packing plants.

Armstrong, a close personal friend of Anderson, is assistant administrator of the department's production and marketing administration and vice president of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Anderson said he will send Armstrong to Chicago tomorrow to arrange for seizure and operation of the plants.

Offices Selected

Armstrong will establish offices in Mallers Building, where the Agriculture department has offices.

Anderson said the department ill operate the plants through the presidents or chairmen of the boards of the affected packing concerns.

He said the government will sell meat under existing price ceilings. He said he was in no position to say, however, what wage conditions would be offered the striking workers.

He said such conditions were expected to be made public by the White House tomorrow morning.

Robert Shields, department solicitor, will accompany Armstrong to advise him on legal aspects.

Armstrong said the government possibly would seize any plant not operating at full capacity as a result of a strike or partial strike.

After conferring with industry leaders at Chicago tomorrow, Armstrong will announce when plants are expected to be in a position to buy livestock for slaughter.

At the war department, it was understood the armys subsistence branch was prepared to help Armstrong if and when he should require it.

A former professor at the University of Kansas, he also served as agricultural attache at the American embassy in Berlin for four years and held the same post in London for another four year tour. He is a graduate of the University of Missouri.

Hearings to Continue

In Chicago, Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the government's meat fact finding board, announced that hearings of the panel which started yesterday would continue regardless of Saturday's seizure. Witte indicated the fact finders would continue until their investigations are completed and would present a report and wage recommendations to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

Labor Department officials, working to complete the complicated seizure order, refused to disclose details as to its scope or the extent of the government's power to adjust wages while operating the industry.

"This policy has avoided violence between army personnel and strikers and has proved very successful in peacefully obtaining army supplies from strike-bound plants," the statement said.

"In the current meat-packing case, the unions have agreed to cooperate in the removal of all army meats from the strike-bound plants."

Eddy authorized a statement that it was "the policy of this headquarters to exercise all practicable precautions to avoid incidents which might in any way place the Army in a position of being partisan with respect to disputes arising between management and labor.

"The telegram constituted simply an acknowledgment that certain basic supply sources were strike-bound and that the instructions contained therein were reasonable assurance that local, unpleasant incidents would not arise as a result of this situation."

Smith told the House:

"I have never expected to live to see the day when the dictatorship of any labor union or other private organization over the Government of the United States would reach such a disgraceful stage.

"Are we to understand that the General must ask the permission of any striking labor union before he can obtain the necessary meat to feed our Army?" he asked. "That is certainly the plain implication of the order."

Demand For Congressional Probe

If the unions "have taken over the United States Army," he added, "it would appear that there is a division of command. Both AFL and CIO meat packers' unions are striking. Whose permission must the General obtain in order to feed his Army? Must he have the permission of General William Green, of the AFL, or General Philip Murray, of the CIO? Or must he have permission of both generals?"

And, he asked, what would happen if "General William Green graciously accords the soldiers permission to eat, but General Philip Murray refuses?"

Smith was joined in his demand for a congressional investigation by Representative Cox (D., Ga.), who declared:

"This thing makes the whole Army stink."

Telegram Was Sent Saturday

The telegram which precipitated the impending congressional inquiry was dispatched Saturday from the headquarters of the 3d Service Command here, it was revealed yesterday.

A public relations officer here pointed out "there have been no 'incidents' in the 3d Service Command." As had been explained in a War Department statement, he added, General Eddy's action was in strict accord with "long-standing policy."

Congress To Probe Gen. Eddy's Order To Army Truck Drivers

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—An immediate congressional inquiry was ordered today into a statement that army truck drivers in three Eastern states have been ordered not to cross meat-strike picket lines without union approval.

The statement was made in the House by Representative Howard Smith (D., Va.), who read a telegram from Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, commanding general of the 3d Service Command, issuing the order.

The investigation was ordered by Chairman May (D., Ky.) of the House Military Committee, who said it would start Friday, perhaps with General Eddy as a witness.

"We are going to the bottom of this," May said, adding that committee investigators have been directed to obtain all pertinent data from the War Department.

Copy Of The Telegram

A copy of the telegram read by Smith was sent to him by General Eddy, the Virginian told the House, after he had heard that the order had been issued.

The telegram of January 19 was sent to all installation commanders under Eddy's command.

It read:

"Until further orders army trucks under your command will not be permitted to cross picket lines established by striking meat-packing unions without agreement with local labor representative concerned."

The 3d Service Command includes Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Long Standing Policy Cited

The War Department said in a statement that Eddy's action was in accord with "long-standing policy."

Trainmen Threaten Strike Halting Nation's Railroads

Strike Ballots Being Printed and 215,000 May Quit Jobs Within 3½ Weeks—Pay Is Chief Issue—Engineers Join Move

JAN 24 1946

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23—(AP)—Threat of a strike, possibly within three and one-half weeks, which would paralyze the country's railroad transportation, was made today by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. L. Whitney, president of the brotherhood, said that strike ballots were being printed for a poll of the 215,000 members.

[In Chicago a threatened strike on two belt line railroads, which would have blocked shipments of livestock and freight at that vital East-West junction, was called off last night within hours of the deadline.]

The issue in the threat by the trainmen is the demand made in July by all five "operating" brotherhoods and the fifteen "non-operating" brotherhoods for wage increases averaging 25 per cent and changes in many working rules.

If no offer is received by the trainmen from the railroads within about three weeks, which he estimated as the time to complete the brotherhood balloting, Mr. Whitney declared, a strike could follow "within three days."

He stated that the strike ballots being printed were joint ballots for use by the trainmen and the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and bore the name of Alvanley Johnston, grand chief engineer, as well as his.

The engineers will meet here Feb. 1 and authorization of a strike poll of the 78,000 members was a "distinct possibility," Mr. Johnston said.

Mr. Whitney asserted that "our people are becoming impatient over the railroad's delays" and it was possible some trainmen would walk off their jobs without a strike vote.

"They're threatening to do it all the time," he added.

"When the ballots are counted, they will be about 99 per cent in favor of a fair settlement—which means they will favor strike action if necessary. We don't want a strike, but it will take place if there is no definite settlement."

He added that in a strike the men would permit the continued operation "of troop trains, traffic involving returned soldiers, and hospital trains."

In Washington a spokesman for the brotherhoods told a reporter that once a strike date was set the National (railway) Mediation Board probably would recommend that the President appoint an emergency fact-finding board as prescribed under the Railway Labor Act.

Record of Fact Finding

Appointment of the fact-finding board does not automatically prohibit a strike, but mediation officials declared that no organization had as yet violated the voluntary "no strike" provision. Usually any threatened rail strike is held in abeyance while the fact-finding board is making its inquiry and preparing its report.

Three operating organizations—the firemen and enginemen, the conductors and the switchmen—and the fifteen representing clerks, shopmen, maintenance-of-way men and others, continued in Chicago today to negotiate with railroad representatives and a three-man panel of the National Mediation Board. The negotiations began Dec. 18.

Sources close to the negotiations said that the worker groups represented were about to accept, pending final details, a proposal for arbitration of the wage issue, leaving the rule changes in mediation.

Mr. Whitney's brotherhood represents brakemen, flagmen, dining car stewards, yard masters, yardmen, switch tenders and "about two-thirds" of the conductors.

TRUMAN HALTS CHICAGO RAIL SHUTTLE STRIKE

Creates Emergency Board, Freezing Status Quo for 60 Days.

2 LINK LINES ARE VITAL

Walkout, Set for Tonight, Would Have Stopped East-West Freight Shipments.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—President Truman today took steps to halt a threatened strike on two Chicago railroads which would block livestock shipments to the Chicago stockyards. Acting under the railway mediation law, he created an emergency

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board to investigate a dispute between the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, the Chicago Junction Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

A walkout of the 1,500 trainmen on the two shuttle roads has been set for 11:30 P. M. Eastern standard time tonight. The union charges the roads with violating a union contract.

National Mediation Board officials said the parties would be notified of the President's action which, under the law, usually halts a strike automatically for sixty days pending the emergency board's report. These officials said nearly every road entering Chicago would be affected if the strike materialized. The board has thirty days in which to make its report. For thirty days thereafter no change, except by agreement, can be made by the roads or their employees in the conditions out of which the disputes arose.

Shuttle Lines Are Vital.

In Chicago, an executive of both roads said a walkout would disrupt through freight shipments between the East and West. The Indiana Harbor road connects with main line railroads entering Chicago. The Chicago Junction road serves the stockyards.

The brotherhood charged company violation of the union contract and failure to comply with directives of the National Railroad Adjustment Board regarding distribution of transfer service between seniority point terminals and restoration of train switching jobs to the trainmen.

GENERAL MOTORS, U. A. W. WAITING EACH OTHER OUT

DETROIT, Jan. 23.—(AP) Farther apart than ever in their wage dispute, General Motors Corp. and the C.I.O. Auto Workers Union apparently were waiting each other out today with neither side showing any disposition to seek another meeting of their contract negotiators.

The union, which previously had accepted the 17.5 per cent wage rate increase recommended by a presidential fact-finding commission, reverted to its original 30 per cent demand when GM rejected the commission proposal and announced it would go no higher than the 12 per cent it offered at the last meeting of the wage negotiators.

Ford, Chrysler Parleys

Meanwhile, conferences were resumed today between the union and representatives of the Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. There were persistent rumors that a compromise was imminent in the Ford dispute. The Ford company has offered a 17 1-2 cents an hour or 14.7 per cent increase and the union is demanding 19 1-2 cents or slightly more than 18 per cent.

The rumors were that an agreement would be reached on the basis of an 18 1-2 cents an hour or 15.5 per cent increase.

The Ford conferees adjourned after a two and a half hour session today and John S. Bugas, industrial relations director of the company, told newsmen, "we are still talking wages."

He said the discussions would be resumed Thursday. The union issued no immediate statement on the Ford situation.

Chrysler negotiations also were adjourned after a lengthy session, the union and company representatives setting Thursday for their next session.

Norman Matthews, Chrysler U.A.W. director, said, "we reviewed the whole picture and made some progress at today's meeting" but he did not amplify the remark.

Asked if the union had lowered its original 30 per cent wage increase demands on Chrysler, he declined comment.

Comments Refused

Company spokesmen also refused to discuss the results of the conference.

Original negotiations between Chrysler and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. began on the union's demand for a 30 per cent rise, and were broken off before the fact-finders announced their recommendation of a 17.5 per cent increase in the General Motors dispute.

Presumably the union planned to determine whether Chrysler would accept the fact-finders' formula of a 19 1-2 cents an hour increase. This would amount to 17.1 per cent among Chrysler workers.

At General Motors headquarters today it was said the corporation planned no response to the union's statement to President Truman yesterday, that the management was "in open revolt against the American government x x x and is in a conspiracy to destroy organized labor."

The statement was in a letter to the President in which the U.A.W.-C.I.O. notified him it had reinstated its original 30 per cent demand against General Motors.

'Sit-Down Strike,' Is Hillman's View

New York, Jan. 23 (AP)—Sidney Hillman, CIO political action chairman, left LaGuardia Field today for London with a parting comment that industry was "on a sit-down strike."

Hillman is a member of the executive commitee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, which will investigate industry and union conditions in the four occupation areas of Germany.

"In this strike of industry," he said, "the pattern is too general. It appears that steel is not acting on its own behalf only. There appears to be an understanding between steel and General Motors.

"There is the appearance that certain elements feel this is the time to fight labor," Hillman added. "The big companies feel the tax law assures them of a generous profit whether they work or not."

Industry, he said, is "on a sit-down strike and I hope those responsible for it will soon come to their senses and co-operate with the national Administration to speed up reconversion."

Hillman also said the PAC would mobilize in an effort to mold public opinion in support of the national Administration.

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SHIPBUILDERS CUT WAGE RISE DEMAND

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The C. I. O. today sharply reduced its wage demands on the shipbuilding industry and proposed an increase of 20 cents an hour for the nation's 650,000 shipbuilding workers.

Previously, the C. I. O. had asked 26 cents. Yesterday, Government procurement agencies proposed a flat 15 per cent raise in shipbuilding wages—which would add 18 cents to the standard mechanics wage rate of $1.20 per hour.

J. R. Redstrom, spokesman for the working committee of the Shipbuilding Wage Stabilization Conference, said that the committee would probably vote on both proposals later today.

Although no official announcement was made, it was understood the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department would support the 20-cent demand of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

The A. F. of L. represents roughly 450,000 of the total union labor in the shipyards.

Shipbuilding management representatives on the working committee thus far have opposed a wage increase of any kind in the industry. Under the working committee rules, action on a wage proposal must be unanimous for adoption and a report to the full conference.

A.F.L. BID GIVEN LATIN AMERICANS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 23 — (AP) The A.F.L. extended a hand today to Latin American labor groups which share the federation's "economic philosophy."

"What we are anxious to do is to establish a free trade union movement in the different countries of Latin America," A.F.L. President William Green told a news conference following a meeting of his policy-making executive council.

"We invite and hope to secure the cooperation of those who accept the economic philosophy of the A.F.L.," Green said. "In other words, we wish to have our labor movement divorced from the political movement, and to deal with problems as labor groups."

Green said he interpreted the rival organizational work of Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Mexican leader, "as a political movement rather than as a trade union movement."

Toledano, directing activities of the Latin American Confederation of Labor, had cooperated with the C.I.O. and Soviet groups in forming the New World Federation of Trade Unions, which the A.F.L. refuses to join.

The A.F.L. president took another crack at Communists in labor's ranks today by asserting that "one of the things we have been able to do" in the federation was to "draw the line" on Communists on the council.

SHORT SURPRISES PROBERS WITH NEW JAP ATTACK DATA

JAN 24 1946

General Produces Message to Show Chiefs Did Not Expect War.

ALERT NEVER GIVEN

Witness Defends Interceptor Command's Operations Before Jap Raid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(AP) Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short surprised the Pearl Harbor investigating committee today with documentary evidence that:

1. Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, 1941 assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, sent a message to Panama two days before Pearl Harbor indicating he did not believe a break with Japan was then imminent.

2. Maj. Gen. Hayes A. Kroner, chief of the intelligence branch under Miles, did not have access to decoded Japanese messages although he helped prepare estimates of probable military developments.

Kroner testified at a previous inquiry that from his point of view a Nov. 29, 1941, estimate made no mention of "Japan's capability against Pearl Harbor" because he and Col. Thomas J. Betts, who worked with him on it, had no information "which would lead us to believe that they were capable of or planned to do so." (Attack the Hawaiian base).

Messages Offered

Short, who was the Army commander in Hawaii at the time of the Dec. 7, 1941, raid, offered Miles' message and the Kroner testimony to support his contention that the War department fully realized his command was alerted only against sabotage and was satisfied with this.

Among the spectators packing the hearing room was Short's son, Maj. Walter D. Short, just returned from overseas.

The witness, although his voice was enfeebled by a recent attack of pneumonia, spoke up with vigor whenever there was a question as to his responsibility for being caught by surprise.

Repeatedly, he emphasized that Washington failed either to order an all-out alert itself or give him the information that would have impelled him to order one.

The Miles message which Short said was sent to Panama on Dec. 5 read:

"United States-Japanese relations strained. Will inform you if and when severance of diplomatic relations are imminent."

Its production came as an obvious surprise to the Senate-House investigating committee.

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) said it showed the committee should get messages Washington officials sent to places other than Hawaii in the period shortly before the attack.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) called it "one of the most important developments yet."

Ferguson said the committee should have had the message while Miles one of the earlier witnesses, was before the group.

In his testimony, Miles said an attack on Hawaii always had been considered a possibility and was not mentioned in the military estimates because it was "inherent in the situation."

It was in rebuttal to that statement that Short brought out the Kroner document. This was a partial transcript of testimony Kroner gave Sept. 13, 1944, at a secret investigation conducted by Col. Carter W. Clarke under orders from Secretary of War Stimson.

Kroner was chief of the intelligence branch in the War department from July, 1941, up to the time of the attack. During this period, he testified, there was never to his knowledge any prediction or forecast of a possible attack on Pearl Harbor.

Telling of preparation of the Nov. 29 estimate, Kroner said each geographic section in the intelligence branch made separate estimates and he and Colonel Betts put the estimates together.

"He and I discussed the lines of action and capabilities of all the warring powers and especially of each potential enemy to the U.S.A., and I took them to General Miles where they were finally altered to suit him or approved," he related.

"This particular estimate does not include in the lines of action open to Japan, an attack on Pearl Harbor, and I remember that so distinctly because when the word came through the radio on that fateful Sunday, December 7, that Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor I was sitting in my office in the munitions building reading from this paper the Japanese capabilities.

"Therefore from my point of view, I feel that Japan's potential capability against Pearl Harbor was left from this estimate because neither Colonel Betts nor I had any information which would lead us to believe that they were capable of or planned to do so."

SHORT SHIFTS FIRE TO ARMY INTELLIGENCE

Reveals Message to Show Miles on Dec. 5 Didn't Think Split Near.

INFORMATION SENT TO PANAMA

Hawaiian Commander Also Says Miles's Aid Lacked Japs' Intercepted Code.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Walter C. Short today gave congressional investigators evidence which he said showed

that two days before Pearl Harbor, Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, then chief of Army intelligence, did not believe an open split with Japan was near.

Short, Army commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck on December 7, 1941, read into the record of the Senate-House inquiry this message which he said Miles sent to Panama on December 5, 1941:

"United States-Japanese relations strained. Will inform you if and when severance of diplomatic relations are imminent."

The message caused a stir among members of the committee. Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) told reporters he thought it was "one of the most important developments yet."

Wants Other Messages.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) said it was important in the inquiry to have messages Washington sent to other places than Hawaii. He said the message in question would have been most important in the cross-examination of Miles, who has been a witness.

Later, in an executive session the committee voted to try to shorten the hearing by dispensing with oral testimony by members of the staffs of Short and Rear Admiral E. Kimmel, the 1941 commander of the Pacific Fleet. Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) said counsel for Short and Kimmel agreed there are some fifteen to twenty witnesses involved.

Short also handed another hitherto unrevealed document to the committee. It was an extract from testimony by Major-Gen. Hayes A. Kroner, 1941 chief of the intelligence branch under Miles, at a previous investigation of Pearl Harbor.

This showed that Kroner testified on September 13, 1944, that in preparing estimates of the world military situation, he did not have the benefit of intercepted Japanese messages.

He said an estimate which he and Col. Thomas J. Betts prepared on November 29, 1941, contained no mention of a possible attack on Pearl Harbor.

"From my point of view," Kroner added "I feel that Japan's potential capability against Pearl Harbor was left from this estimate because neither Col. Betts nor I had any information which would lead us to believe that they were capable of or planned to do so."

Arrived at Same Conclusion.

Short told the committee that he also lacked access to the secret messages and that Kroner and Betts, as did he, arrived at the conclusion there would be no air attack on Pearl Harbor. Kroner left out the possibility of an attack on Pearl Harbor, Short said, because he did not have the intercepted Japanese messages. It was not left out, Short said, "because as Gen. Miles said, it was 'too obvious.'"

Short declared that as Army commander at Pearl Harbor he expected Washington either to order an alert there late in 1941 "or give me sufficient information to order it."

This assertion was made after he was asked whether he had expected Gen. George C. Marshall to order the base on the alert.

Short recalled that in June, 1940, Marshall himself had issued such orders to the Hawaiian Command when the chief of staff feared an attack there.

Samuel H. Kaufman, a committee counsel, suggested that world developments had changed from 1940 to 1941, so that Marshall had to put "greater reliance on field commanders."

Short retorted that conditions "also required greater reliance on the performance of the duties of the general staff" in Washington.

War Probe Seeks Way To Limit Testimony

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Pearl Harbor Committee searched today for a way to limit the scope of its investigation after it hears the full testimony of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short.

Chairman Barkley (D., Ky.) called a closed-door meeting of the group for this afternoon in an attempt to cut short a schedule of testimony that Counsel Seth Richardson repeatedly has told the committee will keep the hearings going several months.

Various methods of reaching this objective were discussed at a two-hour meeting yesterday from which reporters were excluded. But Barkley said no agreement was reached.

Won't Limit Short's Time

One Democratic committee member said it appears obvious to him that testimony cannot be completed by the February 15 deadline set by Congress.

There was general agreement among committee members, however, that there will be no attempt to limit the questioning of Short, who completed the reading of a lengthy statement yesterday. After three hours and fifteen minutes on the stand, Short, who has been ill in a hospital recently, was excused until today.

The former Hawaiian Army commander told the committee that the War Department let a little more than three hours elapse between its receipt of an intercepted Japanese message on December 7 before it dispatched to him a final warning that did not reach his hands until seven hours after the Japanese attack began.

Refers To Marshall Message

He referred to a message Gen. George C. Marshall, then army chief of staff, sent after it was learned that Tokyo had ordered its ambassadors in Washington to present their final diplomatic reply at 1 P.M., Washington time.

Short said that at 3.30 A.M., Honolulu time, the War Department had that information in its hands. But he contended that it was not until 6.48 A.M. that the message actually was dispatched by commercial cable when the Army's radio had difficulty in reaching Hawaii.

The witness said the first attack on Hickham Field came at 7.55 A.M. while the message was received in Honolulu before that time, evidence shows it was not delivered to the Army Signal Headquarters until after the attack.

Had he received the message by telephone, and not in code, Short said, he would have had time to disperse his planes and the Navy could have got some of its ships out of the harbor.

FOUR NOMINATED TO BRETTON POSTS

Vinson Named Governor Of Fund And Bank

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—President Truman today nominated four of the six men to represent the United States in carrying out the $17,900,000,000 United Nations monetary agreements signed at Bretton Woods, N.H., in July, 1944.

Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, as United States governor of both the $8,800,000,000 International Stabilization Fund and the $9,100,000,000 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

William L. Clayton, of Texas, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, as alternate governor of the fund and bank.

White Of Maryland

Harry D. White, of Maryland, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as United States executive director of the fund.

Emilio G. Collado, of New York, finance deputy to Clayton in the State Department, as United States executive director of the bank.

The Vinson and Clayton appointments are for five years. They will retain their present posts.

White and Collado, who played major roles in the Bretton Woods conference, were appointed for two-year terms. They both said they were uncertain whether thy will have to give up their present jobs.

May Have To Resign

Other officials expressed the belief that White and Collado may have to resign their current jobs because the articles of agreement provide that executive directors shall function "in continuous session" at the principal office of the fund and bank. Headquarters of each will be in the United States, the principal subscriber to the bank ($3,175,000,000) and to the fund ($2,750,000,000).

Alternate executive directors for White and Collado remain to be selected.

Vinson and White said recently that the [illegible] organizations would not act [illegible] start operations until next summer.

Souers Is Named Director Of Foreign Intelligence Unit

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—President Truman today designated Sidney W. Souers, 53-year-old St. Louis insurance executive, as director of the nation's first central foreign intelligence system.

Souers, a rear admiral in the Naval Reserve and lately deputy chief of naval intelligence, will return to civilian status in his new post.

Setting in motion the system he established yesterday by executive order, the President also designated Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy to serve on a policy-making national intelligence authority.

Leahy will sit with the Secretaries of State, War and Navy in formulating broad policies for the development and co-ordination of foreign intelligence activities bearing on national security.

3-Department Agency

Souers will direct a full-time operating organization to recommend and carry out the intelligence authority's policies. The central intelligence group, which he heads, is to be set up by the three departmental secretaries.

Souers, who will be the key figure in the whole organization, has a long business background in the mid-West and South.

A Naval Reserve officer since 1929, he was senior intelligence officer in St. Louis from 1932 to 1940. Later he served, in 1940, as assistant district intelligence officer of the 9th Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill. He was transferred in February, 1942, to the 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. He became district intelligence officer of the 10th Naval District, San Juan, P.R., and intelligence officer of the Caribbean Sea frontier October 4, 1942.

Business Firm Executive

Subsequently he was assistant director of the office of naval intelligence here before his designation November 8, 1945, as deputy chief of naval intelligence.

In his business career he was an executive of various firms in New Orleans, Nashville and Kennett, Montana.

Souers told reporters the new central agency will co-ordinate intelligence reports of the Army, Navy and State departments and present them in "usable form" to the President and other top policy-makers of the Government.

Responsibility To Truman

Although the agency's staff will be furnished and paid by those three departments, Souers said it will be responsible only to the President.

Thus, he said, he will continue technically on duty status with the Navy and will be paid by it, but will be detached by the Navy for his new duties, will wear civilian clothes and will "serve the President as intelligence director and not as a representative of the Navy."

Souers said he did not know precisely the size of the staff he will assemble—although he remarked it would be "relatively small."

Army Intelligence Chief

Meanwhile, the Army announced tonight the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg to be chief of the army intelligence division.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, whose new assignment has not yet been announced. The appointment is effective January 26.

Vandenberg, a native of Milwaukee, has been in charge of air-force training.

Anglo-U.S. Plan For Caribbean Drawn

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The United States and Britain have announced a program for the economic development of their territories in the Caribbean area looking toward increased agricultural production and limited industrialization.

The plan, announced jointly in London and Washington, is based upon the recommendations of a conference held in Barbados in 1944. The announcement emphasized that "really substantial improvements" in the standards of living in the Caribbean can come "only gradually."

The plan calls for direct assistance from both countries through financial aids to agricultural and industrial production and transportation and indirectly through the expansion of appropriate Government services. A policy of encouraging diversification and expansion of selected types of industry was adopted within certain limitations. Support was given for migration of industry to the area when adapted to local labor and other conditions.

British Loan Called 'Gift We Can't Afford'

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Representative Vursell (R., Ill.) opposes the $3,750,000,000 loan to England because "it would be a gift and we cannot afford it."

"It would be a gift," he told the House yesterday, "because if they could not afford to pay a $4,000,000,000 loan at the end of World War I they cannot pay this loan we are now contemplating.

"The loan offers no collateral and no exchange of goods such as tin and rubber and many other goods they could draw from the empire and lay down on our shores in at least part payment for the loan.

"If we bankrupt this nation financially it would be of the greatest detriment not only to our own people but to the future of the world. We cannot exert world strength and world leadership unless we remain strong at home."

NIGHT SESSIONS URGED TO SPEED CONGRESS WORK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — (AP) Congress got a suggestion today that it hold some night sessions and allow them to be broadcast.

This was one of a number of proposals made by a subcommittee consisting of Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis) and Rep. Monroney (D-Okla) to a Senate-House committee studying ways to modernize Congress and improve its efficiency.

Another was that three full days a week be devoted to committee sessions and three full days to chamber sessions. As it is now, committees usually meet in the mornings and the Senate and House convene at noon, generally five days a week.

Broadcasts Proposed

The night broadcasts and the full-day sessions were proposed as experiments.

The committee definitely urged, however, that congressmen be placed under the Federal pension system and given a $5,000 pay rise to $15,000 a year. It also proposed that each member be allowed an $8,000 a year assistant to handle non-legislative matters.

Extensive reforms were proposed in committee procedure. The study group recommended:

1. That the number of committees be reduced from 33 to 16 in the Senate and from 48 to 18 in the House.

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2. That the House rules committee be required to clear all bills within 20 days. President Truman has accused this group of blocking some of his program.

3. That committee chairmen be required to bring to the floor all bills which their committees approve.

4. That every committee considering legislation be required to hold a public hearing on it at least once a month to keep it moving.

System Criticized

The report also criticized the system by which the House appropriations committee delegates to small subcommittees the detailed consideration of appropriations.

The study further recommended that the courts be given authority to settle claims against the government on which Congress now must act, and that all lobbying groups and their agents be required to register and submit quarterly reports of expenditures.

Senator LaFollette (Prog-Wis), chairman of the committee, said further meetings will be held before the report is completed.

think forever.

Wallace Plans 'Gain Favor'

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, the man who almost became President, appears to be making friends and influencing people in his new job as the friend of business—both big and little.

For instance:

Harry S. Truman, who beat Wallace for the vice presidency and so entered the White House, has just asked Congress for greatly expanded funds for the Department of Commerce which Wallace now directs as Secretary.

Senator Bailey (D., N.C.), a leader among the so-called conservative Southern Democrats, is pushing several bills at Wallace's request to expand business services and aids of the Commerce Department.

"Putting Department Ahead"

"We like Mr. Wallace's plans fine," Bailey, chairman of the important Senate Commerce Committee, said today. "He is putting the Commerce Department aggressively ahead for both domestic and international trade of the United States."

Wallace spent several hours yesterday explaining his plans to a closed-door session of the Senate Commerce Committee.

"He plans a reorganization of the Commerce Department at the top," Bailey said "We all want to help him. We're going to help small business and at the same time help all business."

As Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace attracted wide attention in the early days of the New Deal with his farm-aid programs. For several months now he has been drawing up a program for expanded governmetal assistance to the nation's business men.

Change In Viewpoint

Some of the senators who before confirming Wallace to his second Cabinet post last year stripped away the broad loan authority held by former Secretary Jesse Jones now say privately they are favorably impressed by his new business-aid plans.

The commerce committee unanimously recommended that the Senate provide Wallace with three additional assistant secretaries to specialize on international commerce, domestic economy, and small business.

Bailey said the committee would also approve a bill by Senator Fulbright (D., Ark.) to set up a new "office of technical services" under Wallace. This would make research, technical advances, and patents available to all business—big, medium and small—on a share alike basis.

Schwellenbach And Stassen Hit At Filibuster

Both Uphold F. E. P. C. Bill, Deplore Senate Effort by Minority to Block It

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—The Senate filibuster by Southern Democrats opposed to legislation for a fair employment practices commission was deplored tonight by Harold E. Stassen and Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

Mr. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor and Navy captain who has been mentioned as a possible Republican Presidential candidate in 1948, said it raises "an issue which should be decided by the people . . . in the elections that are before us."

Mr. Schwellenbach said the F. E. P. C. bill "is a test of our willingness to practice democracy as well as preach it."

Both spoke from prepared addresses at a dinner of the national council fora permanent fair employment practice commission.

Mr. Stassen declared the question "is not simply of the importance of legislation to safeguard the rights of minorities, but also of the importance of the establishment of a legislative procedure that will prevent minorities from wilfully blocking the decisions of the majority."

"Clearly the filibuster has a place in legislative procedure," he said. "It can well be used to insure an opportunity to the people of the country to thoroughly understand an issue before a decision. It can be used to give time for the marshalling of evidence, for the investigation of facts, and for sound democratic compromise. But it does not appear currently that it is being used for any of these purposes."

As the filibuster continued for the fifth day, Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat, of South Carolina, warned the Senate that others would follow if the F. E. P. C. bill is enacted.

FILIBUSTERERS JES' AIN'T SPEAKIN'

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.—Those feudin' filibusterers from Mississippi — Theodor Gilmore Bilbo and James Oliver Eastland aren't getting any friendlier, even over the FEPC.

At odds over deeply rooted political differences despite their same party affiliation the two are not known to have exchanged so much as a cool good morning since Eastland first came to the Capitol in 1941 to join Bilbo on the Mississippi team.

A reporter, checking on whether a common dislike for the FEPC bill has established speaking terms between them, got these answers (separately):

Eastland: "Hell, no!"

Bilbo: "What's the name? Don't know 'im."

SENATORS URGE ARMY DISCHARGE

FATHERS BY JULY

Subcommittee Recommends Seven Other Steps to Speed Demobilization.

TRAINING CUT PROPOSED

JAN 24 1946

WACS Favored as Replacements for Separation Center Duties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — (AP)— A Senate Military Subcommittee recommended today that all fathers in the Army, except volunteers, be discharged by July 1 although General Dwight D. Eisenhower said it could not be done.

This was one of eight steps the sub-committee urged to speed demobilization. If the War department fails to take them, the group proposed that Congress should pass a law to compel their adoption.

The other seven:

1. Continue "the rate of demobilization of the past few months x x x until the approximately 2,000,000 surplus men now in the Army are discharged."

Shorter Training Urged

2. Shorten the training of new men. (The Army recently cut the training period from 17 to 13 weeks).

3. Give "prompt attention" to "special hardship cases."

4. Assign "all idle soldiers" to "essential tasks" or discharge them "at once."

5. Enlist WACs to replace soldiers on duty on separation centers.

6. Push "more effectively" the enlistment of Philippine scouts to replace GIs there.

7. Employ civilians here and abroad "insofar as possible" to replace soldiers "in the so-called army housekeeping jobs." This is the term usually given to kitchen police, latrine and similar details.

Eisenhower has said that 500,000 of the 700,000 fathers still in the Army will be discharged by July 1 in the normal operation of the demobilization plan. But he asserted that any blanket release for this class of soldier would cripple the Army seriously and prevent its accomplishing its tasks.

"The real answer to all the complaints about demobilization is a quick return to a volunteer army," said the report signed by Senators Johnson (D.-Colo.), chairman, Briggs (D.-Mo.) and Revercomb (R.-W. Va.).

The three were appointed by Chairman Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) of the military committee to investigate the entire demobilization program after GIs in a series of mass demonstrations protested an announced slowdown.

"Thousands of soldiers and the families and friends of soldiers who have seen long, hard, service abroad have wanted to testify," the report said. "Their telegrams, cablegrams, letters and telephone calls have been studied with great care, and we clearly understand their point of view. The subcommittee agrees with these soldiers that they have earned an early discharge and that it should be forthcoming without delay.

"Furthermore, we feel that it is inhuman and unnecessary to hold fathers in the armed forces against their will. Their commitments are at their own fireside."

Schedule Repeated

The Senators repeated the demobilization schedule outlined to members of Congress recently by Eisenhower. He promised that by April 30, all men with 45 points or 30 months service would be out of the army or homeward bound. By June 30, the general said, the same would be true for men with 40 points or 24 months service.

"It should be noted there are no strings attached to this Eisenhower commitment," the Senators declared, adding it was not dependent upon international commitments, Selective Service, or finding replacements.

Then the group declared that many recently drafted men had not been used abroad as replacements. They said 88,000 men were inducted in July but only 30,000 went overseas.

"Replacements for the men with combat service and with long foreign service have not been efficiently handled," the report said.

The War department was said to have full authority to get any manpower needed, either through drafting men between 18 and 45 years or "a very attractive volunteer bill."

The group noted what it called "very satisfactory progress" in recruiting 50,000 Philippine scouts authorized last October by Congress. It also observed that 200,000 soldiers are guarding, some $14,000,000,000 worth of surplus war property abroad, much of which "has little or no market value."

The group predicted that army volunteers between January and July of this year will total 600,000 or double war department estimates.

AGF Cutting Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(AP) The Army ground forces announced today that 70 per cent of its remaining personnel in this country would be discharged before June 30.

A separation order issued by General Jacob L. Devers, AGF chief, will result in release of 115,000 men and officers, most of them during February, the Army announced. No overseas troops are involved.

Devers' order affects two Army groups in this country — enlisted men with 45 points and officers with 67 points as of last Sept. 2; enlisted men with 30 months service and officers with 45 months as of April 30, 1946. Devers ordered installations to begin discharging the first group, consisting of about 80,000 men, "at once" and the Army said this process is well under way. This group represented about 50 per cent of AGF personnel in this country at the close of 1945.

The second group is made up of GIs with 40 points and officers with 65, and enlisted men with two years service and officers with 42 months as of next June 30. About 35,000 are in this second group and most of these will be discharged during May, the Army said.

U.S. MAY ACT IN JOB PLEA

JAN 24 1946

Justice Department Seeks to Back Veteran.

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The Department of Justice plans to intervene in the first case to reach the United States Appellate Courts which affects the rights of returned service men to be re-employed in their old jobs.

Announcing this today, the department said it is preparing an application to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York city for permission to file a brief and to make oral argument in the case of Abraham Fishgold vs. Sullivan Drydock and Repair Corporation.

The brief would be filed in support of the selective service ruling that a veteran must be re-employed in his old job even if it means displacing a non-veteran of greater seniority.

If the court grants the application, Assistant Attorney-General John F. Sonnett will argue the case, the announcement said. Sonnett, a former service man, is head of the department's claims division, in which is located the veterans affairs section.

The announcement said that the Fishgold case is the first case to reach the United States Appellate courts and a decision in the case will, therefore, affect the rights of returned service men to be re-employed in their old jobs.

The brief was requested by Selective Service, the department said, "because of the importance of decision in the Fishgold case which will have weight in all re-employment cases concerning this seniority question in which the Attorney-General is at the present time serving as attorney for veterans."

Would Breach Contract.

The department gave this background on the case:

Fishgold, an ex-service man, asked to be re-employed in his old job by the Sullivan company. The company refused on the grounds that his old job was not available because a good many jobs similar to his had been abolished due to a decline of business. The company said non-veterans with greater seniority than Fishgold's were holding down all of these jobs.

The company maintained that its contract with a labor union would be breached in the event Fishgold were re-employed and a non-veteran of greater seniority laid off. After negotiations carried on through Selective Service failed, Fishgold hired private counsel and the case went to trial in the Federal court of New Jersey. Fishgold's private counsel filed his petition, the company filed an answer, the union intervened claiming its contract would be abridged should Fishgold be re-employed and the non-veteran union member laid off.

The court rendered judgment for Fishgold that he be reinstated for a year, even if it meant the lay-off of the non-veteran union member having greater seniority. The union appealed to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.

Priest Among 4 Heroes Getting Top Awards

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—The 40-year-old navy chaplain who played a heroic role aboard the blazing aircraft carrier Franklin receives the nation's highest award for valor today from President Truman.

He is Commander Joseph T. O'Callahan, of Cambridge, Mass., and Holy Cross College, the first Jesuit priest to enlist in the naval service in this war.

Three others will also receive Congressional Medals of Honor at the White House ceremony. One will go to another officer of the Franklin for saving shipmates' lives, the others to soldiers for smashing the enemy.

Others Being Honored

The second navy man to be honored is Lieut. Donald Arthur Gary, of Oakland, Cal., 44-year-old engineering officer of the Franklin.

The soldiers, both from Georgia, are:

Sergt. John Randolph McKinney, of Sylvania, who killed 36 of 100 Japs charging McKinney and twelve fellow GI's on a Luzon field last May 11, and First Lieutenant Daniel W. Lee, of Alma, who single-handedly silenced two German mortar emplacements and forced an armored car to withdraw at Montreval, France, September 2, 1944.

Aboard Just 17 Days

Father O'Callahan, now assigned to the new aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt, had been aboard the U.S.S. Franklin just seventeen days when she was set ablaze and endangered by bomb hits within 50 miles of the Japanese coast last March 19.

Although wounded himself, he manned a fire hose, organized fire-fighting and rescue parties, wet down burning ammunition magazines to prevent additional explosions, carried wounded men topside on his shoulders, administered last rites to the dying, consoled the wounded and inspired the unwounded.

Gary is credited with rescuing possibly 800 men trapped below decks by smoke, flame and smashed bulkheads.

LAUDS NEGRO SOLDIERS

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.)—The names and performance of Negro soldiers in world war II "are everlastingly recorded among the living and the dead," Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.) declared in the House.

"It should never be forgotten," she said, "that Negro heroes in this war achieved their proud records under handicaps that did not have to be overcome by most of their white fellow citizens.

"Three-fourths of all Negroes in the armed forces came from areas where their people had been held down for generations, denied education, denied the use of tools any more complicated than a hoe, denied the right to participate in self-government, denied even the right to self respect," she asserted.

War Of 1812 Pension

JAN 24 194

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—It has been 130 years since the War of 1812 ended, but an Oregon woman is still drawing a pension for services rendered by a veteran of that war.

The Veterans Administration said today that Mrs. Esther Ann Hill Morgan, 88, is receiving a $20 pension each month. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of John Hill, a private in the War of 1812.

Normally, a daughter is not entitled to a pension, but a special act of Congress, on February 17, 1927, provided for Mrs. Morgan.

Bad Fuse Held Enough To Begin Atom War

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—The nightmare of an atomic war of annihilation exploding accidentally from a defective bomb fuse or a maniac's thumb jabbing a fatal button was conjured up today by Maj. Gen. J. F. C. Fuller.

The British military analyst likened the atomic weapon to a Sword of Damocles suspended over the world's head.

The slender thread holding that sword might be cut "wilfully" in event of another war, he said, "but on account of the tension in which all nations will live, it is far more likely to be severed accidentally." Then he mentioned bad fuses on atomic rockets and maniacs who might gain access to control panels as instruments of such disaster.

Pictures War's Outbreak

Writing in the service magazine *Army Ordnance*, Fuller gave his conception of the outbreak of an atomic war:

"Instead of cities being walled in as in the Viking Age, we can picture whole countries girt about by radar sets, ceaselessly 'listening in' for the first note of the broadcast of annihilation.

"In the vicinity of these instruments will be hidden away two tactical organizations of atom-charged and propelled rockets—the one offensive and the other defensive. The first will be ranged on every great foreign city in the world, because before the war is launched (to declare it would be sheer madness), no single nation will know who among the rest is its true enemy.

Defense And Its Failure

"The second organization will be directed by the radar sets, and as soon as they signal a flight of offensive rockets speeding toward them, the defensive rockets will automatically be released by radar to speed into the heavens and explode in whatever cubic space in the stratosphere radar decides the enemy's offensive rockets will enter at a calculated time.

"Then miles above the surface of the earth, noiseless battles will be fought between blast and counterblast. Now and again an invader will get through, and up will go London, Paris or New York in a 40,000-foot-high mushroom of smoke and dust. And as nobody will know what is happening above or beyond or be certain who is fighting whom—let alone what for—the war will go on in a kind of bellicose perpetual motion until the last laboratory blows up."

Or—An Age Of Abundance

A possible age of abundance with economic causes of war eliminated by ample atomic-released energy, is a more hopeful alternative to an age of annihilation, Fuller declared.

In such an event, he said "it will become clearly apparent in a world governed by economic sanity that destruction is not a profitable aim in war."

"It will be seen that the less destructive are the means of waging war the more profitable will be the peace," Fuller predicted.

"Therefore, armies of the future will have to be so organized that they can rapidly occupy an enemy's country and not, as now, rapidly annihilate it. Because atomic energy will provide man with all but unlimited power of locomotion through the air, whether by jet-propelled aircraft or by rocket ship, it is more than probable that the fighting forces of the future will be designed around one or the other of these vessels."

Forrestal, Ickes Ask Cabinet Be Dealt in on Atom Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. — (AP) The Secretaries of Navy and the Interior urged Senators today to deal the cabinet in on any commission set up to control atomic energy.

Testifying before the special Senate Atomic Energy Committee, both disapproved Chairman Brien McMahon's (D-Conn) proposal for an independent, full-time, five-member civilian board.

Secretary Ickes of the Interior recommended a single administrator, appointed by the President and responsible to a committee of cabinet officers. As second choice, he favored a nine-member board, "including five or six heads of departments and four or three independent members."

Secretary Forrestal of the navy came out for an eight-member commission headed by the vice-president of the United States and including as ex-officio members the Secretaries of State, War and Navy. The other four would be appointed by the President for six-year terms, subject to Senate confirmation.

Both Ickes and Forrestal recommended centralizing the commission's executive authority in an administrator. Such a provision is missing from the McMahon bill, although it appears in two other proposed control measures, introduced respectively by Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo) and Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn).

Forrestal predicted that outstanding scientists would decline to serve on the commission if their tenure of office could be terminated at the President's pleasure, as provided by McMahon. Ickes noted that the government had seen some vast technological changes in the past but had found it unnecessary to set up special departments of steam or electricity.

However, he did not deny the need for governmental controls over the production of fissionable materials and their use in industry.

"If the push of a button can destroy a city, no nation can afford to leave the button in private hands," he said.

NAVY SHIPS NAMED FOR A-BOMB TEST

4 Veteran Battleships To Be Used In Experiment

Washington, Jan. 23 (AP)—A House naval committeeman said tonight four veteran United States battleships were to be used for atom-bomb experiments.

He said they were the Arkansas, Nevada, New York and Pennsylvania. Other ships to be used in the test included the carrier Saratoga, he added.

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, deputy chief of naval operations for special weapons, is expected to be top commander in the experiments.

The carrier Enterprise will not be on the atom-bomb program, the congressman said. There had been speculation about it.

To "Vaporize" Ships, Says Paper

Chicago, Jan. 23 (AP)—The Chicago *Sun* said tonight a test of atomic bombs versus seapower will start May 1 in the Pacific and that it is "expected to vaporize or sink the strongest ships ever constructed by the United States, Japan or Germany."

The *Sun*, in a Washington dispatch, said the test calls for "an American naval mobilization nearly as great as that for the invasion of Okinawa in a deadly experiment" expected to destroy the strongest ships afloat.

Some details of the test will be disclosed tomorrow, the *Sun* said, by Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, deputy chief of naval operations, in charge of special weapons.

Full details, the paper added, "will be kept secret for some time—especially since the outcome of the attack will determine in some respects the future of the capital ship as the backbone of the modern navy."

Jap, German Vessels Included

The story continued:

"It may be revealed, however, that the 'guinea pigs' in the experiment are to be vessels from the navies of the United States, Japan and Germany.

"Principal targets for the atomic bombs are to be:

"The German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, which was put out of commission but not sunk by the bombs dropped by Allied aviators. The Prinz Eugen arrived in Boston today with an American-German crew aboard.

"The principal surviving Japanese battleship, the Nagato, which was found in Tokyo Bay to be defenseless, but still intact despite the elevation of its guns and the fact that it was sitting close to the bottom.

Pearl Harbor Veterans

"The former flagship of the United States Pacific Fleet, the Pennsylvania, which was forced to go out of action for months as a result of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, but which was repaired and came back to become one of the most active units of the fleet.

"The U.S.S. Nevada, also one of the battle wagons caught at Pearl Harbor, and which also returned to the fleet battle line to lob its shells into enemy concentrations."

Hellcats Buzz Masts

The six-and-one-half-year-old Prinz Eugen—described by Nazi gauleiter Arthur Seyss-Inquart at her Kiel launching as a "symbol of the Third Reich's strength—slid into her south Boston dock before a bristling array of United States naval power.

Eight Hellcats from near-by Squantum buzzed her masts repeatedly, and a lone Catalina bomber swung over again and again. As tugs eased her into the navy yard she passed close to the battleship New Mexico and to the carrier Randolph, dotted with Japanese flags. Near by were the battleship Washington and the heavy cruiser Alaska.

Her skipper, Captain A. H. Graubart, of Los Angeles, interned for five months in Germany when Pearl Harbor caught him in Berlin as an assistant naval attache, said that Captain Hans Jurgen Reinicke, the German crew's commandant and the cruiser's wartime skipper for two years, had been "very co-operative and very efficient."

The American crew consisted of eight officers and eighty-five enlisted men.

Captain Graubart's executive officer, Commander Richard D. Harwood, of Trenton, Tenn., said the German crewmen, who made port wearing their war-time brass-buttoned uniforms, except for deletion of the swastika, were "extremely military and co-operative in every way."

Germans Stand Watches

The Germans, all volunteers for the voyage, ran the ship and stood all watches, Commander Harwood said, "and our men were more or less supervisory." He added that a large percentage had served on the cruiser at least two years and all had served on her at some time since she was commissioned.

Captain Graubart, asked about the men's status, said the only parallel was the international minesweeping force where crews are called "detained enemy personnel."

They are not prisoners, he made clear, and the Navy has pledged to return them to Bremerhaven.

Prinz Eugen Reaches Boston; To Be Used in Atom-Bomb Test

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BOSTON Jan. 23 (AP).—The 19,553-ton heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, largest German man-of-war afloat, came into Boston as a United States prize today with the stars and stripes flying at her stern and an American skeleton crew supervising 574 German officers and men.

[Largest of the Nazi fleet units divided among the United States, Britain and Russia by a tripartite naval commission, she was brought here from Bremen for use in the forthcoming atom bombing tests, it was learned in Washington.]

30.24-519

Their families draw a major percentage of their pay.

Captain Graubart said the cruiser had "unusual damage control and fire control."

"There's more compartmentation; a lot of stuff is electrical, worked by buttons, and there's counter-flooding."

Sank Battleship Hood

The 42,100-ton British battleship Hood was sunk midway between Greenland and Iceland in 1941, not by the German pocket battleship Bismarck, as generally supposed, but by the Prinz Eugen, the Navy said upon the Eugen's arrival here.

"The Prinz Eugen placed a direct shot on the Hood, blowing up her magazines and thus sinking her in one of the major losses of the British sea forces," a history of the cruiser said.

Arrival of the Eugen also disclosed that the German naval high command to the end of the war never understood why the Bismarck, after the battle with the Hood May 24, 1941, swung south toward the coast of France and into the guns of the British fleet.

Three days later, unmaneuverable after a 1,750-mile running fight with three battleships, two carriers, five cruisers and seven destroyers—in which all got a shot at her—she was sunk by a torpedo from the British cruiser Dorsetshire.

NAVY WILL SCRAP U.S.S. WYOMING

Washington, Jan. 23 (A. P.).—The battleship Wyoming is to be scrapped.

The second oldest keel in the fleet, she didn't fire a shot against the enemy in world war II, but she did her share with 35,000 proxies. And there undoubtedly are many ships still afloat and men still alive because of the Wyoming's prosaic job—training anti-aircraft crews.

Announcement that the Wyoming will be scrapped and replaced as a gunnery training vessel by the battleship Mississippi was made by the Navy. The Mississippi, built in 1917, will be converted at the Norfolk Navy Yard at a cost of $4,000,000.

The 33-year-old Wyoming, commissioned on September 25, 1912, took part in world war I as a member of the British Grand Fleet in interment of the German fleet at Scapa Flow.

The London Naval Treaty of 1931 was her undoing as an active warrior; she was stripped of most of her armament.

During world war II she was outfitted with the latest type anti-aircraft equipment. Thirty-five thousand officers and men, who subsequently put their skill to use against attacking Japanese and German aircraft, trained aboard her.

If the Wyoming didn't get to fire on the enemy herself, she did set one record: She fired more anti-aircraft shells than any other vessel of the Navy.

GEN. ARNOLD TO RETIRE FEB. 15, IS REPORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 — (AP) Gen. H. H. Arnold will retire as chief of the Army Air forces Feb. 15, a War department official predicted today.

The same official, who declined to be quoted by name, said Gen. Carl A. Spaatz would succeed the failing Arnold, who was forced by illness this week to cut short a South American tour.

Arnold's retirement has been expected for several months.

Spaatz commanded the North African Air forces and the U. S. Strategic Air forces in Europe under General Eisenhower, chief of staff, who will recommend Arnold's successor. After the German surrender Spaatz took command of the 20th (Superfortress) Air force in the Pacific.

There is only one other A.A.F. full general, George C. Kenney, commander of the Far Eastern Air forces.

Clark Nomination Delay Advocated

Luling, Texas, Jan. 23 (AP)—Col. H. Miller Ainsworth, president of the 36th Division Association, said today he felt Congress should defer action on President Truman's nomination of Gen. Mark W. Clark to be a permanent major general.

"In view of the resolution adopted by the 36th Division Association and concurred in by the Texas Senate, I think that Congress rightfully should defer action at the moment until all the facts in the case are known," he said in a statement.

The 36th Division has urged a congressional investigation of Clark's ordering the costly attack of American troops on German forces on the Rapido River in Italy, January 21, 1944.

4620 Nazis Reach Camp for Shipment

Camp Shanks, N. Y., Jan. 23 (A. P.).—A record number of German prisoners of war—4,620—was received today at this Army installation for shipment to their homeland. Previous largest day's arrival was 2,000 prisoners, two days ago. More than 100,000 German prisoners homeward bound are expected to pass through the camp this month, the Army said.

25,000 Vets Returning

(By the Associated Press)

Ten transports are scheduled to arrive at two East Coast ports today with more than 11,000 service personnel, and 21 vessels at five West Coast ports with 13,000.

One vessel with 1,077 is expected at New Orleans. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Lincoln Victory, from Le Havre: 1,543 troops, including 309th Engineer Combat Battalion; 84th Signal Company; unidentified Field Artillery Battalion of 84th Division.

Waterbury Victory, from Le Havre: 1,380 troops, including 3d Battalion of 333d Infantry Regiment; 574th Ordnance Ammunition Company.

Henry G. Connor, from Le Havre: 684 troops, including 2,790th Engineer Forestry Company; 304th Ordnance Maintenance Company; 947th Quartermaster Railhead Company.

Edward Rutledge, from Marseille: 558 troops of 397th Infantry Regiment of 100th Infantry Division.

James Moore, from Antwerp: 558 troops, including 4,190th Quartermaster Service Company; 70th Engineer Light Pontoon Company.

M. M. Guhin, from Le Havre, due yesterday: 573 troops, including 45th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company; 3,508th Ordnance Medium Automotive Maintenance Company; 4th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Company.

Miscellaneous personnel on following:

Gen. W. P. Richardson, from Iran: 4,798 troops and civilians and 50 WACs. (Troops are from Naples, Casablanca and Iran.)

Robert Dale Owen, from Le Havre: 599.

Ancon, from Panama: 525.

Newport News, San Diego

At Newport News — Edward Collins, from Oran: 3 miscellaneous troops (due originally January 21).

At San Diego — Miscellaneous on following:

Destroyer escorts Blakely, H. C. Jones, Howard, Farquhar, Fessenden: 259 navy and Coast Guard.

Escort carrier Tulago: 1,169 navy and Coast Guard.

Siboney: 570 navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard.

Puget Sound: 742 navy and Marine Corps.

Destroyer McCalla, from Seattle: No passenger information.

Seattle, Tacoma, Frisco

At Seattle—Escort carrier Rudyard Bay, from Samar: 1,238 miscellaneous Navy and Coast Guard troops.

At Tacoma — Miscellaneous troops on:

U.S.S. Shelby, from Manila: 1,517.

Sea Quail, from Yokohama, 2,100.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on:

DeGrasse, from Pearl Harbor: 559 Navy, 402 Army.

Mizar, from Manila, 391 Navy.

Edwin Abbey, from Nouma: 15 Army.

Callisto: 12 Army.

Los Angeles, New Orleans

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous on:

Mexico, from Saipan: 1,133.

Esperance, from Manila and Pearl Harbor: 1,537.

Morwaewren, from Yokohama: 1,364.

Balduck: 149.

LSM 155, from San Diego: 135.

At New Orleans—U.S.A.T. Monterey, from Caribbean area: 1,077 miscellaneous personnel.

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL PLANNED TO MEET TODAY TO SEEK AN AGREEMENT ON A NOMINEE FOR GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE UNO, BUT OFFICIALS SAID THE AGENDA DID NOT CALL FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE IRANIAN AND RUSSIAN CASES. ADD UNO (41647 OWER) DISCOUNTED TALK THAT THESE CONTROVERSIAL UNO OFFICIALS MEANWHILE, IN THE NEW PEACE ORGANIZATION, ASSEMBLY ISSUES MIGHT CREATE A CRISIS, DECLARED THERE WAS "NO GROUND FOR PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK WARNED AGAINST FALLING INTO PESSIMISM." BY PUTTING OFF MAJOR PROBLEMS. ERRORS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS" QUALIFIED BRITISH SOURCE SAID, HAD THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT A QUALIFIED "NOTHING TO FEAR OR BE ASHAMED OF AND CERTAINLY NOTHING TO CONCEAL IN ITS POLICIES IN GREECE AND INDONESIA. BRITISH PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT THE BRITISH ASPIRED ONLY TO "AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT" BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS.

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INFORMED OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT BRITAIN'S CASE FOR KEEPING TROOPS IN GREECE AND INDONESIA HAD BEEN CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED BY STATEMENTS OF SUPPORT YESTERDAY FROM THE GREEK PREMIER AND THE PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS SAID IN ATHENS THAT "BRITISH MILITARY FORCES ARE IN GREECE WITH THE FULL CONSENT OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT AND ARE IN EARNEST COLLABORATION WITH IT IN MAINTAINING ORDER."

HE DESCRIBED RUSSIA'S DEMAND FOR A UNO INQUIRY INTO BRITISH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN GREECE AS A "COUNTERPOISE TO THE PERSIAN QUESTION."

THE INDONESIAN LEADER, SUTAN SJAHRIR, SAID THE INDONESIANS WANTED BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN JAVA AT LEAST UNTIL ALL JAPANESE FORCES WERE DISARMED AND REMOVED.

SOME OFFICIALS SAID THE SECURITY COUNCIL MIGHT MEET THURSDAY TO DECIDE HOW TO TACKLE RUSSIA'S COMPLAINTS AND TO CONSIDER IRAN'S CHARGES THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS INTERFERING IN HER INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CON-Draft 594 UNO

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, DESIGNED TO PROMOTE BETTER LIVING STANDARDS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, ELECTED SIR RAMASWAM

MUDALIAR OF INDIA ITS PRESIDENT BY ACCPAMATION.

ANDRIJA STAMPAR OF YUGOSLAVIA, A ZAGREB UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, AND CARLOS RESTREPO OF COLOMBIA WERE ELECTED COMMITTEE VICE PRESIDENTS.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES INDICATED THEY WOULD WELCOME A SECURITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATION OF SOVIET CHARGES OVER BRITISH POLICIES IN RREECE, BUT QUESTIONED WHETHER THE COUNCIL SHOULD GO INTO SIMILAR ACCUSATIONS RESPECTING BRITISH ACTIVITIES IN INDNESIA.

SHORTLY BEFORE X X X ETC AS BEFORE

A98

LONDON, JAN 23-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH HAS NOMINATED FOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING AN AMERICAN AND A CHINESE, THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT SAID TODAY.

THE NOMINEES ARE FRANCISCO A.DELGADO, FORMER RESIDENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINES IN THE UNITED STATES; JUSTICE MARIANO H.DE JOYA OF THE PHILIPPINES SUPREME COURT; JUDGE MANLEY O.HUDSON OF HARVARD LAW SCHOOL; AND DR.HSU MO, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

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LONDON, JAN. 23 -- (AP) -- LIEUT. GEN. LUCIUS CLAY, AMERICAN CIVIL AFFAIRS ADMINISTRATOR IN OCCUPIED [redacted] GERMANY, AND ROBERT MURPHY, POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ARRIVED FROM BERLIN TODAY AND CONFERRED WITH SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F. BYRNES.

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LONDON, JAN. 23 - (A.) - DON JUAN, PRETENDER TO THE THRONE OF SPAIN, WILL BE GRANTED A BRITISH TRANSIT VISA AND PROBABLY WILL PASS THROUGH ENGLAND ON HIS WAY BY AIR FROM SWITZERLAND TO PORTUGAL, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF DON JUAN SAID RECENTLY THAT THE PRETENDER WOULD CONFER WITH GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO IN SPAIN AFTER THE VISIT TO PORTUGAL.

AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE HERE SAID VISAS ALSO WOULD BE GRANTED TO PREMIER JOSE GIRAL AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SPANISH REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, IF THEY WERE REQUESTED.

THE SOURCE EXPLAINED THAT THE BRITISH, ALTHOUGH RELUCTANT AT FIRST TO AID DON JUAN, HAD DECIDED THAT IMPARTIAL AID TO ALL SHADES OF OPPOSITION TO FRANCO WAS "THE BEST WAY NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE POURSE OF NATURE."

30.24-521

London, Jan. 23-(ap)-landing of additional dutch troops in java at thepresent time would be extremely inflammatory, british foreign secretary ernest bevin told commons today.

labor member ian dribble asked bevin if he thought landing of more netherlands forces on the troubled island might precipitate disaster, and the foreign secretary replied, "i certainly do."

british policy in java, where british troops have been assigned by the allies to the task of rounding up japanese and liberating prisoners of war and internees, is under fire in the united nations organization. the ukranian soviet republic has lodged with a complaint that troops of british troops on the island endangered peace.

bevin declined to answer a question from laborite sir charles edwards who asked "what interests are we serving and how long do it expected we should have to remain in java?"

LONDON, JAN. 23 - (AP) - AR D DENKER OF FOREST HILLS, N.Y., DEFEATED MARTIN CHRISTOFFEL OF SWITZERLAND IN 40 MOVES TODAY, GIVING HIM THIRD PLACE IN SECTION B AT THE END OF THE NINTH ROUND OF THE THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT. HE HAS 6 1/2 POINTS.

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AHEAD OF DENKER ARE DR. MAX EUWE OF HOLLAND, WHO DEFEATED W. WINTER OF ENGLAND IN 30 MOVES TODAY, AND CHRISTOFFEL WITH 7.

HERMAN STEINER OF LOS ANGELES TIED FOR SECOND PLACE IN SECTION A BY DEFEATING DR. S. TARTAKOWER OF POLAND IN 6' MOVES. STEINER AND DR. OSSIP BERNSTEIN OF FRANCE EACH HAVE 5 1/2 POINTS WITH TWO ADJOURNED GAMES TO FINISH, WHILE TARTAKOWER HAS 6 1/2.

IN OTHER GAMES TODAY, ARTURO PONZ OF SPAIN DEFEATED I. PRINS OF HOLLAND IN 36 MOVES AND A. MEDINA OF SPAIN DREW WITH R. H. NEWMAN OF ENGLAND IN 37 MOVES, WHILE P. DEVOS OF BELGIUM DEFEATED FRANCISCO LUPI OF PORTUGAL IN 57 MOVES.

LONDON, JAN. 23-(AP)-EMANUEL SHINWELL, MINISTER OF FUEL AND POWER, TOLD THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON TODAY THE BRITISH LABOR DID NOT INTEND TO NATIONALIZE MORE THAN 15 TO 20 PER CENT OF THE NATION'S INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES.

THIS, HE ASSERTED, WILL LEAVE A WIDE FIELD FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE "PROVIDED IT IS EFFICIENT."

SHINWELL DEPLORED THE CURRENT STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES AND SAID NO BUSINESSMAN, POLITICIAN OR GOVERNMENT COULD DERIVE ANY PLEASURE FROM THEM. HE SAID INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN THE UNITED STATES HAD A BEARING ON THE PROSPERITY OF THE WHOLE WORLD AND EXPRESSED HOPE THE UNITED STATES WOULD "SETTLE DOWN AND HELP RESTORE INDUSTRIAL ORDER IN ALL COUNTRIES."

NIGHT LEAD

JAN 24 1946

BY BARBARA WACE

PERHAM DOWN BRIDE CAMP, TIDWORTH, ENGLAND, JAN. 23 - (AP) - GI BRIDES "SWEATING IT OUT" HERE WHILE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES HAVE LEARNED A LOT IN TWO DAYS OF ARMY LIFE, INCLUDING HOW TO GRIPE A BIT, LIKE THEIR HUSBANDS.

WHILE AMERICA-BOUND WIVES WITHOUT CHILDREN SPENT THE EVENING AT THE MOVIES SEEING GLAMOR GIRLS AND NIGHT CLUBS, MOTHERS WERE SEGREGATED WITH THEIR CHILDREN IN TWO SEPARATE BARRACKS WITH AT LEAST ONE BABY APIECE, SEVERAL FAMILIES TO A ROOM AND NO CHILDLESS BRIDES TO HELP.

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"I THINK THE ARMY'S WONDERFUL TO COPE WITH BABIES AT ALL," SAID DOREEN MCMINN, WIFE OF PFC WILLIAM MCMINN OF (920 FEDERAL STREET) LYNCHBURG, VA., AS SHE HELD HER SON DAVID WITH ONE HAND AND TRIED TO ROCK ANOTHER BABY.

THE OTHER WAS SCREAMING SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD JANET MCCALL, WHOSE FATHER, CPL. MARCUS MCCALL IS AT PITTS, GA., AND WHOSE MOTHER SEEMED EQUALLY FAR AWAY WASHING DIAPERS IN ONE OF THE TWO CROWDED BATHROOMS AT THE FAR END OF THE BARRACKS.

AMONG THE GRIPES, SOME OF WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN RECTIFIED, CONCERNED THE LACK OF ANY ROOM BESIDES BEDROOMS WHERE TODDLERS COULD PLAY WITHOUT WAKING UP SLEEPING INFANTS.

"THE THING IS, THESE BABIES ARE THE PRODUCT OF A WAR," SAID BETTY NEWTON, WIFE OF STAFF SGT. ALBERT NEWTON OF (2913 NINTH STREET) MERIDIEN, MISS., WHOSE BABY WAS NAMED FOR AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKER VIRGINIA STANLEY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. "THEY ARE SOMETIMES A LITTLE

30.24-523

NERVOUS. MY VIRGINIA WON'T SLEEP WITH THE LIGHT ON, BUT I CAN'T EXPECT THREE OTHERS TO HAVE IT DARK ALL AFTERNOON."

LATER VIRGINIA ATE COOKED CEREAL, CHOCOLATE PUDDING, PUREED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN A BEDLAM CREATED BY THE MEALTIME, WITH MOTHERS OF TWO-YEAR-OLDS COMPLAINING THE FOOD WAS NOT SOLID ENOUGH FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

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MRS. CONNOLLY, WIFE OF SGT FRANCIS CONNOLLY OF (342 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE) ARLINGTON, MASS., HAD ONE SUGGESTION: "I WISH THE RED CROSS GIRLS WOULD HELP US MORE WITH THE BABIES AND NOT SO MUCH AT THE CLUB."

BUT MANY THINGS ARE BEING IRONED OUT BESIDES DIAPERS. FOR ONE THING, 100 DESPERATELY-NEEDED THUNDERMUGS ARRIVED. GI HELMETS HAD PROVED AN UNWELCOME SUBSTITUTE.

IN MRS. NEWTON'S ROOM A LONG CLOTHESLINE WAS PUT UP BY GERMAN PRISONERS TO HANG INFANTS' WASHABLES. "I THINK THE COLONEL IS ORDERING SOME TISSUE WHICH CAN BE THROWN AWAY," MRS. NEWTON SAID. "I SUGGESTED IT TO HIM. I THINK WE 600 BRIDES ARE DOING SOME GOOD AS GUINEA PIGS. IT'S FINE FOR US, BUT IT SHOULD BE PERFECT FOR BRIDES WHO GO OVER LATER."

(425)

BY BARBARA WACE

JAN 24 1946

PERHAM DOWN BRIDE CAMP, TIDWORTH, ENGLAND, JAN 23-(AP)-AMERICAN SOLDIERS BOUNCED BABIES ON THEIR KNEES TO KEEP THEM HAPPY TODAY WHILE 625 U.S.-BOUND BRIDES SPED THROUGH ARMY REDTAPE PREPARATORY TO SAILING ON THE LINER ARGENTINA SATURDAY TO JOIN THEIR HUSBANDS.

BRIDES WITHOUT BABIES WENT SWIFTLY THROUGH THE EMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS INSPECTIONS AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS IN A CONVERTED MOVIE THEATER.

THOSE WITH YOUNGSTERS HAD OTHER COMPLICATIONS. A SLIGHT DELAY DEVELOPED IN THE MIXING OF FEEDING FORMULAS UNTIL GI'S ROUNDED UP A KETTLE BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD 52 CANS OF EVAPORATED MILK, 52 QUARTS OF WATER AND 120 OUNCES OF SUGAR, THE DAILY MILK SUPPLY PROVIDED AT RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS.

COL.THOMAS A.HOUSTON, A WEST POINTER FROM CROCKETT, TEX., WAS THE MAN WITH THE MOST WORRIES. HOUSTON IS THE INGENIOUS SOLDIER WHO ORIGINATED THE "HOUSTON FOOTLOCKER CRIB," BY CONVERTING HALF-SIZE SOLDIERS TRUNKS INTO BABY BEDS.

BUT HE FOUND THAT ARMY SUPPLIES--NOT EVEN HELMETS--COULD BRIDGE THE GAP FOR MOTHERS WHO FORGOT TO BRING "POTTIES" ALONG FOR SOME OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

IRENE PERRY WAS WORRIED, TOO, FEARING IN THE CONFUSION SHE WOULD LOSE THE PIPE SHE BOUGHT AS A GIFT FOR HER HUSBAND, GILMER PERRY, JR., U.S.N. OF (1521 NORTH MYERS ST.) BURBANK, CALIF.

IN A HUGE WAREHOUSE GERMAN PRISONERS SWEATED OVER PILES OF TRUNKS AND BIG BRITISH BABY BUGGIES AND TRUNDLED THE BAGGAGE OFF FOR STOWAGE IN THE ARGENTINA'S HOLD.

BLOND MARGARET GERDUS, EN ROUTE TO JOIN DONALD E.GERDUS, U.S.N.R., OF (7 SEYMOUR ST.) BINGHAMTON, N.Y., HOPES TO TEACH WHEN SHE REACHES THE UNITED STATES. SHE EXPLAINED SHE HAD BEEN TEACHING KINDERGARTEN FOR CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM ENGLAND'S BIG CITIES DURING THE WAR.

A FORMER WAAF, MARJORIE GUIDRY, WIFE OF FORMER PFC. HARRY P. GUIDRY, (815 AVENUE B) CROWLEY, LA., LECTURED SOME OF THE GIRLS WHO BECAME IMPATIENT.

"YOU CAN'T TEACHHME ANYTHING ABOUT ARMY LIFE," SHE SAID. "I'M USED TO WAITING AND FILLING OUT FORMS AND SLEEPING 20 IN A ROOM AFTER FOUR YEARS IN THE WAAF. THIS SEEMS TO BE GOING PRETTY FAST."

A129

DARK-HAIRED SYLVIA PLESKAC DUG IN HER TRUNK FOR MUSICAL SCORES SO SHE COULD SING TO THE GIRLS TONIGHT. SHE ONCE WAS A SINGER WITH A HOTEL BAND.

"WHEN I GET TO MY HUSBAND I'M JUST GOING TO BE A HOUSEWIFE," SHE SAID. HER HUSBAND IS JOHN P.PLESKAC, (R.F.D. NO. 1) PORTLAND, ORE.

HILA FLORENCE SCERSA, 23-YEAR-OLD WIFE OF STAFF SERGEANT FRANK SCERSA (37 NORWALK AVE.) BUFFALO, N.Y., PREPARED TO MAKE THE TRIP WITH HER 21-YEAR-OLD AUNT VERA, WIFE OF M/SGT ALBERT R.SCHMIDT, (900 SOUTH MAIN ST.) FOSTORIA, OHIO. BUT HILA HAS BEEN SEARCHING FOR VERA

AND VERA HAS BEEN SEARCHING FOR HILA AND THEY HAVEN'T FOUND EACH OTHER YET.

THE BIGGEST AMERICAN "BRASS" IN BRITAIN, BRIG.GEN.CLAUDE THIELE, LONDON AREA COMMANDER FROM DANVILLE, KY., PAID THE BRIDES A SURPRISE VISIT TODAY TO SEE HOW THINGS WERE GOING.

MT1108AES

PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, JAN. 23 -- (AP) - OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U. S. CRUISER AUGUSTA WERE GIVEN A CIVIL RECEPTION TONIGHT BY LORD MAYOR A. E. ALLOWAY. THE RECEPTION WAS PRECEDED BY A DINNER FORTHE SHIP'S CAPTAIN, JESSE R. WALLACE OF ARLINGTON, VA., AND HIS OFFICERS

KINSALE, IRELAND, JAN. 23 -- (AP) -- MOTHERS AND WIDOWS OF MEN KILLED IN WAR SERVICE COMPLAINED TODAY THAT FIFTEEN GERMAN NAVAL PRISONERS CAPTURED HERE AFTER THEY ESCAPED FROM FRANCE ARE RECEIVING GIFTS OF CIGARETTES, FOOD AND LIQUOR FROM CIVILIANS.

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THE NAZIS WERE DETAINED IN A MINESWEEPER IN WHICH THEY MADE THEIR ESCAPE, BUT ARE ALLOWED ASHORE FOR EXERCISE UNDER GUARD.

A21

PARIS, JAN. 23-(AP)-JEAN LUCHAIRE, LEADING NEWSPAPER EDITOR AND PRESS OFFICIAL DURING GERMAN OCCUPATION, WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH TODAY FOR INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY AND DAMAGE TO THE SECURITY OF FRANCE.

SN521PES

SUB AURIOL

PARIS, JAN 23-(AP)-SOCIALIST VINCENT AURIOL WAS NOMINATED TODAY AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO SUCCEED FELIX GOUIN, WHOM THE ASSEMBLY IS EXPECTED TO NAME LATER TODAY AS INTERIM PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST AND MRP (POPULAR REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT) LEADERS ALREADY HAVE INDICATED THEIR APPROVAL OF GOUIN AS A CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHO RESIGNED AS INTERIM PRESIDENT SUNDAY.

BERLIN, JAN. 23 (AP)--SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADERS IN THE BERLIN AREA HAVE TEMPORARILY DROPPED PLANS FOR A MERGER WITH THE COMMUNIST INTO A SINGLE WORKERS PARTY BECAUSE OF INTRA-PARTY OPPOSITION FROM MEMBERS IN THE WESTERN OCCUPATION ZONES, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE WAS DISCLOSED BY PUBLICATION OF A CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT "ONLY A COUNTRY-WIDE PARTY CONVENTION CAN DECIDE ON THE CREATION OF A KNITTED WORKERS PARTY."

UNDER PRESENT ZONAL RESTRICTIONS SUCH A MEETING IS IMPOSSIBLE.

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APL KASISOHKES 01800 AM702P

BERLIN,JAN.23-(AP)-A CHINESE MISSION ACCREDITED TO THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL IS REESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC CONNECTIONS IN GERMANY AFTER4YEARS OF PRACTICAL ISOLATION CAUSED BY THE WAR. LT.GEN. KWEI YUC-CHIN HEADS THE 10-MAN MISSION, WHICH IS CONCERNED CHIEFLY AT PRESENT WITH LOCATING SEVERAL HUNDRED CHINESE STUDENTS OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES WHO FARED BADLY UNDER THE NAZIS.

M.B GRAES

PRECEDE FRANKFURT DAY (330)

ELMSFORD, N.Y., JAN. 23-(AP)-MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HORTON, WHOSE SON WAS ONE OF THREE FORMER GI'S WHO ASKED PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION SO THEY MAY MARRY GERMAN GIRLS, SAID TODAY THEY HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM HIM THAT HE HAD BEEN MARRIED SEVERAL WEEKS.

RUSSELL W.HORTON, LAWRENCE E.ALLEN OF MT. PLEASANT, MICH., AND HERBERT H.BOLLES OF NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., FORMER SOLDIERS NOW WORKING AS UNIFORMED CIVILIANS WITH THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT, WROTE PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON JAN. 15 ASKING HIM TO FIND A WAY TO ALLOW THEM TO "MARRY THE GIRLS WE LOVE."

"WE ARE ONLY THREE OF HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN WHO

30.24-525

WANT TO MARRY GERMAN GIRLS," THEIR LETTER SAID.

UNDER A DIRECTIVE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF THEY ARE FORBIDDEN TO WED THEIR FORMER ENEMIES.

MR. AND MRS. HORTON SAID THEY RECEIVED A LETTER NOV. 7 FROM RUSSELL, IN WHICH HE WROTE: "WE HAVE BEEN MARRIED FOR FOUR OR FIVE WEEKS NOW. I AM MARRIED TO HER, BUT IT IS NOT OFFICIAL BECAUSE THE ARMY DOESN'T RECOGNIZE MARRIAGE TO GERMANS, BUT WE WERE MARRIED BY A PREACHER IN A CHURCH."

ASKED WHAT SHE THOUGHT OF HER SON'S MARRIAGE TO A GERMAN, MRS. HORTON SAID: "THEY'RE MARRIED NOW. WHAT CAN WE DO? I HOPE SHE'S A NICE GIRL."

SHE SAID HER SON, A CLERK IN CIVILIAN LIFE, WAS "LEVEL HEADED" AND ADDED: "I'M WILLING TO TRUST HIS JUDGMENT ON A WIFE."

MRS.HORTON SAID HER SON'S LETTER CONTAINED A PICTURE OF THE GIRL, NAMED GERTRUDE. HE SAID SHE RECENTLY HAD NURSED HIM THROUGH ILLNESSES.

HORTON, ALLEN AND BOLLES WERE OVERSEAS TWO YEARS WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALIONS. IN THEIR LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT THEY SAID THEY HAD APPEALED TO GEN. JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER IN EUROPE, BUT HAD BEEN TOLD A HIGHER AUTHORITY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ALLOW THEM TO MARRY.

"WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR SYMPATHY OR SOMEONE'S SHOULDER TO CRY ON," THEIR LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT SAID, "BUT WE THINK NOT BEING ABLE TO MARRY THE GIRLS WE LOVE VERY MUCH BECAUSE THEY HAPPEN TO BE OF GERMAN NATIONALITY IS VERY UNFAIR AND UNAMERICAN.

"WE WERE UNDER THE IMPRESSION WE FOUGHT THE WAR SO PEOPLE MAY BE FREE AND TO RID THE WORLD OF OPPRESSION AND NOW WE FIND OUT MOST CHERISHED PRIVILEGES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE THE PERSONS WE LOVE ARE OF GERMAN BLOOD."

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TA911PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN 23-(AP)-THREE FORMER SOLDIERS WERE SEEKING PRESIDENTIAL INTERVENTION TODAY IN THE ARMY BAN ON MARRIAGES TO GERMAN GIRLS.

THEY SAID THEY WERE "TAKING UP THE CAUSE OF HUNDREDS OF SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IN GERMANY."

UNDER A DIRECTIVE FROM THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, THE FORMER SOLDIERS, WHO NOW ARE UNIFORMED CIVILIANS WORKING FOR THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT, ARE FORBIDDEN TO MARRY THEIR FORMER ENEMIES.

THE SUPPLICANTS, RUSSELL W.HORTON OF ELMSFORD, N.Y.; LAWRENCE E.ALLEN, MT.PLEASANT, MICH., AND HERBERT H.BOLLES, NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., WROTE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON JAN. 19 "WITH THE HOPE AND PRAYER" THAT HE WOULD FIND A WAY TO ALLOW THEM TO "MARRY THE GIRLS WE LOVE."

EACH SPENT TWO YEARS OVERSEAS WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALIONS.

IN THEIR LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, THEY SAID THEIR MAIN REASON FOR ACCEPTING CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY WAS TO BE ABLE TO MARRY THEIR FRAULEINS.

THE LETTER SAID THEY HAD SEEN GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY, U.S. COMMANDER IN EUROPE, WHO TOLD THEM A HIGHER AUTHORITY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO ALLOW THEM TO MARRY.

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"WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR SYMPATHY OR SOMEONE'S SHOULDER TO CRY ON, BUT WE THINK NOT BEING ABLE TO MARRY THE GIRLS WE LOVE VERY MUCH BECAUSE THEY HAPPEN TO BE OF GERMAN NATIONALITY IS VERY UNFAIR AND UNAMERICAN," THEY WROTE.

"WE WERE UNDER THE IMPRESSION WE FOUGHT THE WAR SO PEOPLE MAY BE FREE AND TO RID THE WORLD OF OPPRESSION AND NOW WE FIND OUR MOST CHERISHED PRIVILEGES HAVE BEEN TAKEN AWAY BECAUSE THE PERSONS WE LOVE ARE OF GERMAN BLOOD. WE ARE ONLY THREE OF HUNDREDS OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICEMEN WHO WANT TO MARRY GERMAN GIRLS."

HORTON, 22, MET A GIRL IN MANNHEIM IN JULY AND GOT ENGAGED.

"I'M GOING TO STAY HERE UNTIL I CAN MARRY HER AND AFTER THAT, I WANT TO STAY THREE OR FOUR YEARS TO MAKE ENOUGH MONEY TO SETTLE DOWN LATER IN THE UNITED STATES," SAID HORTON, NOW WORKING IN THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH.

JJ122PES

A153
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 23-(AP)-ALL MEN OF THE 910TH AUTOMATIC WEAPON AND 134TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN BATTALIONS WERE EN ROUTE HOME TODAY, U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID.

AWAITING SHIPMENT WERE REMNANTS OF THE 132ND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION, WHOSE HEADQUARTERS, A AND B BATTERIES AND MEDICAL DETACHMENT LEFT FOR HOME YESTERDAY. A MAJOR PORTION OF THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION ALSO WAS AWAITING SHIPMENT FROM LE HAVRE, ALTHOUGH THE BALANCE OF THE DIVISION WAS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

ALSO ON THE HIGH SEAS WERE THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION, 2ND ARMORED DIVISION, 94TH AND 196TH GENERAL HOSPITALS, 443RD AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION, 602ND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION AND 408TH FIELD ARTILLERY.

TA157AES

FRANKFURT,GERMANY,JAN.23-(AP)-LT.COL.[illegible] E.HOLMES, 26, OF WILMINGTON,OHIO, HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO COMMAND THE 508TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

(100)
NUERNBERG--FIRST ADD STREICHER X X X TO BED.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM PALACE OF JUSTICE MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID IT WAS TOO EARLY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NOTORIOUS JEW BAITER'S HEART ATTACK WAS DUE "TO AN ORGANIC CONDITION OR TO MENTAL STRAIN HE HAD BEEN UNDER."

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT SAID HE HAD "SYMPTOMS SUGGESTIVE OF PAROXYSMAL TACHYCARDIA (CONVULSIVE AND RAPID HEART ACTION) WHICH PERSISTED ABOUT 15 MINUTES, REPLACED BY AN IRREGULAR HEARTBEAT."

THE BULL-NECKED STREICHER IS THE SECOND OF THE 22 DEFENDANTS TO BREAK IN HEALTH SINCE THE START OF THE NUERNBERG TRIALS. ERNST KALTENBRUNNER HAS BEEN HOSPITALIZED DURING MOST OF THE TRIAL BECAUSE OF TWO CRANIAL HEMORRHAGES.

MT1143AES

THE HAGUE, JAN. 23--(AP)--RESIGNATION OF LT. GEN. H. VAN OVEN AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMED FORCES AND HEAD OF THE WAR MINISTRY FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY ROYAL DECREE, A PALACE ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID. SIMULTANEOUSLY, QUEEN WILHELMIN[illegible] CONFERRED UPON VAN OVEN THE RANK OF COMMANDER IN THE ORDER OF ORANGE-NASSAU.

JAN 24 1946

ADD LAUSANNE EATON x xx 1940

IN THE INTERVIEW, JOLIOT-CURIE, WHO CAME TO SWITZERLAND FOR A LECTURE, SAID FRENCH RESEARCH ON THE BOMB HAD PROGRESSED SO FAR IN 1940 THAT "IN LESS THAN A YEAR THE PROBLEM WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED, BUT THAT THE EXPLOSIVE POWER OF FRENCH BOMB DID NOT EQUAL THAT WHICH PULVERIZED HIROSHIMA."

"ALTHOUGH FRANCE IS IN A POSITION TO GET GREAT QUANTITIES OF URANIUM," THE INTERVIEW CONTINUED, "ITS INTENTION WOULD NOT BE TO GO INTO LARGE-SCALE PRODUCTION OF ATOMIC BOMBS, BUT TO CONTINUE RESEARCH IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLOIT NUCLEAR ENERGY."

SN524PES

ROME, JAN 23-(AP)-[illegible] MONARCHIST AND FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES SAID TODAY THEY KNEW [illegible] OF NO IMPENDING MOVE BY KING VITTORIO EMANUELE TO TURN HIS THRONE OVER TO HIS 8-YEAR-OLD GRANDSON UNDER A REGENCY HEADED BY ALFRED CARDINAL SCHUSTER.

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THEY WERE [illegible] COMMENTING ON A UNITED PRESS REPORT, QUOTING HIGH BRITISH [illegible] OFFICERS AS SAYING TO THE EFFECT THAT THE KING HAD SUCH PLANS.

THE GRANDSON, THE PRINCE OF NAPLES, IS THE SON OF CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO, WHOM VITTORIO DESIGNATED AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE REALM IN JUNE 1944.

IT WAS NOTED THAT ROME MONARCHISTS HAVE PROPOSED THE FORMAL ABDICATION OF KING VITTORIO-EMANUELE III IN FAVOR OF HIS GRANDSON EVER SINCE THE ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY, BUT CARDINAL SCHUSTER WAS NEVER SUGGESTED BY THEM TO HEAD A REGENCY.

30.24-527

• ADD MOSCOW HARRIMAN XXX NAT'LISTS
P. S. FOO

CHINESE AMBASSADOR [redacted]UNG IS IN LONDON FOR THE UNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, IS REPORTED TO BE PLANNING A TRIP TO PARIS IN CONNECTION WITH CURRENT CHANGES IN THE GOVT. H

BY STANLEY SWINTON

JAN 24 1946

HANOI, JAN 23-(AP)-SCATTERED AMID THE MOUNTAINS OF TONKIN PROVINCE IN FRENCH INDOCHINA ARE CLUES WHICH MAY EVENTUALLY DISCLOSE THE FATE OF SOME OF THE 300 UNITED STATES AIRMEN WHO DISAPPEARED ON COMBAT MISSIONS IN THIS REMOTE CORNER OF THE WORLD.

OFFICIALLY THESE MEN ARE LISTED AS MISSING IN ACTION, BUT THE UNITED STATES ARMY HAS SENT A SPECIALLY TRAINED TEAM HERE IN AN EFFORT TO UNCOVER THE FACTS SO THAT FAMILIES WHO STILL HOPE AGAINST HOPE CAN FINALLY LEARN WHAT HAPPENED TO MISSING SONS AND HUSBANDS.

RECORDED ON FILE CARDS ARE SCANT SCRAPS OF INFORMATION THE ARMY POSSESSES ON EACH FLIER. THE JOB OF THE SEARCH TEAM, COMMANDED BY CAPT.JOHN FARRIS, 1306 JACKSON ST., LA GRANDE, OREGON, IS TO FILL IN THE BLANKS. SOMETIMES THIS IS DONE BY TRIPS INTO THE WILDERNESS WHERE A PLANE IS KNOWN TO HAVE GONE DOWN.

THE INVESTIGATORS TRAVEL ARMED TO THE TEETH, FOR IT IS DANGEROUS TO VENTURE OUTSIDE THE CITY IN THIS STORMY REGION WHERE ARMED SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ANNAMITE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, LARGE NUMBERS OF JAPANESE PRISONERS AND THOUSANDS OF DISARMED FRENCH GO THEIR VARIOUS WAYS UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYES OF THE CHINESE OCCUPATION ARMIES.

EVEN IN HANOI THE LONELY GROUP OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS MUST CARRY GUNS AND BE PROTECTED BY CHINESE SENTRIES, FOR THE CITY IS A TINDER BOX OF CONFLICTING AMBITIONS. THIRTY-FIVE FRENCHMEN HAVE BEEN AUSASSINATED IN THE STREETS SINCE AUGUST.

CAPT.FARRIS SAYS THE ANNAMITES, FRENCH AND CHINESE ARE EQUALLY HELPFUL TO HIS MEN IN RUNNING DOWN CLUES. THE MAIN STUMBLING BLOCK IS THE JAPANESE, WHO FURNIUH INFORMATION GRUDGINGLY.

ONE EXCELLENT SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS THE LONE AMERICAN WHO REMAINED IN TONKIN THROUGHOUT THE WAR--FATHER IRENEE MARQUIS, OF VAN BUREN, MAINE, A MEMBER OF THE REDEMPTIONIST FATHERS MISSION.

WHILE OTHER GI'S ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO A SPEEDY RETURN HOME, THIS ISOLATED DETACHMENT EXPECTS TO BE HERE AT LEAST SIX MORE MONTHS. ALSO IN THE DETACHMENT ARE LT.HORTON C.HILL, MARLBOROUGH ST., DETROIT, AND S/SGT EDMUND M.OHLOW, 3340 MONSARRAT AVE., HONOLULU.

DNSAES

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SAIGON, JAN. 23--(AP)--ANNAMESE NATIONALISTS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE FIRED TWO SHOTS AT A U.S. ARMY CORPORAL WHO SOUGHT TO CAPTURE THEM AFTER THEY FATALLY WOUNDED [redacted] A FRENCHMAN ON A DOWNTOWN STREET OF HANOI LAST SATURDAY.

ANDRE BLANCHET, CORRESPONDENT FOR FRANCE SOIR, IDENTIFIED THE U. S. SOLDIER AS CORP. DAVID M. LOBACH, ROUTE 2, RED SPRINGS, N. C., WHO ESCAPED UNINJURED.

THE SLAIN FRENCHMAN WAS STEPHAN ARNOUX, 65, A PRE-WAR RESIDENT

OF HONGKONG AND FATHER OF MONICA ARNOUX, INTERPRETER EMPLOYED BY THE

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U. S. ARMY.

BLANCHET SAID TWO MEN IN AN AUTOMOBILE

DID THE SHOOTING. THEY ESCAPED AFTER THEIR GUNFIRE HAD HALTED

LOBACH'S PURSUIT.

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BATAVIA, JAN 23-(AP)-FOUR BRITISH SOLDIERS WERE WOUNDED IN A BRUSH WITH INDONESIAN NATIONALISTS NEAR SOERABAJA, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY, BUT BATAVIA GENERALLY WAS REPORTED QUIET.
-DASH-

SECOND NIGHT LEAD RIOTING

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 24-(AP)-POLICE REPORTED TODAY THAT 11 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND MORE THAN 400 WOUNDED IN YESTERDAY'S RIOTING IN BOMBAY'S NATIVE SECTION DURING A BLOODY CLEBBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, FORMER LEADER OF THE JAPANESE-SPONSORED INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY.

HEAVY POLICE UNITS REMAINED ON DUTY THIS MORNING.

DURING THE NIGHT A MOB BURNED THE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICE AND POLICE FIRED INTO THE CROWD WHICH BLOCKED OFF FIRE EQUIPMENT FROM THE SCENE.

THE RIOTING BEGAN WITH A PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN POLICE AND MARCHING SUPPORTERS OF BOSE. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS DESCRIBED THE DISORDERS AS ANTI-BRITISH AND ANTI-POLICE.

IGNORNING PLEAS, ETC., THIRD GRAPH NIGHT LEAD AND ELIMINATING FOURTH GRAPH STARTING "A CASUALTY," AND ENDING "18 ARRESTS."

TA1022AES

FIRST LEAD CLASH

BY G.MILTON KELLY

BOMBAY, JAN 23-(AP)-AT LEAST ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND 53 WOUNDED BY POLICE GUNFIRE IN A BATTLE TODAY BETWEEN POLICE AND FOLLOWERS OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE WHO WERE MARCHING IN CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE FORMER LEADER OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

ABOUT 170 OTHERS WERE TREATED AT HOSPITALS FOR WOUNDS INFLICTED BY LATHIS, THE LONG STICKS USED BY INDIAN POLICE, AND BY STONES, BRICKS AND BOTTLES THROWN BY THE DEMONSTRATORS.

VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY OF TEAR GAS WAS FIRED BY POLICE. TWO TRUCKS AND A TROLLEY CAR WERE SET AFIRE BY THE DEMONSTRATORS.

THE CLASH OCCURRED AT ROUND TEMPLE, LANDMARK DIVIDING MOSLEM AND HINDU AREAS, WHEN POLICE SOUGHT TO DISSUADE THE MARCHERS, MOSTLY HINDUS, FROM ENTERING THE MOSLEM ZONE.

THE DEMONSTRATORS INSISTED THEY HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH MOSLEM CHIEFTAINS FOR A PEACEFUL PARADE. POLICE HELD THE MARCHERS OFF FOR A TIME WITH LATHI CHARGES, THEN USED TEAR GAS. BYSTANDERS JOINED IN, STONES BEGAN FLYING AND THE POLICE RETALIATED WITH GUNFIRE.

BOSE WAS REPORTED BY JAPAN TO HAVE DIED DURING THE WAR. #

(WEST OUT)

NIGHT LEAD JAP SHIP

SHANGHAI, JAN.23-(AP)-NEARLY 4,300 JAPANESE--SNATCHED IN 25 MINUTES FROM THEIR SINKING REPATRIATION SHIP BY THE U.S. FREIGHTER BREVARD -- WERE RETURNED TO SHANGHAI TODAY.

THE 6,000-TON ENOSHIMA MARU STRUCK A MINE 60 MILES OFF THE MOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER YESTERDAY AND SANK IN AN HOUR AND A HALF WITH THE LOSS OF 20 LIVES.

LT.JOHN L.ELLIOTT OF SAN DIEGO,CALIF., SKIPPER OF THE BREVARD WHICH WAS NEARBY WHEN THE EXPLOSION CAME, SAID IT WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE SO MANY HAD NOT THE JAPANESE REMAINED ORDERLY.

THOSE KILLED LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE EXPLOSION OR IN ACCIDENTS DURING THE TRANSFER TO THE BREVARD.

FJ1210ACS

ADD SHANGHAI RESCUE (HUSHING) JAXXX OTHERWISE"

SKIPPER OF THE ENOSHIMA MARU IS CAPT.EMUZABURE KATO OF NAGOYA, 45-YEAR-OLD SURVIVOR OF TWO WARTIME TORPEDOINGS IN THE PACIFIC. HE ESTIMATED HE COULD HAVE SAVED ONLY 500 TO 700 PERSONS IF THE AMERICAN SHIP HAD NOT BEEN SO CLOSE.

LT.CMDR.JAMES A.HENNESSY OF BROOKLINE,MASS., A HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGER ABOARD THE BREVARD, TREATED MORE THAN 100 JAPANESE FOR BRUISES.

DS638APS

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SHANGHAI, JAN.23-(AP)-CHINA PLANS TO ACQUIRE JAPAN'S FORMER WORLD TEXTILE MARKETS, A BUSINESS ESTIMATED AS HIGH AS $300,000,000 ANNUALLY, PREMIER T.V.SOONG TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY.

HE SAID THE NEW GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY HAD THE FULL SUPPORT OF SHIPPING AND BANKING INTERESTS IN A BROAD PROGRAM WHICH, WITHIN A SHORT TIME, SHOULD CORNER ONE OF JAPAN'S LARGEST EXPORT FIELDS.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, ITS EXISTENCE LIMITED TO THREE YEARS, WAS ESTABLISHED TO ORGANIZE SILK AND COTTON PRODUCTION FOR VAST EXPORT EXPANSION. CHINA IS TAKING OVER JAPANESE COTTON MILLS, A MOVE WHICH SOONG SAID WILL DOUBLE THE NATION'S PRODUCTION.

THE PREMIER SAID CHINA PLANS EVENTUALLY TO PRODUCE HER OWN SPINNING AND WEAVING MACHINERY.

SOONG REPORTED THAT CHINA, BECAUSE OF SEVERE AGRICULTURAL LOSSES, IS DEMANDING 5,000,000 MULBERRY TREES FROM JAPAN AS THE FIRST STEP IN REVIVAL OF THE IMPORTANT SILK INDUSTRY. HE SAID THE JAPANESE DESTROYED TREES IN AN ATTEMPT TO ERASE CHINA'S SILK PRODUCTION.

DS752APS

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, NAMED BY LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER'S CHINA THEATER HEADQUARTERS, ARE COL.ALLEN R.SPRINGER, 2633 SUNSET DRIVE, TAMPA, FLA.; COL.EDWARD F.RECTOR, MARSHALL, N.C.; COL. ANTONIO I.GADO, EL PASO,TEX., AND LT.COL.HARRY M.MANSER, SILVER LAKE TERRACE, MARBLE, PA. ADDSH ANGHAI TRIAL XXXTMRW

DEFENSE COUNSEL WILL BE LT.COL.EDWARD M.HUDGINS, CHASE CITY, PA., AND CAPT.MAURICE LEVIN, 3100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. #

30.24-529

CHUNGKING,JAN.23-(AP)-MINISTER OF INFORMATION K.C.WU INDICATED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO HOLD YOUNG MARSHAL CHANG HSUEH-LIANG AND GEN.YANG HU-CHENG IN CUSTODY INDEFINITELY DESPITE COMMUNIST CLAMOR FOR THEIR RELEASE.

WU TOLD CORRESPONDENTS "ALL OF THE FACTS INDICATE THEY SHOULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS POLITICAL PRISONERS." THE GOVERNMENT RECENTLY AGREED TO RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS.

YANG, THEN GARRISON COMMANDER AT SIAN, AND CHANG WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE 12-DAY DETENTION OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN DECEMBER, 1936.

CHOU EN-LAI, NO.2 CHINESE COMMUNIST, RECENTLY APPEALED TO THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE HERE FOR RELEASE OF THE TWO MEN. HE SAID HE FELT A MORAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CONTINUED DETENTION BECAUSE IT WAS HE WHO PERSUADED THEM TO LIBERATE CHIANG.

DS755APS

FOLO CHUNGKING

PEIPING,JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MOBILE THREE MAN FIELD TEAM SENT BY EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS TO HALT POST-TRUCE FIGHTING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND COMMUNISTS IN THE TSINAN AREA OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE RADIOED TODAY IT HAD ACHIEVED "COMPLETE COOPERATION" THERE.

COL.JOHN P.LAKE, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE TEAM, RADIOED THAT GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FIELD COMMANDERS AT TAIAN, 54 MILES SOUTH OF TSINAN, HAD AGREED TO CEASE HOSTILITIES, RELEASE ALL PRISONERS AND REPAIR RAILROADS. THE TEAM RETURNED TO TSINAN.

LAKE SAID THE TEAM PLANNED TO GO TO CHANG TIAN, WHERE STRIFE WAS REPORTED.

DS758APS NM

JAN 24 1946

CHUNGKING,JAN.23-(AP)-GEN.CHANG CHEN, HEAD OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION TO THE CHIEFS OF STAFF CONFERENCE IN LONDON, LEFT TODAY FOR ENGLAND. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ALL OTHER CHINESE DELEGATES EXCEPT GEN.KWEI YUNG-CHIN, WHO IS IN GERMANY AND WILL JOIN THE MISSION IN LONDON.

BY OLEN W.CLEMENTS

TIENTSIN,JAN.22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ANOTHER 5,000 ENLISTED MEN AND A FEW HUNDRED MARINE OFFICERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE STARTED HOMEWARD IN TWO WEEKS AS DISCHARGE POINTS ARE LOWERED [redacted] ABOUT FEB.1, MAJ.GEN.KELLER E.ROCKEY, COMMANDER OF THE MARINE THIRD AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, SAID TODAY.

ROCKEY SAID THAT 16,300 ENLISTED MEN AND OFFICERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FROM NORTH CHINA. REPLACEMENTS TOTAL 13,500, WITH ANOTHER 6,000 MEN AND 200 OFFICERS DUE IN LATE FEBRUARY.

MARINE STRENGTH IN CHINA HAS BEEN REDUCED FROM 62,000 TO ABOUT 45,000 SINCE THE OCTOBER LANDINGS. THIS INCLUDED REDUCTION OF MAJ. GEN.LOUIS E.WOOD'S FIRST MARINE AIR WING TO 80 PERCENT OF ITS WARTIME STRENGTH.

ROCKEY SAID HE HAD SUGGESTED A FURTHER CUT IN MARINE STRENGTH AND HE EXPECTED THE SUGGESTION WOULD BE FOLLOWED.

HE ESTIMATED IT WOULD TAKE THREE AND A HALF MONTHS TO REPATRIATE 375,000 JAPANESE REMAINING IN NORTH CHINA. CHINESE NOW HAVE JURISDICTION OF ALL JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR AND MATERIAL AT TSINGTAO, PEIPING AND TIENTSIN.

THE MARINES STILL ARE ASSISTING THE CHINESE, ROCKEY SAID, BUT ADMINISTRATION IS IN THE HANDS OF THE CHINESE.

(IN SHANGHAI, COL.RICHARD C.WITTMANN, LINCOLN,NEB., HEAD OF THE CHINA THEATER REPATRIATION PROGRAM, SAID MARINES ARE THE ONLY FORCE PREPARED TO HANDLE REPATRIATION OF JAPANESE IN NORTH CHINA AND "WILL SEE IT THROUGH TO THE END.")

DS727APS

ADD DKVD - JAPPED OFFICE XXXX CONSCIOUSNESS

AMERICANS LISED AS VICTIMS IN THE CHARGES AGAINST ISHIDA INCLUDED:

SGT.HOWARD CARSON MOORE, WAUKEGAN, ILL.; SGT.WALTER KONICHY, 118 BROAD ST., JOHNSTOWN, PA.; SGT.FLOYD T.NIDY, 2558, TECUMSEH AVE., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; PVT.JONES ELKINS, NO ADDRESS; PVT CLIFFORD MUNDAY, OSHKOSH, WIS.; PVT.LUTHER P.ORR, JR., REFORM, ALA.; PVT.JOHN RUCKER, NO ADDRESS; PVT.JAMES DARNELL, NO ADDRESS; PVT.NYLE THOMPSON, NO ADDRESS; PFC.JEROME P.GRADY, FARMINGDALE, N.Y.; PFC.HARRIS CHUCK, 1445 VICTORIA ST., CHICAGO, PVT.LYLE HARLOW, NO ADDRESS; PVT.DARBY SMITH, LEPANTO ARK.; PFC. CLIFFORD M.WHITING, 930 MARINGYN (CABLE COPY ST., NEW ORLEANS; PFC.JOHN J.BUDZYNSKI, 1622 CORTLAND ST., CHICAGO; ROBERT A.THIEL, HICKSVILLE, OHIO; PFC.JESSIE (CABLE COPY) MOORE GIBSON, JR., 4318 CANAL ST., NEW ORLEANS; PFC.WILLIAM R.ALLEN, BENSON, N.C.; CAPT.SIDNEY E.SEID, 1738 S.NINTH ST., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

JAN 24 1946

THE ARMY SAID HOME ADDRESSES OMITTED IN THE ABOVE LIST WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

THE EIGHT LISTED VICTIMS IN THE CHARGES AGAINST AONA WERE:

AIRCRAFTSMAN HENRY ELLIOTT, DURHAM, ENGLAND; LANCE CPL.G.PEPPER, 232: $7,)90 '5., SHEFFIELD NINE, YORKSHIRE,ENG.; CPL.CHARLES A. FRANKLIN, 51 RISWELL RD., LAKENHEATH, SUFFOLK,ENG.; GUNNER THOMAS M. POLLOCK, 12 GREENLAW AVE., PAISLEY, SCOTLAND; GUNNER JAMES SMITH, NO.2 STEVENSON ST., LOTHEE, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND; SGT.ROBERT HAMILTON, 18 HOPE HILL RD., MARY HILL, GLASGOW; AND GUNNER JAMES R.BUTTERWORTH, 31 ALLOTMENT ST., ROCHDALE, LANCO (CABLE COPY), ENG.

LT.CHARLES D.FOGLE, 701 FIFTH ST., MARIETTA, OHIO, AND LT.FRANCIS

E.WALSH, ELK POINT,S.D., WILL PROSECUTE AONA. CAPT.DAVID T.SWEET, ARCADIA, CALIF., AND 2ND LT.PAUL K.DERGEN, WYANDOTTE, MICH., WILL PROSECUTE ISHIDA.

TOKYO,JAN.23-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY AUTHORIZED THE JAPAN OPTICAL INDUSTRY, A SUBSIDIARY OF THE MITSUBISHI HOLDING COMPANY, TO SELL ITS SHIBO FACTORY IN TOKYO TO THE TEIKOKU PRINTING COMPANY FOR 1,650,000 YEN ($110,000).

DS656APS NM JAN 24 1946

-DASH-

TOKYO,JAN.23-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER JIJI SHIMPO SAID TODAY THAT 92 PER CENT OF 2,224 JAPANESE POLLED ON THE DESIRABILITY OF THE TENNO (EMPEROR) SYSTEM FAVORED RETENTION OF THE EMPEROR. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT OUT BY THE PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS, NEWSPAPERMEN, FARMERS, INDUSTRIALISTS, WORKERS AND STUDENTS.

NIGHT LEAD

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY,JAN.24-(AP)-RECORDS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MURORAN PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP WERE DESTROYED ON ORDERS OF HIGH HEADQUARTERS, KIACHI HIRATE, CAMP COMMANDANT, TESTIFIED TODAY AT HIS TRIAL ON CHARGES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATHS OF FOUR ALLIED PRISONERS.

HIRATE DENIED UNDER CROSSEXAMINATION THAT HE PUNISHED A BRITISH PRISONER IDENTIFIED AS CYRO ALLEN, IN WHOSE DIARY THE COMMANDANT HAD FOUND CURRENT NEWS REPORTS.

HIRATE TOLD THE TRIAL COMMISSION, HOWEVER, THAT "I INTENDED TO GET PERMISSION OF THE MAIN CAMP TO PUNISH THE PRISONER," FOR OBTAINING AND RECORDING SUCH STORIES.

FJ1216ACS NM

ADD YOKOHAMA HIRATE xxx Temperatures

HIRATE SAID HE DID NOT FORCE ANY PRISONER TO REMOVE ANY CLOTHING. HE ADDED THAT SUCH PUNISHMENT WAS PERMITTED BY ARMY REGULATIONS, AND THAT JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE PUNISHED IN THE SAME MANNER.

HE DENIED THAT HE HAD MADE A SOLDIER STAND AT ATTENTION 33 HOURS HOLDING A BUCKET OF WATER, OR THAT HE HAD ORDERED THE SOLDIER STRUCK WITH A SWORD OR DEPRIVED OF FOOD FOR 48 HOURS.

HIRATE TESTIFIED THAT HE CONFINED SUTTLE TO THE GUARDHOUSE FOR "REPEATED THEFTS" SHORTLY BEFORE THE PRISONER DIED.

DS642APS

YOKOHAMA,JAN.23-(AP)-A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF JAPANESE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL FACILITIES WAS BEUNG TODAY BY THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY. A JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CHECK IN 1945 SHOWED A BED CAPACITY OF 200,115 IN 2,968 HOSPITALS.

-DASH-

YOKOHAMA,JAN 23 (AP)-MEMBERS OF SHARON ROGERS' ALL-GIRL BAND, WHO ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY SUNDAY NIGHT (CORRECT) WHEN A TRANSPORT PLANE CRASH-LANDED IN THE WATER OFF KYUSHU ISLAND, SAID TODAY THE C-47 HAD DROPPED 3,500 FEET IN A DOWNDRAFT ON ITS ROUGHT FLIGHT FROM KOREA.

THE PLANE NARROWLY MISSED HITTING AN AMMUNITION BARGE WHEN IT STRUCK THE CHOPPY WATER. THE ONLY INJURIES AMONG THE TROUPE WERE TORN LIGAMENTS AND A BLACK EYE. JAPANESE FISHERMEN PULLED THE USO ENTERTAINERS OUT OF THE SEA.

"WE HAD TAKEN OFF FROM SEOUL, KOREA, FOR YOKOHAMA AND ABOUT AN HOUR LATER RAN INTO A WIDE STORM AREA," SAID SYLVIA ROTHBAUM OF CHICAGO. "WE HIT AN AIR POCKET THAT DROPPED US 3,500 FEET AND THAT'S WHEN MOST OF US WERE HURT BUMPING AROUND IN THE CABIN."

THEY SAID THE PLANE USED UP ITS GAS SUPPLY TRYING TO SKIRT THE STORM AREA. THE 12 BAND MEMBERS AND THREE DANCERS WERE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER COVERING 50,000 MILES PLAYING FOR TROOPS OVERSEAS.

GEE JAY BOGAN SAID SOME OF THE GIRLS MANAGED TO GET INTO TWO LIFE RAFTS FROM THE PLANE, WHICH WAS SINKING SLOWLY WITH OTHER BAND MEMBERS STILL ON TOP OF IT. THEY WINKED CIGARETTE LIGHTERS IN THE DARK AND A JAPANESE FISHING BOAT DREW ALONGSIDE.

GG9ACS NM

MANILA,THURSDAY,JAN 24-(AP)-DR.PAZ FORES, PRETTY YOUNG MANILA WOMAN PHYSICIAN OVER WHOSE AFFECTIONS PVT.GEORGE OTT, CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PA., WAS SLAIN LAST OCTOBER, IS IN HIDING. MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY SAID TODAY SHE HAD RECEIVED ANONYMOUS THREATS SINCE TRIAL OF THE SOLDIER'S ASSAILANT. JAN 24 1946

DR.ISABELO NOBLE, NEPHEW OF THE GOVERNOR OF BATANGAS PROVINCE AT WHOSE TAAL COUNTRY HOME THE KILLING OCCURRED, WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT LAST FRIDAY AFTER CONVICTION ON A CHARGE HE HAD MURDERED THE 32-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN.

THE YOUNG WOMAN, OTT'S FIANCEE, TESTIFIED AT NOBLE'S TRIAL THAT HIS ATTACK WAS UNPROVOKED.

DR.JOSE FORES, DIRECTOR OF ST.LUKE'S HOSPITAL AND BROTHER OF PAZ FORES, SAID THAT BEFORE THE TRIAL UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS HAD APPROACHED HIS SOSTER ASKING HER TO TESTIFY FALSELY. THE SAME REQUEST WAS MADE OF CORAZON APACIBLE, NIECE OF THE DEFENDANT, WHO WAS IN THE ROOM AT THE TIME OF THE SHOOTING. BOTH REFUSED.

SINCE NOBLE'S CONVICTION, THE BROTHER SAID THE TWO GIRLS HAVE RECEIVED THREATENING LETTERS AND HAVE GONE INTO HIDING TOGETHER.

BOTH ARE REPORTED ANXIOUS TO GO TO THE UNITED STATES TO FORGET THE TRAGEDY, BUT HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN VISAS. #

30.24-531

PEARL HARBOR, JAN 23-(AP)-THE USE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES IN JAPANESE WATERS DURING THE WAR WAS RECORDED IN DOCUMENTS RECOVERED BY AMERICAN TROOPS LAST OCTOBER FROM THE FORMER GERMAN NAVAL OFFICE IN HAKONE, JAPAN, AND MADE PUBLIC BY THE NAVY TODAY.

A GERMAN SUMMARY NAMED 18 SUBMARINES WHICH ARRIVED AT VARIOUS TIMES IN THE "SOUTHERN AREA", OPERATING FROM BASES AT PENANG, ON THE MALAY PENINSULA, AND AT SOERABAJA AND DJAKARTA, JAVA. IT SAID 11 OF 30 CRAFT REPORTED ENROUTE TO THE SOUTHERN AREA HAD "NOT YET ARRIVED", APPARENTLY INDICATING THEY WERE SUNK BY ALLIED NAVAL VESSELS. ONLY FOUR SUBMARINES IN THE GROUP, IT ADDED, SUCCEEDED IN RETURNING TO THEIR GERMAN HOME PORTS.

THE DOCUMENTS REPORTED THAT FIVE GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS WERE SOLD OR GIVEN TO JAPAN DURING THE WAR AND THAT SEVEN OTHER VESSELS REACHED JAPAN FROM GERMAN PORTS BUT WERE SUNK LATER. OTHER GERMAN BLOCKADE RUNNERS USED IN THE PACIFIC INCLUDED TWO CONVERTED CRUISERS AND FOUR CAPTURED ITALIAN SHIPS. #

VUNDATED ASIATIC (270)

JAN 24 1946

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A SPOKESMAN AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN TOKYO ASSERTED TODAY THERE EXISTED "A DEFINITE PROGRAM TO DISCREDIT GENERAL MACARTHUR AND FORCE FURTHER CHANGES IN THE PRESENT OCCUPATION POLICIES AND COMMAND."

HE WAS COMMENTING ON A CHARGE BY THE RUSSIAN TASS NEWS AGENCY THAT THE U.S. OCCUPATION COMMAND IN SOUTHERN KOREA WAS INSPIRING "REACTIONARY" PROTESTS AGAINST THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE DECISION FOR AN ALLIED TRUSTEESHIP FOR THAT ASIATIC NATION.

"IT IS KNOWN," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED, "THAT ORDERS HAVE GONE OUT TO ALL OPPOSITION FORCES, INCLUDING THE SO-CALLED COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS IN JAPAN, TO DO THEIR UTMOST TO DISCREDIT MACARTHUR."

IN SEOUL, LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, U.S.OCCUPATION COMMANDER IN KOREA, SAID "ANY ACCUSATION AGAINST THIS COMMAND IS WITHOUT BASIS IN FACT." SOUTHERN KOREA IS INCLUDED IN MACARTHUR'S COMMAND, THE RUSSIANS OCCUPYING THE AREA NORTH OF THE 38TH PARALLEL. HODGE SAID HE HAD BEEN TRYING CONSTANTLY TO IMPRESS KOREANS WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF A TRUSTEESHIP.

THE JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN OCCUPATION COMMISSION IS IN SESSION IN SEOUL TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR KOREA'S RECOVERY.

IN CHUNGKING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED MEANWHILE THAT GENERAL MARSHALL AGREED TO ADVISE THE THREE-MEMBER MILITARY COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH REORGANIZATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY. THE SPECIAL U.S.ENVOY ONLY RECENTLY PARTICIPATED IN NEGOTIATIONS WHICH LED TO A TRUCE IN HOSTILITIES BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST FORCES.

ARMISTICE COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS IN PEIPING REPORTED THAT A THREE-MAN TRUCE TEAM HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ENDING THE FIGHTING IN THE TSINAN AREA OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE. REPORTS FROM OTHER TRUCE TEAMS INDICATED THAT STORIES OF VIOLATIONS OF THE JAN.13 CEASE FIRE DEADLINE APPARENTLY WERE EXAGGERATED. BOTH SIDES HAVE CHARGED VIOLATIONS.

THE ARREST OF 48 MORE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS, INCLUDING THREE LIEUTENANT GENERALS, WAS ORDERED BY MACARTHUR IN A RENEWED DRIVE AGAINST MILITARISTS.

OTTAWA, JAN 23-(AP)-WAR SUPPLIES VALUED AT $1,100,000,000 WERE MANUFACTURED IN CANADA FOR THE UNITED STATES, CANADIAN OFFICIALS DISCLOSED TODAY.

MAJOR ITEMS INCLUDED 5,096 AIRCRAFT, 43 NAVAL SHIPS, 90 MERCHANT SHIPS, 4,223 ARMY GUNS, 75,397 GUN BARRELS AND FORGINGS, AND 7,439 ARMORED VEHICLES.

CANADA ALSO SUPPLIED THE UNITED STATES WITH 21,344,000 FILLED SHELLS, 33,736,000 SHELL CASINGS, 533,533 MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES, AND 324,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICALS.

M307AES

MEAT (380)

JAN 24 1946

LONDON, ONT., JAN.23-(AP)-ENGLAND IS GOING TO GET LITTLE OR NO PORK FROM POLAND AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES IN POSTWAR YEARS BECAUSE OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND CANADA'S HOG RAISERS SHOULD SHARE THE BRITIUH BACON MARKET WITH DENMARK, SPOKESMEN FOR THE CANADIAN MEAT BOARD SAID TUESDAY.

L. W. PEARSALL, SECRETARY-MANAGER OF THE BOARD WHICH MARSHALLED 3,135 MILLION POUNDS OF CANADIAN BACON FOR BRITAIN DURING THE SIX WAR YEARS, ASSURED CANADIAN FARMERS THEY WOULD NOT BE CROWDED OUT OF THE BRITISH MARKET NOW BY THE DANES.

"THE UNITED KINGDOM NEEDS ALL THE BACON IT CAN GET FROM DENMARK OR ANY OTHER PLACE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS," HE TOLD THE DOMINION CONVENTION OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE, ADDING, "RATIONING PROBABLY WILL EXTEND INTO 1948."

PEARSALL SAID IT PROBABLY WOULD BE TWO OR THREE YEARS BEFORE DENMARK REGAINED ITS PREWAR EXPORT FIGURE OF 400 MILLION POUNDS OF BACON ANNUALLY TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. THIS WAS DUE, HE SAID, TO THE SHORTAGE OF FEED AND THE FACT THAT HUNGERING HUMAN POPULATIONS WOULD

GET FIRST PRIORITY.

BEFORE THE WAR, BRITAIN IMPORTED 800 MILLION POUNDS OF BACON A YEAR--HALF FROM DENMARK, 20 MILLION POUNDS FROM CANADA AND THE REST FROM POLAND, BALTIC COUNTRIES, HOLLAND, IRELAND AND SWEDEN.

"IT IS CLEAR THAT UNDER SOVIET INFLUENCE, POLAND AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES ARE NOT LIKELY TO RESUME SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND," PEARSALL SAID, ADDING, AND PROBABLY 350 MILLION POUNDS OF EXPORT WILL BE OPEN TO CANADIANS."

JAN 24 1946

THE MEAT EXPERT TOLD FARMERS, HOWEVER, THAT THEY MUST DETERMINE TO PRODUCE BACON FOR EXPORT IN UNIFORM VOLUME AND NOT USE THE MOTHER COUNTRY AS A DUMPING GROUND FOR SURPLUSES. CANADA MUST ALSO IMPROVE PROCESSING FACILITIES, HE SAID.

PEARSALL SAID THE QUALITY OF CANADIAN BACON SOLD IN BRITAIN NOW IS AFFECTED BY STORAGE WHICH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID WAS NECESSARY UNTIL INLAND TRANSPORT IMPROVES.

FOR A POSTWAR CATTLE MARKET, PEARSALL TOLD THE CANADIANS THEY MUST LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES.

"WHEN THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DISCONTINUED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1943 AND DIRECTED THEM TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADIAN CATTLEMEN ACCEPTED IT AS A WARTIME NECESSITY---WITH THE RESERVATION THAT THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MARKET SHOULD NOT BE JEOPARDIZED;" HE SAID.

"OUR CONTRACT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM RUNS THROUGH 1946. NO ONE ENVISIONS ANY FUTURE IN THE BRITISH MARKET AND NOTHING HAPPENED TO DATE TO JEOPARDIZE OUR MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES," HE ADDED.

WITH ALL THE BACON PURCHASED FROM CANADIAN FARMERS FOR BRITISH EXPORT WAS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE---ONLY NUMBER ONE AND TWO--FORTY-TWO PER CENT OF THE MEAT BOARD'U BEEF PURCHAUES WERE OF THE LOWEST QUALITY--CANNERU AND CUTTERS ON DOWN, PEARSALL CONCLUDED.

SAN FRANCISCO,JAN.24-(AP)-RADIO TELEGRAPH SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA, VIA MANILA, WAS RESTORED YESTERDAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF WORLD WAR II, THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA ANNOUNCED.

JAN 24 1946

FJ243ACS

WASHINGTON, JAN 23-(AP)-BRIG. GEN. MALCOLM C. GROW HAS BEEN NAMED AIR SURGEON, SUCCEEDING MAJ. GEN. DAVID N. W. GRANT, RETIRED, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

GENERAL GROW SAW WAR SERVICE IN BOTH THE EUROPEAN AND PACIFIC THEATERS, AND WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT IN 1943 FOR DEVELOPING THE FLAK SUIT, BODY ARMOR WORN BY AIR COMBAT CREWS.

A NATIVE OF PHILADELPHIA, HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NEW YORK, JAN.23-(AP)-DR.JOHN R.DUNNING OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, ONE OF THE SCIENTISTS WHO HELPED DEVELOP THE ATOM BOMB, SAID TODAY THAT NEW TECHNIQUES ALREADY HAVE MADE "TECHNICALLY OBSOLETE" THE EXTENSIVE PLANTS USED IN THE ATOM BOMB PROJECT AT OAK RIDGE, TENN.

DR.DUNNING, DIRECTOR OF THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DIVISION OF WAR RESEARCH, SPOKE AT THE WINTER CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AT THE ENGINEERING SOCIETIES BUILDING HERE.

IN DISCUSSING THE COSTS OF PRODUCING ATOMIC ENERGY, HE SAID THAT "REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCING ATOMIC FUELS MAY COME BY BURNING U-235 IN A LOW-LEVEL CHAIN REACTION TO TRANSFORM U-238, A FORM OF UNRANIUM MORE THAN 100 TIMES MORE PLENTIFUL, INTO ANOTHER ATOMIC FUEL-PLUTONIUM.

"THIS TECHNIQUE AND OTHERS DEVELOPED BY ATOMIC RESEARCH HAVE ALREADY MADE THE EXTENSIVE PLANTS AT OAK RIDGE TECHNICALLY OBSOLETE," DR. DUNNING SAID.

DR.DUNNING SAID THAT ATOMIC POWER COULD COMPETE COMMERCIALLY TODAY WITH PREMIUM FUELS, SUCH AS AVIATION GASOLINE, IF CERTAIN ENGINEERING PROBLEMS COULD BE SOLVED.

HE DECLARED THAT NEW METALS CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING THE INTENSE HEAT GENERATED BY ATOMIC ENERGY WOULD HELP TOWARD SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM, BUT EXPLAINED THAT ONLY VERY LARGE POWER PLANTS SUCH AS THOSE ON BATTLESHIPS COULD USE ATOMIC ENERGY EFFECTIVELY.

PS1205AES

A133

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD ATOMIC PROJECT X X X ENERGY EFFECTIVELY.

MAJ. GEN. LESLIE R.GROVES, DIRECTOR OF THE ATOM BOMB PROJECT SPEAKING AT THE EVENING SESSION, SAID THAT "TODAY OUR EQUIPMENT HAS VERY LITTLE SALVAGE VALUE." HE PROPOSED THAT THE PLANTS FOR PRODUCING ATOMIC POWER BE LARGELY WRITTEN OFF THE NATION'S BOOKS AS A WARTIME INVESTMENT.

TA1229AES

30.24-533

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) LABOR DISPUTES MAKE MORE THAN 1,635,000 IDLE
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
MEAT--WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES STRIKE-BOUND MEAT PLANTS WILL BE SEIZED SATURDAY. AFL UNION INVOLVED ORDERS ITS 70,000 MEMBERS TO WORK FOR GOVERNMENT, BUT 193,000 CIO STRIKERS HOLD UP ANSWER.
RAILROADS--BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN ANNOUNCES PREPARATIONS FOR COUNTRYWIDE STRIKE VOTE OF ITS 215,000 MEMBERS; BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS INDICATES IT MAY FOLLOW SUIT; PRESIDENT TRUMAN NAMES EMERGENCY BOARD IN EFFORT TO AVERT STRIKE OF TWO CHICAGO AREA SHUTTLE RAILROADS BUT RAILROAD SPOKESMAN SAYS UNIONS GOING AHEAD WITH STRIKE AS SCHEDULED.
STEEL--FIFTY-TWO COAL MINES EMPLOYING 14,000 CLOSED IN WEST VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND ALABAMA BECAUSE OF STEEL STRIKE; SHUTDOWNS OF FACTORIES REPORTED IMMINENT IN MANY CITIES IF STRIKE OF 750,000 STEEL WORKERS CONTINUE.
ER836PCS

JAN 24 1946

SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) A CONFERENCE OF EXECUTIVES OF STRIKE-BOUND COMPANIES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS PROPOSED LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT BY BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS AS THE STEEL AND GENERAL MOTORS STRIKES REMAINED IN A DEADLOCK AND THE WHITE HOUSE MADE PLANS TO SEIZE THE NATION'S MEAT PACKING PLANTS SATURDAY.
THE PRESIDENT OF U.S. STEEL CORPORATION CALLED UPON THE PRESIDENT TO CALL THE ALL-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE OF EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVES TO GET THEIR ADVICE "ON WHAT KIND OF A WAGE INCREASE THE ECONOMY OF THIS COUNTRY CAN ENDURE WITHOUT INCURRING THE DANGER OF AN INFLATIONARY SPIRAL."
FAIRLESS, IN A PREPARED SPEECH FOR BROADCAST OVER ABC, DECLARED THE STRIKE PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED "NOT ON THE BASIS OF POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS" BUT "IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A WHOLE."

HE ASSERTED SUCH A NATIONAL CONFERENCE MIGHT PAVE THE WAY FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL WALKOUT AND "OTHER STRIKES THAT NOW PLAGUE THE COUNTRY."
ANOTHER PROPOSAL REGARDING THE STEEL STRIKE CAME FROM THE CIO STEELWORKERS' 175-MAN WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE, IN A STATEMENT ALSO ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT.
THE COMMITTEE DECLARED THAT THE BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED STEEL PLANT FACILITIES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE OPERATIONS "BY INDIVIDUALS SUCH AS HENRY J.KAISER" OR SHOULD BE OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
THE COMMITTEE ASSERTED THAT KAISER, THE WEST COAST STEELMAKER, WHO HAS ACCEPTED THE PRESIDENT'S 18 1/2 CENT WAGE INCREASE RECOMMENDATION, OR THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTINUE OPERATING THESE FEDERALLY-OWNED STEEL PLANTS "UNTIL THE STEEL CORPORATIONS ACCEPT THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION."
ALSO ADDED TO THE COUNTRY'S LABOR STRIFE YESTERDAY WAS THREAT OF A NATIONWIDE RAILROAD TIEUP, POSSIBLY WITHIN FOUR WEEKS.
THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN ANNOUNCED PREPARATIONS FOR A COUNTRYWIDE STRIKE VOTE OF ITS 215,000 MEMBERS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, WITH 78,000, INDICATED IT MIGHT FOLLOW SUIT.
THE FORMAL ORDER FOR TAKING OVER AND OPERATING THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY WAS ISSUED YESTERDAY, THE WHITE HOUSE USING ITS SEIZURE POWERS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE CURRENT WAVE OF NATIONWIDE STRIKES FOLLOWING V-J DAY.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURE WAS ORDERED IN THE MEAT STRIKE WITHOUT ASSURANCES THAT 193,000 STRIKING CIO MEAT WORKERS WOULD AGREE TO WORK FOR A FEDERAL BOSS.
HOWEVER, OFFICIALS OF THE 70,000 STRIKING AFL MEAT WORKERS AS "LOYAL AMERICANS" ORDERED THEIR MEN TO RETURN TO WORK SATURDAY. OFFICERS OF THE 193,000 STRIKING CIO MEAT WORKERS DECLINED COMMENT, BUT IN NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE CIO MEAT UNION VOTED TO REMAIN OFF THE JOB UNLESS ORD
ERED TO RETURN BY THEIR NATIONAL COMMITTEE.
A RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS WITHIN FIVE DAYS, IN THE EVENT THE CIO STRIKERS ALSO RETURN, WAS PREDICTED BY SOME MEAT PACKERS IN CHICAGO.
WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS ANNOUNCED THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WOULD SEIZE AND OPERATE THE STRIKE-BOUND MEAT PACKING PLANTS SATURDAY "WITH THE AID OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IF NECESSARY."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON ANNOUNCED LAST (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT THAT GAYLE G.ARMSTRONG, NEW MEXICO RANCHER, WOULD OPERATE THE STRIKE-BOUND PACKING PLANTS. ARMSTRONG, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, WILL HAVE HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.
ANDERSON SAID THE DEPARTMENT WILL OPERATE THE PLANTS THROUGH PRESIDENTS OR CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARDS OF THE AFFECTED PACKING PLANTS.
THE SEIZURE WILL NOT AFFECT MEAT FACT FINDING BOARD HEARINGS IN CHICAGO.

ONE THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE WAS AVERTED LAST NIGHT ONLY 25 MINUTES BEFORE THE WALKOUT DEADLINE, WHICH HAD BEEN SET FOR 11:30 P.M. (E.S.T.)
THE STRIKE HAD BEEN CALLED AGAINST TWO SHUTTLE RAILROADS, THE INDIANA HARBOR BELT AND THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROADS, WHICH PERFORM VITAL FREIGHT SERVICE IN THE CHICAGO AREA.
SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE STRIKE TIME, T.L. GREEN, GENERAL MANAGER OF BOTH LINES, ANNOUNCED THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN HAD AGREED NOT TO STRIKE ON THE INDIANA HARBOR LINE. LATER HE SAID THE SCHEDULED WALKOUT HAD BEEN AVERTED ALSO ON THE CHICAGO JUNCTION ROAD, WHICH SERVES THE CHICAGO STOCKYARDS.
A STRIKE ON THE LINES WOULD HAVE DISRUPTED EAST AND WEST THROUGH FREIGHT SERVICE.
EARLIER IN THE DAY, PRESIDENT TRUMAN, ACTING UNDER THE RAILWAY MEDIATION LAW, HAD CREATED AN EMERGENCY BOARD TO INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE OVER ALLEGED CONTRACT VIOLATIONS BY MANAGEMENT.
UNDER THE RAILWAY LABOR ACT, SUCH PRESIDENTIAL ACTION AUTOMATICALLY POSTPONES STRIKE ACTION FOR 60 DAYS TO GIVE THE BOARD TIME TO ACT, BUT GREEN SAID THAT EVEN FOLLOWING THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT THE UNION HAD NOTIFIED HIM THE STRIKE WOULD GO ON.
ONLY AFTER LATER CONFERENCES WITH OFFICIALS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WHICH CONTROLS BOTH SHUTTLE ROADS, DID THE UNION LEADERS CHANGE THEIR PLANS.

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IN OTHER MAJOR LABOR DEVELOPMENTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY, THE STEEL STRIKE FORCED CLOSING OF 52 COAL MINES EMPLOYING 14,000 IN WEST VIRGINIA, PENNSYLVANIA AND ALABAMA AND THE CIO CHOPPED ITS WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS FOR THE NATION'S 650,000 SHIPBUILDERS FROM 35

TO 20 CENTS AN HOUR.

THE MINE CLOSINGS BOOSTED THE NUMBER OF STRIKE IDLE IN THE COUNTRY TO MORE THAN 1,635,000.

DEMANDS FOR A 25 PER CENT AVERAGE WAGE BOOST AND IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS--ISSUES WHICH RAILROAD MANAGEMENT AND LABOR HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING FOR SEVERAL MONTHS--LED TO THE NATIONWIDE RAILROAD STRIKE THREAT.

A.F.WHITNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE TRAINMEN BROTHERHOOD, SAID BALLOTING WOULD BE COMPLETED IN ABOUT THREE WEEKS AND THAT "A STRIKE MIGHT COME WITHIN THREE DAYS" FOLLOWING UNLESS "DEFINITE SETTLEMENT" WAS REACHED.

ALVANLEY JOHNSTON, GRAND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, SAID HIS ORGANIZATION'S COMMITTEE WOULD MEET FEB. 1 AND ADDED THERE WAS A "DISTINCT POSSIBILITY" A STRIKE VOTE WOULD BE TAKEN.

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HE SAID THE BOARD WOULD SUBMIT ITS WAGE RECOMMENDATIONS TO LABOR SECRETARY SCHWELLENBACH AS PLANNED WHEN ALL EVIDENCE IS IN.

THE WHITE HOUSE SAID THE ADMINISTRATION STILL HAD NO IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR FURTHER ACTION IN THE STEEL STRIKE OF 750,000, WHICH HAS BROUGHT THE THREAT OF IMMINENT SHUTDOWNS OF MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PHILADELPHIA, LOUISVILLE, SAN DIEGO, NEW YORK AND OTHER CITIES.

THE TRADE MAGAZINE STEEL SAID IT WAS "HIGHLY IMPROBABLE" U.S. STEEL WOULD BOOST ITS WAGE INCREASE OFFER ABOVE 15 CENTS AN HOUR "UNLESS AN UNUSUAL STEEL PRICE DEVELOPMENT COMES OUT OF WASHINGTON.

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BALTIMORE, JAN.23-(AP)-THE BALTIMORE SUN RECEIVED A DISPATCH FROM NANKAN, CHINA, TODAY, REPORTING THAT FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER WHO WON THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS PICTURES OF THE TARAWA FIGHTING, HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED IN A TRUCK ACCIDENT.

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PHILIP POTTER, SUN CORRESPONDENT, SAID THAT FILAN SUFFERED A BROKEN LEFT ARM AND RIB, AND WAS TAKEN TO PEIPING BY LIEUT.H. BALDWIN OF BURKE,N.Y.

THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED EIGHT MILES NORTH OF NANKAN LAST NIGHT, WHEN THE TRUCK ROLLED DOWN A 20-FOOT EMBANKMENT, KILLING TWO CHINESE AND INJURING EIGHT PERSONS.

AMONG THOSE SHAKEN UP WERE COL.LEE V.HARRIS OF ST.AUGUSTINE, FLA., JACK WILKES, LIFE PHOTOGRAPHER FROM LOS ANGELES, AND TECH S/G JOHN HARNEY OF CHICAGO.

HARRIS WAS HEAD OF A GROUP WHICH WAS RETURNING FROM CHANGPEI WHERE IT HAD GONE TO DETERMINE DISPOSITION OF CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MILITARY TRUCE WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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NATIONS CREATE COMMISSION FOR ATOMIC CONTROL

UNO Assembly Takes Firs Decisive Action on Major Issue.

FACE POLITICAL RIFTS

Security Council Prepare to Tackle Iran, Indonesian, Greek Disputes.

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) Th United Nations today created commission to control atomic ener gy for peace, while the securit council prepared to tackle grav political issues in Iran, Indonesi and Greece, and possibly even in fourth area—Lebanon.

In its first decisive action on major world issue, the general as sembly of 51 nations created a atomic energy control commissio hailed by U. S. Secretary of Stat James F. Byrnes as necessary t save the world from an atomi armaments race.

Lebanese Premier Badaouy Pa cha announced in Beyrouth tha he had called his country's UNO delegation to ask the security coun cil to review the British-French agreement on withdrawal of troops and to intercede for the immediate evacuation of foreign troops.

Lebanese Issue Rises

The Lebanese issue was projected even as the UNO's powerful securi ty council prepared to deal to morrow with three disputes, two involving Britain and the third af fecting Russia.

Britain and Russia both have ve to power in the security council So does France, which would be involved if Lebanon makes a formal complaint to the council. The U. S. and China are the other two of the five permanent council members with veto power.

The council agreed earlier to consider the Soviet charges of Britis military "interference" in Greece and Indonesia and similar accusations by Iran against Russia. American officials appeared confident the council would decide to hold public hearings on the three issues next week.

A possibility that other cases might come before the security council was hinted during a meeting of the 14-member assembly steering committee. Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko said his delegation had received "highly interesting" communications from the congress party of India and President Soekarno of Indonesia, and said the assembly should take note of these messages even if no action was envisaged.

The task of working out means for controlling atomic energy and applying its tremendous power to the betterment of mankind was assigned to Canada and the 11 members of the security council—the United States, Russia, Britain, France, China, Australia, The Netherlands, Poland, Egypt and Mexico.

Canada was included because she contributed to development of the atom bomb.

Byrnes Leaves

Byrnes, just before leaving by plane for Washington, told newsmen that America's next move would be to urge the governments represented on the commission to appoint their members as soon as possible, so the agency could be organized promptly when the UNO establishes headquarters in the United States.

Earlier, Byrnes had told the general assembly that the United States entered the wartime armaments race "not to destroy, but to save civilization."

Then, urging creation of the commission 'to avoid a race in armaments," Byrnes said that "if the race continues uncontrolled, the civilization we hoped to save may be destroyed."

He predicted there "will be the need for the continuation for some time to come of armies of occupation in Germany and Japan," but said "it will not make for a peaceful world to have armies of occupation in countries which we hope will soon join us in the united nations." He referred presumably to the former Axis satellites of southeastern Europe.

Andrei Vishinsky, the chief Russian delegate, called creation of the commission "a sound and realistic approach to the problem," and "the first important act of the joint efforts of the United Nations to obtain peace and security in the world."

Vishinsky, who arrived only yesterday from Moscow, received a tremendous ovation in his first appearance before the assembly.

As head of the Russian delegation, he is expected to be present at the security council session tomorrow afternoon when the council takes up the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian disputes in an open meeting.

Byrnes told reporters the United States favored the quickest possible public hearings on the three subjects, and that he considered they would not have been filed with the security council unless the countries bringing them had considered that they covered emergency situations.

Meanwhile in the assembly trusteeship committee Russia's Delegate A. I. Lavrentyev attacked a proposed American amendment on mandates, arguing it would delay establishment of the UNO trusteeship council.

UNO Votes To Create Atomic Commission

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United Nations today ordered the creation of a special commission to devise controls for atomic energy and moved swiftly toward action on three critical political issues involving Iran, Greece and Indonesia.

A few hours after the General Assembly had voted unanimously to set up the atomic commission under the Security Council, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes left for Washington in President Truman's plane, the "Sacred Cow."

Favors Early Action

In a leave-taking with reporters Byrnes announced that the United States favored the quickest possible public hearings by the Security Council on charges filed by Russia against the British in Greece and Indonesia, and by Iran against Russia.

The Security Council ordered a meeting of its eleven members tomorrow to take up the three cases, and American officials strongly expected that the Council would decide to hold public hearings on the three controversial cases next week.

In his opinion, Byrnes said, the quicker the three cases are given full hearings the better it would be.

Pleased By UNO Action

Particularly pleased that the first formal action of the Assembly on a major question had as its objective the limitation of military armament, Byrnes said the Americans next move on the atomic question would be to urge the governments to appoint their members to the new commission as soon as possible so it can get organized at UNO headquarters in the United States.

Other developments today included the proposal by the Americans before the General Assembly's trusteeship committee that hundreds of millions of people under colonial rule be assured that the ideals of the United Nations of self-rule and independence apply to them as well as to the people living under mandates and trusteeships.

Secretary's Salary Fixed

The General Assembly adopted a committee report setting the secretary general's net salary at $20,000 annually plus a $20,000 expense account, and fixing the term of his appointment at five years with the possibility of reappointment for a second five-year term.

Byrnes said he did not know whether Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower would reconsider his refusal to accept the secretary generalship since the question had not been raised recently.

Byrnes Backs Commission

He said Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American member of the Security Council, would head the American delegation after his departure, and that Senator Tom Connally would be the American member of the important General Committee of the Assembly.

In a speech to the Assembly urging creation of the atomic commission, Byrnes said it was necessary to save the world from an atomic armaments race.

The vote came after little more than an hour of discussion during which both Byrnes and the chief Soviet delegate, Andrei Vishinsky urged prompt action.

The vote was 47 to 0, with four nations abstaining.

Commission Won't Get Secrets

The commission would have no power to compel the United States or any other country to disclose any of its atomic energy production secrets or disclose how the atomic bomb is made, according to interpretations given by Byrnes. Its responsibility will be to work out ways of keeping atomic energy from being used destructively.

It will be composed of representatives of the eleven nations on the Security Council and Canada, and will be responsible to the council for its work and policies.

Vishinsky Makes First Speech

In urging the creation of the commission, Byrnes declared that the United States entered an armaments race during the war "not to destroy but to save civilization." He added that "if the race continues uncontrolled, the civilization we hoped to save may be destroyed."

Vishinsky, who arrived only two days ago, made his first appearance before the assembly in support of the atomic commission proposal.

He called it a "sound and realistic approach to the problem" and the "first important act of the joint efforts of the United Nations to secure peace and security in the world."

Won't Choose Secretary

Duckworth Barker, UNO public relations officer, in announcing that the Security Council would take up the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian issues tomorrow, said the Council would not act at that time on the question of selecting a nominee for the key post of UNO secretary general, an issue on which the five major powers apparently were deadlocked.

"The Council will be asked formally what it wants to do about the Russian and Ukraine communications drawing attention to the presence of British troops in Greece and Indonesia," Barker said.

He said the council would be asked by Chairman Norman J. O Makin, of Australia, along what lines it should proceed with the Soviet charges against Britain.

Java Probe Opposed

The same question, Barker stated, would be asked about Iran's charges that Russia was interfering in Iranian internal affairs.

The official British attitude is that a UNO investigation into the Greek situation would be welcomed, but British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin was understood to hold the view that no inquiry into the Indonesian situation should be held now.

The British contend that a state of war still exists in Java and that Britain was asked by the combined chiefs of staff in Washington to send troops into Indonesia to clean up the Japanese and maintain order. They maintain that an investigation now would be inopportune.

Differences Cited

Failure of the big powers to reach an agreement on a candidate for secretary-general appeared to underscore differences between Soviet Russia and the Western powers.

The stumbling block on the secretary-general issue was said to be Soviet insistence that, since headquarters of the UNO are to be in the United States, the secretary should be from some nation in Eastern Europe.

Considered By Council

An official source said Russia strongly favored Norwegian Delegate Trygve Lie, while the British-American choice was Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States.

The Security Council secretly considered this question last night after a fruitless session earlier in the day by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China, but the Council was unable to reach an agreement.

Under UNO rules, the Assembly cannot consider a candidate unless he has the unanimous indorsement of the five major powers.

Informed quarters said no further discussions would take place for several days.

In Athens ten Greek political parties, in a joint statement, questioned Russia's action in placing before the United Nations the matter of British troops in Greece. They expressed "surprise because the question of the withdrawal of British troops was raised without Greece's cognizance."

Indonesians Dispersed

Batavia, Jan. 24 (AP)—British troops, supported by tanks, have dispersed a concentration of Indonesian Nationalists [illegible] Tebel area southwest of the Soerabaja base, British headquarters said today.

Byrnes' Talk, Text of Atom Resolution

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The text of the address of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes before the United Nations General Assembly follows:

I wish to make a short statement in support of the very able report just made to the General Assembly by the Political and Security Committee.

The United Nations were obliged to unite in war to preserve their common freedom. The United Nations are now committed to remain united to preserve their common peace.

We won the war against aggression and tyranny by fighting together. We must now keep the peace by working together.

The report filed by the committee calls upon us to join in creating a commission to study, from the point of view of international control, the problems created by the discovery of atomic energy and of other forces capable of mass destruction.

It calls upon us to find ways which will permit and promote the use of our knowledge of the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind under safeguards which will prevent their use for destructive purposes.

Science is a monopoly of no one nation. The discovery of atomic energy, like other great scientific discoveries, is based on earlier discoveries and the research of many inquiring minds in many countries.

In a number of countries scientists were probing into the field of atomic energy before the war started. The United States, the United Kingdom and Canada decided to pool their knowledge and the United States, at a cost of $2,000,000,000, pressed forward with research and developments to insure that the nations fighting to preserve freedom on this

earth should not lag in the race to discover the secret of the atom.

We entered this race not to destory but to save civilization. But if the race continues uncontrolled the civilization we hoped to save may be destroyed.

The problems presented by the discovery of atomic energy and of other forces capable of mass destruction cannot be solved by any one nation. They are the common responsibility of all nations. And each of us must do our part in meeting them.

In meeting these problems we must realize that, in this atomic age and in this interdependent world, our common interests in preserving the peace far outweighs any possible conflict in interest that might divide us.

At this first session of the General Assembly we must begin to put less emphasis on our particular viewpoints and particular interest and seek, with all our hearts and all our minds, to find means of reconciling our view and our interest for the common good of all humanity.

Peace and reconciliation cannot be achieved by unilateral action. Peace and reconciliation require common action. That is why the more common tasks we set for ourselves, the more likely we are to come to understand each other's problems and interests.

And certainly the problem of devising the necessary safeguards to ensure that atomic energy will be used for the benefit of humanity and not for its destruction is a common problem.

To consider this and other common problems in the spirit of peace and reconciliation, we must get back to conditions of peace.

There will be need for the continuation for some time to come of armies of occupation in Germany and Japan, but it will not make for a peaceful world to have armies of occupation remain in countries which we hope will soon join us in the United Nations.

We must see that the world ceases to be an armed camp. We must see that peace treaties with the states which were brought into unwilling partnership with the Axis powers are promptly concluded and occupation forces withdrawn. We must begin to live together and to work together.

I hope that the General Assembly will promptly approve the resolution which is before it. I hope that the commission will promptly set to work on its tasks. It will be comforting to the peace-loving peoples of the world to know that we are moving promptly to endeavor to find ways to avoid a race in armaments.

We who fought together for freedom must now show that we are worthy of the freedom that we have won.

Atomic Energy Resolution

The text of the resolution on atomic energy adopted yesterday by the General Assembly follows:

RESOLVED by the General Assembly of the United Nations to establish a commission, with the composition and competence set out hereunder, to deal with the problems raised by the discovery of atomic energy and other related matters.

I. Establishment of the Commission.

A commission is hereby established by the General Assembly with the terms of reference set out under Section V below.

II. Relations of the Commission With the Organs of the United Nations.

A. The commission shall submit its reports and recommendations to the Security Council, and such reports and recommendations shall be made public unless the Security Council, in the interests of peace and security, otherwise directs. In the appropriate cases the Security Council should transmit these reports to the General Assembly and the members of the United Nations, as well as to the Economic and Social Council and other organs within the framework of the United Nations.

B. In view of the Security Council's primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Security Council shall issue directions to the commission in matters affecting security. On these matters the commission shall be accountable for its work to the Security Council.

II. Composition of the Commission.

The commission shall be composed of one representative from each of those States represented on the Security Council, and Canada, when that State is not a member of the Security Council. Each representative on the commission may have such assistants as he may desire.

IV. Rules of Procedure.

The commission shall have whatever staff it may deem necessary, and shall make recommendations for its rules of procedure to the Security Council, which shall approve them as procedural matter.

V. Terms of Reference of the Commission.

The commission shall proceed with the utmost dispatch and inquire into all phases of the problem, and make such recommendations from time to time with respect to them as it finds possible. In particular the commission shall make specific proposals:

A. For extending between nations the exchange of scientific information for peaceful ends;

B. For control of atomic energy to the extent necessary to insure its use only for peaceful purposes;

C. For the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction;

D. For effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means to protect complying States against the hazards of violations and evasions.

The work of the commission should proceed by separate stages, the successful completion of each of which will develop the necessary confidence of the world before the next stage is undertaken.

The commission shall not infringe upon the responsibilities of any organ of the United Nations, but should present recommendations for the consideration of those organs in the performance of their tasks under the terms of the United Nations Charter.

Connally Opposes Program.

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Texas) today criticized the proposal for linking the World Federation of Trade Unions to the UNO, declaring it would create "a sort of international nobility."

Speaking before the General Committee of the UNO Assembly, he accused the supporters of the proposal of "violating the United Nations Charter," and asked that discussion be postponed until the Assembly meets in the United States.

The proposal is that the Assembly create a special category of official and permanent guests, among them representatives of the W. F. T. U. and similar organizations, who would be allowed to speak at certain meetings and would be consulted by the Economic and Social Council.

BRITISH ACTION URGED FOR BLOC IN WEST EUROPE

LONDON, Jan. 24 — (AP) Setting forth what he called a British "intelligent neighbor" policy for Europe, Lord Vansittart today urged the House of Lords to consider steps toward drawing the western part of Europe into a tight-knit economic and defensive group under the leadership of Britain and France.

He declared the British should take the lead toward establishing a Western Continental group of nations to match Russia in Eastern Europe and the United States in South America.

In Commons, Ivor Thomas, parliamentary secretary of the British Ministry of Civil Aviation, advocated a "world authority" to regulate international air traffic—an authority for which he said the world is not yet ready.

To Buy U. S. Planes

Thomas also announced that the British Ministry of Civil Aviation would buy five American Lockheed Constellations "which will enable the British Overseas Airways to operate a daily service across the North Atlantic beginning probably in July."

Lord Vansittart, leading British advocate of a "hard peace" for Germany and chief diplomatic advisor to the British Foreign Office from 1938 to 1941, referred to "American opposition" to a Western European bloc and declared:

"Every sane American knows that Western Europe was a bastion of American defense in two great wars. It is in America's interest to see that Western Europe is strong and it cannot be strong unless it is prosperous."

"Why Russia has opposed this western integration is a mystery," he declared.

"It is time we followed the examples of our gerat Allies" in setting up sphere of influence, Vansittart said.

Action Urged

He urged the Labor government to "proceed without delay to the closer integration" of Europe which "should consist in the first instance of Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Scandinavia."

"I predict today that the only alternative to the policy that I am propounding will be the eventual decline of the West," Vansittart said.

Thomas led off debate in Commons on the government's plan to convert control to British airways from the single government-sponsored British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) to a system of three corporations, each directly owned by the government, to serve three distinct regions.

New Firms Proposed

The new corporations would be BOAC, operating to the United States; British South American Airways, already under going proving flights; and British European Airways for traffic presently handed by the new R.A.F. Transport Command.

Air Commodore A. V. Harvey, Conservative, said British "civil aviation is five years behind that of the United States" and argued that the "Americans . . . should cut something off the cost" of the new Constellations because of Britain's wartime concentration on military plane production.

Commons also got its first look at a comprehensive new social insurance bill which includes death benefits as a public payment for the first time. The bill also would raise old age pensions, unemployment, illness and maternity benefits and provide family allowances of five shillings ($1.00) weekly for each child after the first.

West Europe Bloc Urged

London, Jan. 24 (AP)—Lord Vansittart urged Britain today to take an immediate lead in establishing a western continental group of nations to match Russia's sphere in eastern Europe and the United States influence in South America.

The former permanent under secretary of the Foreign Office said this was a British "intelligent neighbor" policy.

Opposition "A Mystery"

"Why Russia has opposed this western integration is a mystery," Lord Vansittart said. He referred also to what he described as "American opposition" to a western European bloc and declared:

"Every sane American knows that western Europe was a bastion of American defense in two great wars. It is in America's interest to see that western Europe is strong and it cannot be strong unless it is prosperous."

Should Follow Example Of Allies

"It is time we followed the examples of our great allies in setting up spheres of influence," said Lord Vansittart.

He urged the Labor Government to "proceed without delay to the closer integration" of Europe, which he said "should consist in the first instance of Great Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and Scandinavia."

"I predict today," he said, "that the only alternative to the policy that I am propounding will be the eventual decline of the West."

BRITAIN TO BUY FIVE U. S. PLANES

London, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The British Ministry of Civil Aviation said today that it would buy five American Lockheed Constellations "which will enable the British Overseas Airways to operate a daily service across the North Atlantic beginning probably in July." The company now operates twice weekly to the United States, using British-made flying boats which land at Baltimore.

Ivor Thomas, speaking for the ministry, told Commons that twenty-five captured German Junkers-52 transports would be used in British internal flights until British craft are available. The three-engined monoplanes have cruising speeds of only 130 miles an hour.

"We must be large minded in civil aviation and cast away the impediment of petty nationalism," Thomas said, telling the House that the American-British agreement now being negotiated in Bermuda "would be a great development of air transport." He said an airport at Prestwick, Scotland, a United States Air Transport Command terminal during the war, would be designated as a permanent international airport.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS SLATED IN HUNGARY

LONDON, Jan. 24. — (AP) The Budapest radio said tonight that Ferenc Szalisi, former Nazi Puppet premier of Hungary, and members of his government would be tried Feb. 5 for war crimes by a Peoples Court.

Szalisi, who headed the notorious "Arrow Cross Party," previously was reported sentenced to death in a broadcast by the Berlin radio Dec. 9, 1945.

REPUBLIC PROPOSED

LONDON, Jan. 24—(AP) A bill proclaiming Hungary a republic was handed to the National Assembly today by Premier Zoltan Tildy, who asked the legislature to enact "its own historic decision in a dignified and unanimous manner," the Budapest radio said.

MRS. ROOSEVELT GIVES COUNSEL TO GI WIVES

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP)—"You will understand men who have been in the war more than many American women will," Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told approximately 1,000 GI brides tonight.

Speaking at a reception in Rainbow Corner, former Red Cross service club, she told the British girls that Americans "have not gone through the same experience as their men," while "the war has been right on your doorstep."

"Men will come and talk to you but will find it very hard to talk to their own families at home," she said. "Just remember that what you do not see is very hard to imagine and try to be patient."

The brides are awaiting transportation to their husbands in the United States during the next few months.

LITTLE LUXURIES THRILL G. I. BRIDES

Tidworth, England, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Little luxuries long denied to British women excited and pleased a long line of G. I. brides at the post exchange of the United States Army's processing camp here today.

Candy bars, combs, safety pins and cosmetics were on sale. The United States-bound brides also had the privilege of buying cigarettes at the Army rate of fifty cents a carton, one-tenth of what they were accustomed to pay.

"I haven't seen anything like this for years," one girl said.

Two G. I. brides will make a surprise trip on the Argentina Saturday. Mrs. Alice Castle, with a number one priority because of her husband's illness in New York, arrived today. Her home will be at Watertown, N. Y. Mrs. Eva Goldstein, with her baby, is another to sail. She is on her way to join her husband, Carol Goldstein of Norfolk, Va.

Briton Calls A-Bomb 'Simply A Better One'

Oxford, England, Jan. 24 (AP)—Rear Admiral R. K. Dickinson, British chief of naval information, declared today he believes the

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atomic bomb "is simply a bigger and better bomb," and is "not likely to alter the fact that none of its predecessors has yet shaken the basic principles of war."

He made the comment in a speech on the British Navy's place in history, and emphasized that he was voicing his opinion "solely as a naval officer."

FRENCH PARTIES AGREE ON TRUCE

PARIS, Jan. 24. (AP)—The three major parties of France agreed today upon a political truce in the coming four months in the new government being formed by Interim President Felix Gouin.

The Communist, Socialist and MRP (Popular Republican Movement) party heads in a joint communique proclaimed that they had agreed unanimously "to publicly affirm the agreement of the Big Three (parties) on the necessity of avoiding all polemics of offensive or injurious character in oral or written controversies."

The parties also were reported to have agreed on a moderate financial program of deflation as a basis of the new administration.

Gouin, meanwhile, held a day-long series of conferences with prospective ministers. He also paid what was described as "a courtesy call" on Gen. De Gaulle at the hunting lodge of the former president outside Paris.

The parties announced they "would make an effort to cooperate" on the constitution for the Fourth Republic.

The agreement also called for the immediate application of the Constituent Assembly's recent vote for France to act alone, if necessary, in breaking relations with Franco's Spanish government.

The most serious inter-party disagreement has been on the constitution, with the Communists and Socialists aligned against the MRP in favoring an all-powerful unicameral legislative system with a figurehead president of France. The MRP, whose stand is believed to correspond with Gen. De Gaulle's views, wants a bicameral legislative system headed by a powerful executive.

3 French Parties Plan Coalition

Paris, Jan. 24 (AP)—France's three major parties formally announced a political truce today for the duration of their participation in a new interim government to be headed by President-elect Felix Gouin.

Following a meeting of Communist, Socialist and Popular Republican heads, a joint communiqué said they had agreed unanimously "on the necessity of avoiding all polemics of offensive or injurious character in oral or written controversies."

Agree On Program

The delegates were reported agreed on the composition and part of the program of the new interim government, with the post of Foreign Affairs going to the Popular Republicans, the economics ministries to the Socialists and the army and social ministries to the Communists. Georges Bidault, the present Foreign Minister, is a Popular Republican.

Part of the crisis last November was provoked by the Communists' demands for the army post or another of the major ministries, a demand which Gen. Charles de Gaulle refused to grant.

Gouin held a day-long series of conferences with prospective ministers and paid a courtesy call on General de Gaulle at the former president's hunting lodge outside Paris.

MADELEINE CARROLL HONORED BY FRANCE

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP) Seven Americans, including movie actress Madeleine Carroll of Norwalk, Conn., have been elected to the French Legion of Honor, Order of Chevalier.

Miss Carroll was cited as a "great friend of France" for her work in cementing French-American relationships as a member of the American Red Cross.

Others elected were William T[illm]er of Washington, D. C.; Col. Joh[n] Whitaker of Chattanooga, Tenn; Lt. Col. John Knox; Lt. Col. Arthur Roseborough and Maj. Ridgway B. Knight of New York, and John H. Boyd of Wesson, Miss.

Further Vice Ban in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—With [all] 119 licensed houses of prostitution due to shut down by March 15, the city's eighty recognized "rendezvous" hotels for the use of unattached prostitutes and couples were ordered today to close up after Sunday night.

Troop Redeployment To End At Marseille

Marseille, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—Redeployment of American troops from this port probably will end some time this week when the last of the 55 to 59-point men pass through the Calais staging area, the Army said today.

The Delta base section will cease to exist at midnight and will be absorbed into the Western Base Command at Paris. More than 700,000 men have been redeployed through Marseille.

NAZIS CARRIED OUT TERRORISM DRIVE, FRENCH CHARGE

NUERNBERG, Jan. 24.—(AP) A terror campaign against high French soldiers and their families when the Allies landed in France as planned by the Nazis as early as June, 1943, and was carried out with savage thoroughness a year later, French prosecutors charged today.

The Germans hoped by this program to stamp out the possible leadership of international resistance when the invasion came, the prosecution said. It submitted to the International Military Tribunal trying 22 ranking Nazis documents showing that both Joachim Von Ribbentrop's foreign office and the high command under Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel participated in the planning.

Thousands Seized

The outgrowth of this and other Nazi efforts to stamp out any type of resistance was a series of roundups in which many thousands of innocent persons were herded from their homes and shipped to prisons and concentration camps, the French asserted.

The number of Frenchmen and residents of other occupied Western European nations who perished as a result of these roundups has not been ascertained, French Prosecutor Charles DuBost, said, but he declared he was prepared to prove that 40,000 persons died in only one of the French prisons operated by the Germans.

DuBost declared that at least 29,660 Frenchmen, most of them selected at random, had been executed by the Nazis as hostages.

In the 1943 plan for rounding up the families of French generals and other high ranking officers who might become resistance leaders in the event of invasion, he said, a German foreign office telegram sent to its Paris office showed that the Nazis deliberately proposed that the families might best be interned in an area "particularly exposed to air attacks."

Case Resumed

The French resumed their case against the Nazis after a British prosecutor accused defendant Baron Constantin Von Neurath, a former foreign minister and "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, of instituting a reign of terror designed to Germanize Czechoslovakia.

Conclusion of the case against Von Neurath ended for the time being the individual cases against the 22 defendants except for Rudolf Hess, whose counsel was out of court because of a broken ankle.

French Say Nazis Slew Hostages

Nuernberg, Jan. 24 (AP)—France charged today that the Nazis executed at least 29,000 inocent hostages in their occupation of the fallen republic.

Charles Dubost, the French prosecutor, made the accusation before the International Military Tribunal and attributed prime responsibility to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering. They are two of the leading 22 Nazis on trial as war criminals.

Neurath Accused

Another defendant, Baron Constantin von Neurath, former Foreign Minister and "protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, was called Hitler's "handiest tool" in German plans for conquest. The British demanded his conviction as a war criminal.

Dubost said Keitel, who was head of the German high command, levied harsh measures against the resistance movements which the marshal termed "communist activity." He said Keitel negated foreign-office efforts to obtain clemency and quoted this letter:

"Henceforth, the most severe measures ought to be taken in occupied territories. In the future, the death penalty should in general be carried out."

Punishment Ratio

Dubost accused Keitel of ordering 50 to 100 French Communists to be shot for each German killed in France, and said similar instructions to seize and execute hostages were sent to commanders in Belgium, Norway, Holland, Denmark, the Ukraine, Serbia and Greece.

Outlining Neurath's career, a British prosecutor accused him of instituting a deliberate reign of terror designed to Germanize Czechoslovakia.

As Reich protector, the prosecution said, Neurath obtained Hitler's approval for a plan to absorb "about half" the Czech population by dispersing the people throughout the Reich, with the remainder to be "eliminated" by deportation or other means.

Only Hess Remains

Presentation of the case against Neurath concluded for the time being the individual cases against the 22 defendants, with the exception of Rudolf Hess, whose counsel is incapacitated with a broken ankle.

The condition of Julius Straicher, who suffered a heart attack yesterday, was reported improved today.

G. I.'s Favor Pre-war Hitler

U. S. Army Poll Shows 51 P. C. Think He Helped Germany Before 1939.

Wiesbaden, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A United States Army poll, taken last fall, of 1,700 men said to represent a cross-section of American troops stationed believed the Germans had some justification for starting the war and that 51 per cent believed Hitler did the Reich a lot of good before 1939.

The poll was not officially released for publication, but was made available by an authoritative person.

The survey had been kept an official secret for weeks. Authorities declared it revealed an amazing lack of knowledge of the causes of the war, and that it appeared to indicate that the United States soldier in some cases had fallen for the propaganda of Germans echoing Joseph Goebbels.

It showed large percentages of the soldiers ready to accept German explanations and willing to abbsolve the mass of Germans from responsibility for the concentration camp atrocities.

However, 80 per cent favored occupation of Germany for ten years by United Nations troops, and most said they believed the United States military government was not tough enough with Nazis or ordinary Germans.

German Excuses Reflected.

Twenty-two per cent of the men questioned said they believed the Germans under Hitler had "good reason" for the persecution of Jews. Another 10 per cent of the soldiers said they were undecided on the issue of German anti-Semitism.

The influence which the German excuses for the war had on the G. I.'s was sharply reflected throughout the poll. Nineteen per cent of the men said they believed Germany had either some or a good deal of justification for starting the world conflict and another 11 per cent said they were not quite sure.

The enlisted men questioned had talked to Germans, and 28 per cent said they agreed with some of the German explanations why Germany went to war.

Twenty-nine per cent conceded they had grown "more favorable" toward their former enemies since they had been in the country.

By comparison, only 14 per cent believed they had become less favorable toward the Germans, and the overall survey showed that approximately one in four had a "very favorable" or "fairly favorable" opinion of the German people.

On to Hitler's Name.

The Army report said that the soldiers on the whole believed the Germans knew quite well what Hitler was "up to," and favored their fuehrer before the war.

Twenty-four per cent of the soldiers questioned said the Germans had a "very good" or "fairly good" argument when they said that since Germany was Europe's most efficient country, she had the right to be a controlling influence on the Continent. The soldiers compared Germany's position with that of England in the British Empire and the United States in North and South America.

Thirty per cent of the soldiers said they liked the Germans better than the English or French. On the whole, those questioned like the Germans better than the French, and preferred the English to the Germans.

The questioners asked the men what they liked about the Germans. Forty per cent said nothing in particular, but those who admired German characteristics cited cleanliness and industriousness.

Of those who said they disliked the Germans, 25 per cent said they hated German arrogance, conceit, and the master race attitudes. Of all 1,700 men, 12 per cent said they believed some races were superior or inferior by nature and an additional 16 per cent were undecided.

REFUGEES SELL RATIONS

2,738,186 Have Been Repatriated From American Zone

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP) — The American Military Government said tonight that displaced persons selling their rations were among the "flagrant" violators of black market regulations in Germany.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States Military Government said today that 2,738,186 displaced persons from Allied and former enemy countries had been repatriated from the American occupation zone from V-E Day to Jan. 21.

Patterson Flying to Washington

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany, Jan. 24 (AP)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson left Frankfort-on-the-Main by plane this evening for Washington, where he is expected to arrive tomorrow night.

SABOTAGE WARNING TIES UP RAIL LINE

Frankfurt, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—A mysterious warning that German saboteurs planned to blow up two vital railroad bridges tangled Army transportation over a 100-mile route between Frankfurt and Stuttgart over the week end.

Army authorities refused to say whether there was actual sabotage along the important passenger and freight line linking the northern and southern areas of the American occupation zone.

Guards went to the bridges and all trains between Frankfurt and Stuttgart were stopped. For ten hours, almost the entire stretch of railroad was searched. Every bridge and culvert was examined closely. The Army did not disclose whether explosives were found.

Bavarian Premier Tells Austria to Keep Away

By the Associated Press.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 24—Minister-President Wilhelm Hoegner was quoted today as threatening to fight Austria with "pitchforks and scythes" to prevent any loss of Bavarian territory.

The Sudedeutsche Zeitung of Munich quoted Herr Hoegner as saying in a speech at Traunstein:

"We are not willing to have the Berchtesgaden country taken from us. Anybody who in this area agitates for cession to Austria will be arrested and taken to court for high treason. If worst comes to worst, we shall defend this territory with forks and scythes."

Frankfurt, Jan. 24, (A. P.)—All men of the 910th Automatic Weapon and 134th Anti-Aircraft Gun battalions were en route home from Europe today. Awaiting shipment were remnants of the 132d Anti-Aircraft Battalion, whose headquarters, A and B batteries and medical detachment left for home Tuesday. A major portion of the Ninety-fourth Infantry Division also was awaiting shipment from Le Havre, although the balance of the division was on the high seas.

Also on the high seas were the 100th Infantry Division, 2d Armored Division, Ninety-fourth and 196th General Hospitals, 443d Automatic Weapons Battalion, 602d Anti-Aircraft Battalion and 408th Field Artillery.

Jap Diplomats Leave Switzerland

Berne, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Japanese diplomatic corps in Switzerland, headed by the Minister to Berne, departed today for Naples to board a Spanish vessel bound for Manila. From there they will be taken to Japan.

Poland Decorates American Visitor

Warsaw, Jan. 22 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Leo Krzycki of Milwaukee, president of the American Slav Congress, was awarded today the decoration of Polonia Restituta by Boleslaw Bierut, president of the Polish National Council.

Krzycki will leave tomorrow for Prague to see President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia.

Poland Names Naval Chief

WARSAW, Jan. 22 (Delayed) (AP)—An official announcement today said that Comdr. Amda Mohuczy had been appointed Commander in Chief of the Polish Navy. He served in the Russian Navy during World War I. Later he attended a naval school in Paris. His appointment follows the recall of Russian naval commanders to Russia.

Poles Guard Trains Against 'Red' Bandits

Warsaw, Poland (A. P.).—Polish soldiers have been assigned as escorts on most passenger and freight trains on main lines in Poland to help smash an epidemic of train robberies by "bandits in Red Army uniforms."

POPE RECEIVES GROUP OF OWNERS, WORKERS

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 24—(AP) Pope Pius today received 56 representatives of owners and workers in the Italian Electrical industry who are negotiating a new collective labor contract, and urged upon them the necessity of collaboration between capital and labor.

Asserting he was pleased to see them peaceably discussing a contract, the Pontiff said the two forces should not be in perpetual conflict but each, while defending its own right, should work for the best interests of the community.

Among his auditors were members of Italian Communist and Socialist parties.

PAPAL AUDIENCE SUNDAY

ROME, Jan. 24—(AP) Pope Pius XII will grant an audience Sunday to 35,000 Italian children receiving aid from UNRRA. The Pope will enter the church in state in the Gestatorial Chair borne by 12 prelates and will speak to the children.

VILLA FOR PRELATES

Rome, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Villa Anastasia, former home of the late King Alphonso XIII of Spain, has been rented on a long-term lease for use by American Catholic prelates. Archbishop Edward Mooney of Detroit, a Cardinal-designate, is expected to stay at the villa during the next meeting of the Consistory, scheduled to convene on February 18.

Twenty rooms have been reserved for Archbishop Spellman of New York and Archbishop John Glennon of St. Louis, also Cardinals-designate, for the Grand Hotel management said today.

American prelates in Rome have, in the past, stayed at the American college, but quarters there are considered insufficient for future needs.

U.S. Envoy Sees Stalin, Starts For D.C.

Moscow, Jan. 24 (AP)—United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman conferred with Generalissimo Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov yesterday and started by air for Washington today by way of the Orient, where he will talk with high American officials.

The first leg of his journey will be to the Iranian oil port of Abadan on the Gulf of Persia. His flight will probably be across the troubled area of north Iran, where the presence of Russian troops provoked a complaint from Iran before the United Nations.

To See Marshall, MacArthur

From Abadan he will fly to Chungking, via India. He expects to confer with Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Ambassador to China, and perhaps see Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

He will then fly to Tokyo and confer with General MacArthur. He expects to visit Korea and talk with American commanders there. After visiting Korea, he will continue to Washington.

Interested In Korea Charge

Harriman, who was present at the discussions of Big Three Foreign Ministers in Moscow, will give the American commanders and diplomats details of the decisions.

The Ambassador noted with considerable interest a Tass dispatch from Korea this week asserting that United States commanders were inciting opposition to the Moscow decisions. He will probably discuss this report with the Americans in the southern zone of Korea.

Jewish Official Comments

JERUSALEM, Jan. 24 (AP).—Moshe Shertok, Jewish Agency political director, told a press conference today that Britain's announced intention of giving independence to mandated Trans-Jordan gave impetus to Zionist demands that Palestine be made a Jewish state.

Shertok said Trans-Jordan's political separation from Palestine in 1922 was then "stipulated only as a temporary one" and added that "Zionists always have believed a political arrangement would be arrived at making possible joint development schemes for Palestine and Trans-Jordan. These plans the Jews were prepared to initiate and execute in common with Arabs in the common interest of both peoples."

"The Voice of Israel," secret Jewish radio station, denied an allegation that letters threatening death to several Arab statesmen in Egypt and other Arab countries had been sent by Jewish organizations. The radio announcement said a thorough investigation within the Jewish resistance movement revealed the letters were forgeries.

Lebanon Plans a Protest

BEYROUTH, Lebanon, Jan. 24 (AP).—Premier Badaouy Pacha told Parliament today that he had instructed Lebanon's U. N. O. delegation in London to protest to the Security Council against the British-French agreement covering withdrawal of French and British troops from Lebanon.

He said he told the delegation to demand that the Security Council order the immediate evacuation of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

[British Foreign Secretary Bevin announced in London, Dec. 13, that Britain and France had agreed to remove their troops from Lebanon, but no date for the withdrawal was given.]

RIOT TOLL RISES TO 14 KILLED, 500 HURT IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Jan. 24—(AP) Police battled sporadically tonight with bands of demonstrators who had thrown up flaming barricades earlier in riots in Bombay, and the toll in two days of bloody fighting mounted to 14 killed and at least 500 injured.

Police fired again today on the demonstrators, and the provincial information office in a statement tonight declared the situation remained "very dangerous."

Qualified observers predicted the riots would reach a peak by Saturday, when the Indians will celebrate the 16th anniversary of the Indian National Congress declaration of independence. Police officials said it seemed certain troops would be called if the rioting continues.

Police Station Attacked

A mob attacked the Khandiwadi police station in the latest incident.

Today's injured included seven officers and 56 men of the police force, mostly hurt by rocks and bottles thrown by demonstrators. One man was killed when police fired on a mob attempting to interfere with a fire engine enroute to a blaze.

The provincial information office and the Bombay branch headquarters of the Indian Congress Party both placed the death toll at 14. Leaders repeatedly urged Congress members to avoid violence, and emphasized they were not responsible for the outbreaks.

In one residential section virtually all roads were blocked by rioters who hurled stones on roadways to make them impassable, cut down trees and burned them as blazing barricades, and threatened motorists.

Firemen Stoned

False fire alarms were turned in, and firemen sped to lonely spots where they were stoned. Several municipal ambulances were reported burned by the mobs. Two police trucks were heavily stoned and some policemen in them were injured.

The police opened fire three times on a huge crowd that trailed the funeral procession of a Hindu victim of yesterday's riots. The order to fire was given when the crowd answered demands that it disperse by hurling bottles and stones at the police.

A strike was called by 175,000 textile and other industrial workers in protest against yesterday's shootings. At a rally the workers called for an investigation of the disturbances.

Pickets crying "down with repression!" began roaming the city jamming traffic wherever they found a spot not protected by the police. At one point they drew tear gas fire.

Student groups ordered merchants in the troubled areas to close their doors and most of them complied swiftly. The police kept strong guards in strategic areas, and watched closely over government warehouses, one of which was burned yesterday.

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Bloody Riots Rife in Bombay

14 Reported Killed and 500 Wounded in Two Days as Police Try to Restore Order.

Bombay, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Bombay faced another night of disorders after a riotous day in which the police repeatedly fired on bands of demonstrators in futile efforts to restore order.

First outbreak of violence today occurred when the police fired three times upon large, stone-throwing crowds following the funeral procession of a Hindu victim of yesterday's bloody riots. By nightfall tension was growing, and the toll of dead and injured mounted.

A police bulletin said twenty-five persons were wounded by gunfire during the day, bringing the number of wounded in two days of disorders to nearly 500. Headquarters of the All India Congress party said it had confirmed fourteen deaths, three more than the official total at noon. Congress party leaders repeatedly urged members to avoid violence.

Roadways Blocked.

Virtually all avenues into one residential section of Bombay were blocked by rioters, who flung boulders onto roadways, cut down trees and burned them as flaming barricades, and threatened motorists.

An epidemic of false alarms called fire engines to lonely spots, where they were stoned. Several municipal ambulances were attacked and some were reported burned. Two police trucks were stoned and the policemen injured. About 175,000 textile and other workers struck in protest against shootings yesterday. Roving students forced merchants to close.

The rioting started in celebration of the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, who served the Japanese as leader of what Tokyo called the "Indian National Army." Saturday is the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of Indian independence of the Indian National Congress party.

Pupils went on strike. Road blocks were thrown up by demonstrators. Motor traffic was halted and rioters tried to force passengers to join the procession. Rocks laid on the rails halted street cars.

Police predicted that troops would intervene if the rioting continued tomorrow.

MACARTHUR BARS JAP BORROWING

TOKYO, Jan. 24 — (AP) General MacArthur's headquarters barred the Japanese government today from further borrowing and ordered immediate steps to pay off a $1,200,000,000 deficit in twin moves against inflation.

The government had proposed borrowing 14,000,000,000 yen ($393,000,000) through sale of bonds to the bank of Japan to refinance most of its deficit of 18,000,000,000 yen for November and December.

How much more the government already may owe the bank was not made public, but it was ordered to report the present amount of its overdraft with a plan for retiring it.

Spending Limited

Current spending was ordered limited to 2,000,000,000 yen a month ($133,000,000), exclusive of demobilization and food subsidy costs.

Another headquarters order, forbidding the government to use 500,000,000 yen (about $33,000,000) for scientific research, disclosed that this was part of a fund of 856,000,000 yen (about $57,000,000) remaining from voluntary contributions by the public during the war for service men's welfare and technical research. There was no indication of the use to which the sum might be put eventually.

Confers With Premier

Meanwhile General MacArthur conferred with Premier Kijuro Shidehara for more than an hour and a half on undisclosed subjects while the cabinet was reported to have agreed to leave the status of the emperor virtually unchanged in any constitutional revision.

Japanese papers said Shidehara was seeking MacArthur's views on several "urgent" matters, including possible food importations, the future elections, war crimes trials and economic reforms.

MacArthur Ends Jap Girls' Sale Into Slavery

Tokyo, Jan. 24 (AP)—General MacArthur today ended a centuries-old custom under which Japanese families sold their daughters into the slavery of prostitution.

MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to obey that section of the Potsdam Declaration which guarantees "respect for the fundamental human rights." Under it Japan must annul all laws authorizing licensed prostitution and nullify all contracts committing any woman to prostitution.

The Japanese Government recently halted licensing of houses but not the law permitting the sale of girls. In 1941 the Government had made a radical change which permitted the sale of girls only by blood relatives, eliminating sale by husbands and sweethearts.

Brothel Keepers Act

Two weeks ago the Tokyo Brothel Keepers Association decided to release the girls from slavery-status contracts and permit them "the democratic right" of going into business independently.

Col. Crawford Sams, chief of Allied headquarters Public Health and Welfare Service, said the Japanese girls were sold to proprietors of openly maintained houses for loans of 500 to 1,000 yen ($33 to $67) to the parents — frequently against the girls' wishes.

MacArthur also acted to curtail inflation in economically bewildered Japan with an order which froze the Government's huge debt to the Bank of Japan. The debt was ordered retired quickly and the Japanese were directed to submit a complete Government borrowing program for the remainder of the fiscal year which ends April 30.

A spending limit of 2,000,000,000 yen a month was clamped on the Government's general account, which includes all net costs of Government except payments for food subsidies and to cover demobilization and repatriation expense.

The Japanese were told they could use the Bank of Japan to finance current deficits only as a last resort. The Government was instructed to report the present amount of the Government overdraft upon the Bank of Japan together with a plan for retiring it as soon as possible.

Arrests Ordered

Maj. Gen. Kikutano Aotsu, former commander of the Japanese 41st Infantry Division, will be arrested and confined in Sugamo prison upon arrival from Wewak, New Guinea, counterintelligence officers said today. He was the 11th Japanese General to be named as a war-criminal suspect in the past week.

Headquarters also ordered the Government to apprehend Lieut. Col. Shigeo Suzuki, a cavalry staff officer of the 10th Imperial Army on New Guinea, as a suspected war criminal.

Premier Shidehara conferred with MacArthur for more than an hour and a half today on undisclosed matters. There was no announcement by headquarters concerning this meeting. However, Kyodo news agency said Shidehara discussed the political situation since the recent Cabinet shakeup in compliance with Allied orders to rid the Government of men who helped plan and wage the Pacific war.

The press also said the Premier sought MacArthur's views on a number of urgent measures which the Government is said to be contemplating. Among these possibly are the forthcoming election, proposed importation of food and other basic commodities, economic reforms and prosecution of Japanese war criminal suspects.

In a further move to halt inflation, Allied Headquarters ordered the Government to cut expenses to a minimum, to finance deficits as much as possible from current savings to the Japanese people and to refrain from deficit financing through the Bank of Japan or "ordinary banks."

Jiji news agency quoted reliable sources close to the Cabinet as saying the status of the Emperor remains substantially unchanged except for a slight revision in the phraseology of Article 3 in the Cabinet's draft of the proposed constitutional amendment. Jiji said Article 3 reading "the Emperor is sacred and inviolable" has been changed to "the Emperor is supreme and inviolable."

MacArthur Rebuke Denied

TOKYO, Friday, Jan. 25 (AP)—An Associated Press story quoting a spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters as criticizing the Russian Tass new agency drew this reaction today from Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker:

No such criticism was made by "General MacArthur's spokesman"—but there was no denial that a headquarters spokesman had rebuked Tass.

General Baker, who as press relations officer generally is regarded as General MacArthur's spokesman, said he had no way of knowing what any other responsible spokesman for headquarters might have said.

Questioned yesterday by some correspondents General Baker said "no statement or comment whatever was made by MacArthur's spokesman on the Tass story" and "MacArthur himself had not read the Tass dispatch."

Tuesday, a spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters, who holds a responsible position, but who declined to permit the use of his name, was quoted at length by The Associated Press in an interview.

Japanese Teachers Ask Better Conditions

Tokyo, Jan. 24 (AP)—The National Council of the All-Japan Teachers Union handed the Education Ministry today a seven-point demand for improved conditions, including a 500 per cent increase in food and residence allowances, the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* reported today.

The council claims a majority of the nation's teachers as members.

The press reported, meanwhile, that a national organization of employés of all news agencies and newspapers in Japan would be formed and that employés of Kyodo news agency were demanding better treatment.

RUSSIA TO JOIN COURT TO TRY TOP JAPANESE

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP)—After weeks of silence, Russia has decided to participate in the international tribunal which will try top ranking Japanese war criminals, Joseph B. Keenan, General Douglas MacArthur's chief prosecutor, announced today.

Mr. Keenan said all nine signatories to the surrender of Japan now have decided to participate.

A few minutes after Russia broke silence, Mr. Keenan added other names to make the list read: United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, China, France, Russia and the Netherlands.

U. S. Frees Suspected Pro-Nazi

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Swiss-born Lily Abegg, who was arrested for questioning about pro-Nazi broadcasts, was released from Sugamo Prison today after four months of incarceration. She was freed because of "insufficient evidence," said an announcement from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

MID-PACIFIC AREA LISTS NEW POINTS

Honolulu, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Return from mid-Pacific areas of Army enlisted personnel and officers, both men and Wacs, will be speeded under a new demobilization program announced by headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr.

Eligible for immediate call to personnel centers and expected to be en route home by February 28 are enlisted men with 45 points or 30 months of service, male officers with 67 points or 45 months of service, enlisted Wacs with 24 months of service and Wac officers with 36 months—all as of April 30.

Qualified for discharge by May 1 are enlisted men with 40 points or 24 months' service and male officers with 65 points or 42 months (with the exception of volunteers in the Regular Army and medical officers)—all as of June 30.

3,000 Army Men to Sail

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Nearly 3,000 Army officers and men will sail within the next two days for Seattle aboard the ships Milford Victory and C. C. N. Y. Victory.

The Wilford Victory will sail tomorrow with 1,313 enlisted men and 145 officers, and the C. C. N. Y. Victory leaves Saturday with 1,497 enlisted men and 35 officers.

U. S. to Seize Meat Plants At Midnight; AFL Workers Ordered to Return to Jobs

C.I.O. WILL DECIDE ON BACK-TO-WORK PROPOSAL TODAY

Union President Asks Truman Call Conference in Washington.

SILENT ON AFL MOVE

Government Seeks to Resume Normal Slaughtering as Soon as Possible.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—(AP) A.F union officials tonight ordered 5 000 striking meat industry employ back to work under governme control Saturday, but no word w forthcoming immediately from C.I.O. union which has 196,0 members on strike.

Leaders of the A.F.L. Meat C ters and Butcher Workmen Uni telegraphed President Truman th issued the back-to-work call as result of his order directing t secretary of agriculture to ta over and operate 134 struck pla of 19 packing companies at 12 a. m. Saturday.

Return Ordered

"We have x x x notified all our local unions on strike to return to their jobs," the A.F.L. officials told Mr. Truman. "We shall cooperate with you in this seizure fully."

Informed of the A.F.L. union's decision to return to work, Gayle G. Armstrong, named by the government to operate the packing plants upon Federal seizure, said:

"If the amalgamated meat cutters are ready to report for work, their action signifies a good spirit of cooperation. It is an encouraging development."

A.F.L. pickets were ordered withdrawn. Union local representatives were directed to notify packers the A.F.L. workers were "willing to return to work Saturday, "but the two A.F.L. leaders expressed doubt "whether operations can begin before Monday morning."

A spokesman for the C.I.O. United Packinghouse Workers said that union would not have any comment tonight regarding the A.F.L. action.

He disclosed that Lewis J. Clark, C.I.O.-U.P.W. president, earlier today had asked President Truman to call a conference tomorrow of Labor department, Agriculture department, Wage Stabilization and Reconversion officials with packers and union representatives.

Wire Sent Truman

The C.I.O. spokesman said the request was contained in a telegram sent to the President at noon today, but that 100 hours later no reply had been received from the White House.

A meeting of the C.I.O. national wage policy committee, composed of approximately 200 delegates from union locals, is scheduled for tomorrow. The union spokesman said no back-to-work decision would be made until that meeting, that the decision "is up to the rank and file of our members."

This declaration also was contained in the telegram sent to the President.

"We order all of our members to obey the Presidential seizure order and make preparations to resume national," normal slaughtering as quickly as possible," Earl W. Jimerson, president, and Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. union, announced in a statement.

Gorman said the back to work order affected 55,000 packing plant employees and was sent to all of the unions 430 locals. Earlier the union had said 70,000 members were on strike.

Pickets Called Off

"By tomorrow there will be no picketing by our union members," Gorman said. "Locals are authorized to withdraw their pickets immediately upon receipt of the telegram even though they do not report for work until Saturday," he told a news conference.

"We intend to go back to government operated plants and our members will not go back to their jobs tomorrow," he added.

The A.F.L. statement said in part:

"Our interiational union cannot and must not disturb the President of the United States nor can it distrust the good motives of the United States government in seizing the plants as has been done.

(President Truman earlier today directed Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to take over and operate 134 struck plants of 19 packing companies at 12:01 a.m. Saturday.)

"Our membership now on strike in all places is ordered by the international executive board, through the powers given it in our international constitution as well as the authority vested in it by the packinghouse workers conference held in Chicago on January 11 and 12, to declare a temporary truce in its present existing strike at least until we know what the fact-finding commission will recommend."

The union, the statement said, "instructed" its members "to peacefully return to their jobs for the following reasons:

"1. Under government seizure of plants, the workers will receive justice.

"2. No point can be gained in continuing the strike under such circumstances, causing the workers to suffer pay losses approximating two million dollars per day.

"3. A continuation of the strike would cause an immediate shortage of meat still required to feed our soldiers in the Pacific area.

"4. A continuation of the strike would create unprecedented losses to the farmers, cattle raisers and cattle feeders of our nation, as more than four billion pounds of grain per day at present are being fed beef cattle that should have already been slaughtered.

"5. There is now no need to keep one hundred thirty million American citizens without meat.

"6. If we cannot uphold the government of the United States in its seizure of the plants to settle this vital question, then as Americans it appears there is no agency on earth that we can trust."

The union released the text of a telegram sent to President Truman under the signatures of Jimerson and Gorman. It read:

"Having been officially informed of your order of seizure of the strike bound meat packing plants of the United States we have complied with the order and notified all our local unions on strike to return to their jobs. We shall cooperate with you in this seizure fully."

The two union leaders told their local officials that "it is doubtful whether operations can begin before Monday morning x x x.

"A representative committee from your union is instructed to call up on the packers and state that our membership is willing to return to work Saturday, and if their services are needed, they should go to work on that day."

LABOR, INDUSTRY HIT BY TRUMAN

Unions, Companies Have Too Much Power, President Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) President Truman expressed the view today that there is too much power on both sides in current labor disputes and Congress now must exert the power of the people.

He characterized some strikes as a test of strength between company and union, making the remark in specific discussion of the steel controversy at his news conference. He made it clear that he considers his fact-finding bill, still far from enactment by Congress, as the solution.

Conference Rejected

He told questioners that he does not think it would be practical at present to seize the strike-bound steel plants, although he quickly added that he was not saying this would not be done eventually.

He appeared to reject the proposal of Benjamin F. Fairless that he call a White House conference of management to consider "what kind of a wage increase the economy of this country can endure." Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel corporation, made his suggestion in a radio speech last night.

Mr. Truman commented that he already had held conferences with management executives and that he probably would have more. He went on to say that he did not make appointments through the press and radio but that company officials could come to Washington in the regular way and his door would be open.

But the best thing Benjamin Fairless can do, the President concluded, is send word: I accept. This was in reference to the chief executive's proposal that the steel dispute be settled with the wage increase of 18 1-2 cents an hour which the President has recommended; the C.I.O.-United Steelworkers agreed but the company refused.

Mr. Truman told the reporters he thinks he has now done everything he possibly can to get a settlement. The public interest demands, he declared, that the strikers go back to work andr the company accept the wage increase. In response to a question, however, he said that at the present time he didn't see how the workers could go back to work unless the management accepted his wage proposal.

Another question dealt with the tax refund situation which could provide funds to some corporations while they are shut down. The President said he was thoroughly familiar with it but had no suggestions to make on that score.

U. S. Has Utah Plant

Ae reporter inquired whether the government did not own some steel plants built during the war which it could operate during the strike. Mr. Truman replied that most of the government plants were integrated with privately-owned mills except for one near Provo, Utah, and government operation of this one is under consideration. It was built for the government by the U. S. Steel corporation and cost about $200,000,000. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company has entered a bid for it, and Henry J. Kaiser once expressed interest in it.

Mr. Truman somewhat tempered his remarks on the necessity for the government to exercise the people's power in settling strikes by observing that the American system of government provides for a division of power among the President, Congress and the judiciary, and that it is a good thing.

In a similar vein was his comment on the Senate filibuster against the bill for a permanent fair employment practices commission. Mr. Truman observed that several filibusters had occurred during his service in the Senate and that it was a matter for the Senate itself to settle without outside interference, especially from the President. He said, however, that in his own Senate service he always had voted for limitation of debate when filibusters occurred.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—(AP) The Ford Motor Co. announced today that 15,000 employes would be laid off Friday night "due to the steel strike which has resulted in curtailed manufacturing operations."

Ford added the present curtailment of production "threatens a complete shutdown" unless the steel strike is settled.

An additional 25,000 Ford workers will be affected a week from now, M. L. Bricker, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, said in a statement.

At the same time General Motors Corp. denied charges of unfair labor practices filed by the C.I.O. United Auto Workers and asked the National Labor Relations Board to specify "the acts, words or deeds" of the corporation which "frustrated and avoided bona fide bargaining."

The NLRB is to hold a hearing on the union's charges at Detroit Monday.

"Inability of the plants' suppliers to get steel, coupled with the fact that some suppliers' employes are members of the striking steel workers union," are responsible for the Ford layoff, the company statement said.

The statement added:

"The present curtailment of production which threatens a complete shutdown unless the steel strike is settled speedily, is another of a long list of outside strikes which have slowed Ford production since last July."

Assembly lines and manufacture of service parts will continue "as long as material is available," Bricker said.

Details Asked

In a request for a bill of particulars, General Motors asked the NLRB to "specify the books or records 'containing information relevant to the question of ability to pay the proposed wages' which the union requested the corporation to 'produce or disclose'."

The corporation sought dismissal of the NLRB complaint made Jan. 13 and countered with a charge that the union "had failed to bargain in good faith" with GM.

The union, GM said, destroyed or frustrated the mutuality necessary for collective bargaining" in nine different ways.

It did this, the corporation con-

Ford to Lay Off 15,000 Due to Shortage of Steel

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tinued, by adopting a "labor blockade policy of striking one automotive company at a time"; by making "unreasonable demands anticipating that the company would reject them"; by "assuming to itself the functions of government agencies"; by failing to make any counterproposals and by other means.

Steel Workers Ask President To Release U.S.-owned Plants

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—C. I. O.-United Steel Workers turned anew to President Truman today for a solution of the four-day-old strike.

The 175-member U. S. W. wage committee asked Mr. Truman to turn over "a billion dollars worth" of Government-owned steel plants for operation by individuals willing to accept "in the interests of the nation" his 18½ cents an hour pay increase suggestion.

There was no immediate comment from the White House on the proposal as the walkout of 750,000 steel workers stretched paralyzing tentacles toward other industries.

15,000 Coal Miners Idle.

Already the twenty-nine-State steel strike had forced 15,000 coal miners into idleness. Fabricating plants were curtailing hours and working forces.

There were no new peace movements to contradict the forecast of a long and bitter strike made by the trade magazine Iron Age. C. I. O.-U. S. W.'s president, Philip Murray, told newsmen he saw no reason why mediators should be assigned to attempt to bring management and union together again. The President himself had tried to mediate and the industry refused his recommendation, Murray said.

The steel union wage committee, after a meeting here to discuss with Murray his actions in the steel negotiations, reaffirmed his acceptance of the presidential wage proposal and declared U. S. W. members "will resume work at the plants of any company prepared to" the 18½ cents increase.

Government Owned Plants.

Regarding the Government-owned steel plants, Murray estimated that about three-fourths of these plants, with an annual capacity of 6,000,000 tons of steel, could be operated independently of privately owned facilities. These mills were built during the war to meet the all-time high demand for steel and were operated by existing companies under Federal contracts.

The maximum annual production capacity of the nation's entire steel industry is 95,500,000 tons.

Captive Mines Hard Hit.

The steel walkout struck hard at "captive" mines, owned by steel company subsidiary which produce coal only for the mills. A coal car shortage developed. Loaded cars, consigned to steel mills, lay idle on sidings with no steel workers to unload them.

Curtailments were reported at two Michigan fabricating plants. The Bundy Tubing Company laid off 1,000 workers and the Muskegon Piston Ring Company at Sparta adopted a four-day work week, both companies blaming a shortage of steel.

Fabricating firms in the Pittsburgh district renewed demands for separation of their contract bargaining with the U. S. W. from the national contract. In a telegram to President Truman, James S. Bevins, president of the Tri-State Industrial Association, urged that representatives of the employees bargain collectively with the management of each fabricating firm.

In the past Bevins said: "Fabricating companies frequently have been asked over the telephone by union representatives 'I suppose you won't settle for 2 cents (or 19½ cents) an hour will you?' That is not 'collective bargaining' by my definition."

Almost without exception, he continued, these users of steel need price relief even without increasing wages. "Steel fabricating companies cannot absorb both a wage increase and a steel price increase without simultaneous price relief on their own products," Bevins's telegram added.

Asked about fabricators, Murray said it has been "traditional" for wages paid in basic steel to parallel those paid in the fabricating industry. In the past, he continued, fabricators "invariably" have said they could not write an agreement with the union until a wage agreement is reached for basic steel.

Murray said Bevins's charges of telephone bargaining was "entirely wrong"; the union has bargained sincerely, or had tried to, with each individual fabricator employing members of the union.

Additional railroad workers were furloughed yesterday. The Louisville & Nashville said it was forced to lay off a large number of train crewmen because its freight business has been drastically reduced by the steel strike. More than 4,000 railroad workers already are idle in the Pittsburgh district.

Two small steel firms signed new wage agreements with the U. S. W. The Moser Steel Company of Dallas, Tex., granted a 5-cent hourly increase to 215 employees and Columbia Marine & Shipping Company of Dallas, Ore., signed a closed-shop agreement for its forty workers. Wages did not figure in the Columbia contract, a U. S. W. official said.

G. M. Denies Lay-Off Plan

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP).—A report that General Motors is contemplating laying off most of its 65,000 office and salaried workers beginning Feb. 1 brought an emphatic denial from the corporation today.

"The report is absolutely without any foundation," an official said.

C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, was to leave Detroit tonight to appear before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education in Washington Friday.

Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W. vice-president, is scheduled to appear before the committee the same day, with R. J. Thomas, president, expected to be called later.

The committee is looking into President Truman's proposed legislation to set up fact-finding boards.

Denies N. L. R. B. Charges

Ford, Chrysler Talks Renewed

New York, Jan. 24 (AP)—Top officials of two of the nation's largest producers of electrical appliances resumed negotiations today with representatives of 200,000 CIO electrical workers who went on strike nine days ago in sixteen states.

Detroit, Jan. 24 (AP)—Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation today resumed wage talks with the CIO United Auto Workers, but neither the union nor General Motors showed signs of coming any closer to settlement of the strike now in its ninth week.

Yesterday's negotiating sessions brought only a brief union comment that "some progress" was made at the Chrysler meeting and a Ford official's statement that "we are still talking wages."

Norman Matthews, the UAW's Chrysler director, gave no hint yesterday as to whether the union had lowered its 30 per cent increase demand as it did in the case of Ford and General Motors.

Compromise Rumored

A 17½ per cent compromise figure, originally proposed for settlement of the GM strike by President Truman's fact-finding board, is still being proffered by the union in Ford negotiations, but the UAW has now returned to its 30 per cent demand on General Motors after the corporation refused to accept the proposal.

There were persistent rumors that further compromise was imminent in the UAW's discussions with Ford, which has offered a 7½-cent wage boost to counter the union's present 19½-cent demand. Settlement at an 18½-cent-per-hour increase would amount to a 15.5 per cent raise.

Chrysler spokesmen also refused comment on their meeting with the union. Mathews's only statement was "we revived the whole picture and made some progress at today's meeting."

The union's demand on G.M. went back to 30 per cent at midnight last Monday, the deadline set by the UAW for management's acceptance of the compromise. Since then neither side has made any move to seek resumption of negotiations.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN W.E. NEGOTIATIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—(AP) Ernest Weaver, president of the Association of Communications Equipment Workers, (IND) today said some progress was being made in negotiations between the union and the Western Electric Company on a New York contract for 8,000 workers in 44 states.

At the conclusion of today's session of the closed meeting Weaver said: "We are considering a working agreement clause by clause, and making some progress. The conferences will continue until we reach an agreement or a deadlock."

Among the conferees were W. F. Hosford, company vice-president, and Joseph A. Beirne, president of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, parent body of the A.C.E.W.

Union members staged a three day walkout starting Jan. 11, causing a work stoppage by long distance phone operators. They returned to their jobs at the suggestion of the federation.

Congressmen On Fact Panels Held Impractical

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Truman said today he did not believe it would be practical for congressmen "to sit on fact-finding boards" investigating labor disputes.

He made the comment in a letter to Representative Landis (R., Ind.), who had written him to suggest that "a small committee from the Congress be present at some of the fact-finding hearings in order to report labor-management facts to other members of Congress."

Landis made both letters public.

Truman's Views

Mr. Truman wrote that he appreciated Landis's note and added:

"I wish it were possible to get the Congress vitally interested in the situation which we are facing.

"I don't believe it would be practical, however, for congressmen to sit on fact-finding boards.

"The findings of the boards necessarily can't become public documents until all the facts are in.

"As you know, the custom of the Congress is to attempt to find the facts in public. That procedure won't work in labor disputes.

"I do appreciate very much your suggestion, however."

Pressure On Industry Planned

Congressional efforts to put the heat on management, instead of labor, began to take shape meanwhile.

The drive is being sparked by foes of proposals for stern regulation of industrial strife, and some of these lawmakers claim that the White House is not averse to their plan.

"This new tack developed as several senators and representatives advocated speedy abolition or modification of present laws giving tax rebates to corporations whose 1946 profits drop below prewar levels.

Frequent Speeches Planned

Sponsors of this plan, including one congressman with reported White House backing, disclosed a program for frequent floor speeches defending labor and criticizing employers for their position in present strikes.

Presidential support was claimed for a House address in which Representative Biemiller (R., Wis.) asserted earlier in the week that the United States Steel Corporation would have "made money" if it had accepted the wage compromise proposed by President Truman.

Biemiller said the company would have added $200,000,000 yearly to its income through a $4-a-ton price boost, while paying out $180,000,000 in wage increases under the suggested 18.5-cent-an-hour raise. The $4 price boost reportedly would have been sanctioned by the Administration.

Figures "From White House"

Several of Biemiller's colleagues said his figures "came from the White House." Biemiller would say only that "they represent a compilation by the OPA and the Labor Department" and that "I was asked to make them public so people would know the situation."

Biemiller, along with other close friends of organized labor such as Representatives Hook (D., Mich.), Savage (D., Wash.), Bradley (D., Pa.), La Follette (R., Ind.) and Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.), plan to make a series of similar speeches in the House. Senators Morse (R., Ore.), Kilgore (D., W.Va.) and Murray (D., Mont.) are expected to carry on along the same line in their chamber.

Pending Bills Opposed

These members hope to stave off quick passage of several pending labor bills which they consider too restrictive.

The pending measures include one by the House Military Committee to penalize unions for violating no-strike contracts and to limit union political activity, and one by the House Interstate Commerce Committee to regulate procedure of unions in the radio broadcasting field.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) yesterday introduced a measure calling for labor unions—which he said have become "a big business" to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

La Follette introduced a bill banning tax refunds to companies which the National Labor Relations Board decides caused strikes by unfair labor practices. Representative Bailey (D., W.Va.) already has a bill pending to repeal entirely the provision for the refunds.

New Labor Code Being Drawn

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Representative Stewart (D., Okla.), asserting that "unions are out of hand and Congress must act quickly," said today he is preparing new "labor code" legislation.

"One hundred million people who have no voice in labor or industry are affected by the strikes and they are wrought up to the point where they are demanding protection," Stewart said.

Stresses Three Points

The bill he is preparing, he said, has three principal points:

1. It would make unions, as well as management, liable under terms of their contracts and would take away from them the right of collective bargaining in event of violations.

2. It would "tighten up" the law on political contributions by labor unions, making applicable the same rules as control contributions by such business as banks.

3. It would "take foremen out of unions and put them on the side of management where they belong."

Opinion On Damage

Stewart said the bill is "practically a new labor code."

He suggested last month that unions be made liable for payment of damages in event of violation of contracts or in event of destruction of property.

"If we do not correct the evil of minority rule, the majority doubtless will assert themselves," he declared.

A.F.L. MINE UNION OPPOSES RETURN OF LEWIS GROUP

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24.—(AP) The Progressive Miners' Union renewed its protests to the A.F.L. executive council today against possible readmission of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers to the American Federation of Labor.

President John Marchiando of the Progressives, chartered by the A.F.L. when Lewis' half-million U.M.W. members strode out of the federation in 1936, voiced the protest against taking Lewis back.

The U.M.W. chief has been flirting with the council for three years about getting back in the A.F.L., since he left the C.I.O. in a huff in 1942.

Vacancy on Council

Lewis has demanded a seat on the executive council as a condition to his return, and there is a vacancy at this mid-winter session of the council.

The chances were multiplying—despite the reluctance of A.F.L. President William Green and other council members to discuss it—that Lewis would take advantage of the vacancy to renew his application, pay up his per capital tax, and resume his place among the labor titans of the federation.

The vacancy on the council was caused by withdrawal of the 700,000 machinists from the A.F.L., and automatic ousting of their president, Harvey W. Brown, from the council table.

Marchiando, dapper boss of the 35,000 Progressive miners, patiently renewed his protests today. He has been appearing before the council at each of its quarterly meetings around the country whenever the name of Lewis comes up in speculation.

Green said the council never has given Marchiando an answer. It just listens and he goes away.

The A.F.L. president explained that when the U.M.W. was in the Federation the Progressives were outlawed because they had broken away from the recognized miners international union. Then with the departure of the U.M.W., the Progressives were recognized by the A.F.L. as the proper union for mine workers.

Marchiando Fighting

Marchiando is fighting for continued recognition, but he fears that Lewis' return would rob the Progressives of their present charter or and may precipitate a new threat to his organization. The union is concentrated principally in Illinois.

The A.F.L. Executive Council also has been asked to interpret certain phases of the decision its committee handed down in settling the seven - month Hollywood movie strike last year.

Eric Johnston, movie "czar" and representative of the producers, telephoned from New York asking to confer with the council later in its sessions. The carpenters and International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes and Motion Picture Operators (IATSE) also want a clarification, Green said.

Herbert Sorrell, chairman of the conference of studio unions representing the A.F.L. unions which had been fighting IATSE in the strike last year, has been in Miami but has remained in the background. Richard Walsh, head of IATSE, also wants to be heard by the council, Green said.

WAR DEPT. LAGGED ON HAWAII RADAR SETUP, SHORT SAYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short declared today that the Army in Hawaii could have gone into a more stringent alert in "a matter of minutes" if the Navy or the War department had given any advance hint of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Washington had nine days to tell him that the alert he ordered as Hawaiian commander—only against sabotage—was not the correct one, Short told the Senate-House committee investigating the attack.

"They didn't," he added tersely. "If we had got the information from the Navy or the War department, it would have been simply a matter of minutes of going into the correct alert immediately."

Quick Switch Made

When the attack did come, Short recalled, the Army switched from the sabotage alert in seven minutes flat.

Short supplied these other arguments in upholding his conduct in the events leading up to December 7, 1941, in his third day of public testimony:

1. "It looked like the War department was more interested in developing radar on the mainland than in Hawaii."

2. General Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines was given "a great deal" of advance information which Washington did not send to him in Hawaii.

3. He felt that General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, would have told him an attack was due on Pearl Harbor if Marshall himself had expected it.

4. If the Navy didn't know in Hawaii of the type of alert he had ordered, it must have been due to "faulty staff work" by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel's officers.

5. To have made the maximum use of the forces he had in Hawaii, "we would have to have had something pointing to (an attack on) Hawaii."

6. He and Admiral Kimmel could have made the principle of Army-Navy cooperation work, but generally, he believes that "unity of command is a much stronger, much safer proposition."

Radar Delayed

Short read into the record a message which he described as an unsolicited telegram from an officer "whom I don't even remember." Signed Major George D. Leask, and dated January 22, 1946, at Waterloo, Iowa, it said:

"On December 10, 1941, I was transferred to Oakland, Calif., as assistant signal officer for the San Francisco Port of Embarkation. Lying on the Oakland pier for a long time were three 100-foot radar towers No. 271. x x x In my opinion if these radar towers had not been delayed on the Oakland docks you could have used them to good advantage December 7, 1941."

Short testified that the War department delayed completing radar installations in the Pacific outpost he commanded while it worked to complete them in New York city, Seattle and San Francisco.

Short said he had three incomplete and non-operating stationary radar stations in Hawaii, plus six mobile units. One of the latter did pick up the approaching Japanese planes but Short testified Lt. (now Lt. Col.) Kermit A. Tyler disregarded the report.

Tyler was in training and inexperienced, Short said.

Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) suggested that November 27, 1941, war warning messages of great similarity went to both Short and General MacArthur. The latter, Cooper noted, took such steps as extending his reconnaissance while Short went on an alert only against sabotage.

Short replied that in the Philippines the navy had not taken over the responsibility of reconnaissance, as it had in Hawaii. Also, he said MacArthur had the benefit of knowing what was in secret Japanese messages and further "had been told repeatedly" of the prospect of an attack on the Philippines.

Short Criticized

Cooper said he found it hard to understand how Short as "an officer of 40 years experience" should take only sabotage precautions on the basis of the Nov. 27 message from Marshall.

"I also knew from 40 years experience that if the chief of staff believed there would be an air attack or all-out attack, he would have said so," retorted Short.

The general noted that Washington officers who were denied the knowledge of intercepted Japanese messages left out the possibility of an attack on Pearl Harbor when they prepared situation estimates.

Short said he thought he knew generally about the navy's reconnaissance activities, but Cooper brought from him the statement that he did not know of a Navy decision not to reconnoiter the waters north of Pearl Harbor (whence the attack finally came).

MINIMUM WAGE BILL IS APPROVED BY SENATE GROUP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) President Truman's request for a new minimum wage floor of 65 cents an hour for businesses in interstate commerce won approval from the Senate Labor committee today.

But the group voted to space out succeeding increases to 75 cents in a four-year period instead of three years as the President had asked.

The legislation would amend the present law with its 40 cent minimum. Committee clerks and witnesses said the 65-cent provision would bring pay boosts for 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 workers. The others get more than that now.

Passage Predicted

Senator Pepper (D-Fla.), sponsor of the bill, told reporters he was confident of Senate passage. But Senators Taft (R-Ohio) and Ellender (D-La.), who teamed up in a futile effort to hold the new minimum to 55 cents an hour, predicted a battle.

"There will be many amendments offered, especially on the exemptions under the bill," Taft told a reporter.

In addition to rejecting the lower 55-cent proposals, the committee decided upon these points:

No change will be made in the present exemptions granted Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Maritime workers will be included for the first time under the wage provisions but will be excluded from hour provisions. This will eliminate payment of time and a half for overtime," they receive compensation in another form,

The present exemption for telephone exchanges with 500 lines will be liberalized to exempt those which 1,000 lines.

A time limit of two years will be set for employes to file wage claims against employers. There is no present limitation.

Messengers, such as those employed by the telegraph company, may have a lower minimum wage fixed by the wage and hour administrator.

The original bill called for a 70-cent level after one year and a 75-cent minimum at the end of two years. Senators Smith (R-N.H.) moved to delay these 5-cent increases each for two years and this was accepted by a voice vote.

Bill Altered

The bill first sought to prohibit employment of youths under 18. This was altered to bar messengers under 14, prohibit work during school hours by those 14 to 16 years, and permit lower than the 65-cent minimum.

Pepper said that the maritime workers would include those on inland waterways and coastwise shipping. The committee decided their food and quarters would not be counted as a part of wages.

The committee accepted a provision by Senator Donnell (R-Mo.) which made it clear that wholesale services were exempt when engaged in intrastate commerce. All intrastate retail and service institutions now are exempt.

Unemployment Rises 250,000 For December

U.S. Total Put at 1,950,000; Employed in Nation Are Reported at 51,360,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Unemployment in December reached 1,950,000, an increase of more than 250,000 over November, the Commerce Department estimated today. Four months earlier, just before the end of the war with Japan, the level of unemployment stood at 83,000.

The department's estimate of unemployment for December does not include persons not actually looking for work. Thus were excluded all persons idle because of labor disputes, illness, vacations, bad weather, or temporary layoffs with instructions to return to work within thirty days.

Between November and December, the department said, the total number of persons working in non-agricultural industries rose by 860,000—from 43,310,000 to 44,170,000. The slack winter season, however, reduced agricultural employment by 1,250,000 and this was estimated at 7,190,000 in December.

Total employment stood at 51,360,000, a decline of almost 400,000 from the November figure.

HAWAII IS READY TO BECOME STATE, HOUSE GROUP SAYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) A House Territories Sub-committee reported today that "the Territory of Hawaii now meets the necessary requirements for statehood."

The report was submitted to Chairman Peterson (D.-Ga.) of the House Territories committee with the recommendation that the committee "give immediate consideration to legislation to admit Hawaii" as the 49th state.

President Truman in his State of the Union message to Congress Monday urged statehood for the islands.

The sub-committee, headed by Rep. Larcade (D.-La.), returned to Washington only yesterday from two-weeks of hearings on the statehood question at Honolulu and on various other islands in the Hawaiian group.

Closed Session Held

The report was discussed by the full territories committee for more than an hour behind closed doors today. After the meeting, Chairman Peterson told newsmen that no action was taken on the sub-committee's recommendations pending study of a transcript of the hearings.

"The people of the Territory of Hawaii have demonstrated beyond question not only their loyalty and patriotism but also their desire to assume the responsibility of statehood," the report said. It noted that it is the policy of the United States "that peoples be allowed to choose freely their form of political status."

The sub-committee said the mixed racial complexion of Hawaii—Caucasians, Hawaiians, part-Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Puerto Ricans and Filipinos—existed at the time Hawaii was annexted to the United States as a territory.

"(It) was not regarded as an obstacle to statehood," the report said.

The sub-committee listed figures showing that the Caucasian population has increased steadily since 1878 and now is 34.4 per cent, while the Japanese population, now 32.5 per cent, reached its peak percentage in 1940 "and has steadily declined since then due to prohibition of immigration, lower birth rate, and the increasing immigration of other peoples."

President's Emergency Fund Killed

House Vetoes 5-Million

30.24-543

Balance, Also Rejects White House Addition

Republicans Lead Drive for Economy

Fail to Slash Truman's Salary; Actions May Be Reversed in the Senate

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—An economy drive by House Republicans sheared President Truman today of a $5,000,000 emergency fund and a $1,650,000 addition to the White House and stopped just short of cutting his salary.

The action came during passage of a $5,593,262,626 appropriation bill to finance a score of executive and independent agencies for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Representative John Taber, Republican, of New York, proposed an amendment to slash by 10 per cent the salary funds of all the agencies except the Veterans Administration. It failed on a rollcall vote of 175 to 145.

Technicality Raised

Representative Taber told reporters that his intention was to force a reduction in the number of employees. He said his proposal was not aimed particularly at trimming the President's $75,000 a year salary, but acknowledged it would have had that effect.

That would occur, the New Yorker said, despite a constitutional prohibition against changing the salary during the tenure of the occupant of the White House.

While the Constitution forbids such a change, he explained, it does not prevent Congress from refusing to furnish the money, thereby requiring the President to take court action to regain any cut, should he so desire.

The denial to the President of the use of a $5,000,000 balance remaining in his emergency fund was made when Representative Taber raised a technicality. It did not permit a vote.

Mr. Truman had said at his press conference today that a storm aroused by his proposed addition to the White House was just a tempest in a teapot, but the project was blown away only a short time after he had spoken.

No Salary for Mrs. Truman

A Republican effort to provide a $10,000-a-year salary for Mrs. Harry S. Truman, the President's wife, was blocked on a point of order.

Representative James G. Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who described himself as "her loyal opposition," made the proposal as an amendment. Mrs. Truman's job of maintaining the White House establishment, he said, "is the only case of involuntary servitude in America."

Representative Fulton framed the amendment so that, if adopted, the President could have no say-so whatever on the way Mrs. Truman could spend the $10,000.

Representative Clare E. Hoffman, Republican, of Michigan, told the House, to the accompaniment of laughter, that the amendment had "merit." "Now don't laugh," Representative Hoffman said. "Your wife is your better half."

He added that a President's wife "has to share the abuse that comes to her husband, and has to take some of her own besides."

A Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee raised a point of order against the amendment, on the grounds that it was not an appropriation authorized by law. The chair sustained the objection.

Contempt Move Voted By House Committee

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—The House committee investigating un-American activities voted today to bring contempt charges against a witness who refused to produce records asked by the group.

Chairman Wood (D., Ga.) announced the action against Miss Helen R. Bryan, executive secretary of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee of New York city.

The committee citation will be referred to House Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas). Whether or not the charges are to be pressed is subject to a majority vote of the House.

Ernie Adamson, committee counsel, told newsmen, however, that the Speaker has authority to refer the charges to the district courts himself for further action if no House member demands a vote.

The Next Step

If such action is taken or if the House upholds the committee, the district attorney would then present the facts in the case to a grand jury for a decision on whether or not to indict Miss Bryan.

Wood issued a statement calling the committee vote unanimous by all members present. He added:

"It is the purpose of our committee to determine in this case, once and for all, whether an organization such as the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee has the authority to defy the Congress of the United States, and we propose to vigorously pursue this case to its most rapid conclusion."

Miss Bryan's Statement

Miss Byran issued a counter-statement declaring:

"The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, a relief organization engaged in helping Spanish Republican refugees opposed to Franco, is not engaged in any propaganda activities and therefore the House committee is without jurisdiction and has no right to examine the financial records of the organization.

"The financial records of the organization or the names of its contributors have nothing to do with any activities of the committee which might be in the province of the American activities committee."

Refused Permission

She told newsmen she attempted to read her statement to the committee but was refused permission.

Meanwhile, Wood notified Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, that the committee would notify him later if he is to appear again February 6 for questioning.

Lamont said Wood informed him the proposed investigation of the latter group "may be dropped."

FUEL OIL PRICE HIKED FOR EAST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(AP) Temporary price increases for kerosene and heating oils in the Midwest, and additional increases for fuel oils in the East and Gulf Coast areas, were authorized today by the OPA.

All of the price hikes are effective immediately and may be passed on to householders and other consumers. Granted to relieve shortages of these fuels, they will remain in effect through April 30.

In the Midwest the increase at all sales levels is a half cent a gallon for kerosene, range oil and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 heating oils.

Last December 19, OPA authorized increases of half cent a gallon on kerosene, range oil and No. 1 fuel oil, and 2-10 of a cent a gallon on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 heating oils in the East, excepting a small part of West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York These increases also applied on Gulf Coast refinery and tanker terminal shipments to the East coast. They did not cover sales for export.

Today's action, while making no change in the temporary increase allowed on kerosene, range oil and No. 1 fuel oil, extends it — along with a 3-10 of a cent additional increase on Nos. 2, 3 and 4 heating oils—to all sales in the East and Gulf Coast districts, including the rest of West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.

OPA said the increases were being allowed as an incentive to refiners to make more kerosene and heating oils and less gasoline.

FEPC FILIBUSTER HIT BY BARKLE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) The Senate filibuster stretched into a second week today with Senator Bankhead (D.-Ala.) contending that Japanese and German workers could oust "good American citizens" from their jobs if the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill became law.

The veteran Alabama senator said there had not been a filibuster yet because most of the opposing speeches dealt with the proposed FEPC.

Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.), Democratic majority leader, gave the lawmakers a verbal spanking as the Senate met, describing filibusters as "unjustifiable and indefensible."

The majority leader said he would sign a petition to limit debate—and thus assure a vote. He told the Senate he had received letters threatening him with political defeat if he voted for the bill. Barkley said senders of such threats might as well save their time and money.

Meanwhile supporters of the bill which would set up a commission with broad powers to prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, or religion started petitions to invoke the seldom-used rule to limit senate debate.

Senator Chavez (D.-N. M.), floor manager for the FEPC bill, told reporters just after the Senate quit for the night with the opponents still in control that there were 38 signatures on the talk-stopping petition. He added that he knew of "several" more who would sign. It takes two-thirds of those voting, however, to put such a rule in force —64 if the whole Senate takes part.

Truman for Cloture

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Truman today told reporters that he always voted for cloture to halt filibusters when he was a member of the Senate.

This was his only comment when he was questioned at his news conference about the current filibuster by Southern Senators against legislation to create a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The Senate majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, condemned filibusters today as "unjustifiable and indefensible" and declared he would sign a petition to shut off the current sustained debate on the bill. He made the statement in the face of a poll conducted by Administration aids which showed that advocates of the bill could not muster the two-thirds majority they would need to end the debate. A petition to end the speechmaking—the parliamentary name for the device is cloture—was being circulated.

Truman Silent On Trustees

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—President Truman told his news conference today that he could say definitely that the national defense necessities of the United States be sacrificed in arranging United Nations postwar trusteeship.

He also said he believed the veto power of the Big Five members of the Security Council will be important in settling the trusteeship question.

The President, however, declined to answer a series of questions on trusteeships which were submitted to him through a secretary by William L. Lawrence, of the New York *Times*. He commented, without disclosing what the questions were, that he could not answer them now because the subject matter involved required negotiation between the Allies and through the United Nations Organization to accomplish the necessary purposes which the United States has in view.

Asked About Plans

Lawrence later said his written questions essentially were:

1. Whether the United States will submit soon specific proposals for trusteeships over former mandated islands?

2. Whether similar proposals for trusteeships over Japanese-owned islands will be submitted at the same time or subsequently?

3. Does the United States know whether Russia will ask that the Kuriles, flanking southeastern Siberia, be placed under its trusteeship?

Which Will U.S. Hold

4. What islands are to be held by the United States under exclusive trusteeship?

5. How will the trusteeship issue come before Congress for approval? Will the mandated and Japanese-owned islands be covered in a separate treaty or wrapped up into the final, general treaty with Japan?

A sixth question submitted in writing also was repeated by Lawrence orally. This, involving the veto power, was answered affirmatively by Mr. Truman.

Truman Backs Intelligence Service

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Truman today, termed the new National Foreign Intelligence Service a practical program and said that such a pre-war set-up might have minimized the chances of a Pearl Harbor attack.

He was asked at his news conference whether he thought the intelligence service created this week would have prevented the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor if it had been set up in 1940 or 1941.

Of course, he said, he could not answer that but he said he thought it would have contributed greatly toward ruling out the attack.

Deficit Seen in Surplus Salvage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Fear that American taxpayers would lose money in the salvage of war surpluses was expressed today by Senator James M. Mead, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the special Senate War Investigating Committee. "We have one hundred billion dollars worth of surplus property all over the world," the Senator said. "I believed that we could salvage from ten to twenty billion dollars of it. Now I am reluctantly coming to the conclusion that this salvage may cost the taxpayers another ten billion. I am afraid we are going to run into a deficit."

Senate Gets Coffee Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—President Truman sent today to the Senate for ratification a protocol extending for one year from Oct. 1, 1945, with certain modifications, the Inter-American coffee agreement signed in Washington by the United States and fourteen other American republics on Nov. 28, 1940.

STATE DEPT. FAVORABLE TO KERR AS NEW ENVOY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) The State department was reported today to have approved the British government's selection of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr as its next ambassador to the United States.

Officially, the State department had no comment but a person in a position to know, who asked anonymity, said the British Foreign Office had sought the department's reaction to such an appointment and had received a favorable reply.

Clark Kerr is the former British

ambassador to Moscow. He recently was named special British representative to Indonesia where he will attempt to straighten out the current difficulties between Indonesian Nationalists and Dutch and British forces.

As ambassador to the United States, he will succeed the Earl of Halifax who is rounding out five years as ambassador here. Halifax is slated to give up his post this spring, probably in May.

ROSENMAN TO QUIT AS TRUMAN'S COUNSEL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) Samuel I. Rosenman, special counsel to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, will retire Feb. 1.

Soon after making this announcement today, Mr. Truman surprised the former New York jurist by pinning on him the medal for merit. The decoration was for "exceptionally meritorious services here and abroad during the war.

Rosenman, who will be 50 years old Feb. 13, was the first to hold the office of special counsel. He will become senior partner of the law firm of Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin and Kaye in New York city.

Rosenman gave up a $25,000 a year judgeship on the New York Supreme court in October, 1943, to take, at the request of the late President Roosevelt, the special counsel job at $12,000.

Prior to that he had assisted Mr. Roosevelt in many ways, especially in preparing data for speeches and in reorganizing government agencies. President Truman prevailed on him to stay after Mr. Roosevelt died last April.

RESIGNATION OF TRACY, LABOR AIDE, ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) President Truman today accepted the resignation of Daniel W. Tracy as first assistant secretary of labor, effective tomorrow.

In an exchange of letters made public by the White House, Tracy gave no reason for stepping out. He said he had served in his present post more than five years under Secretaries Perkins and Schwellenbach and told President Truman:

"You have discharged yours duties, x x x with wisdom, courage and decision, to the admiration of all Americans x x x If you hink I can be of service in any emergency you have only to call upon me."

Tracy is a former president of the A.F.L. Electrical Workers Union. The President told him he had been a "pillar of strength" in the Labor Department.

BAY STATER APPOINTED TO RED CROSS POST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) Franklin T. Cleverley of Brewster, Mass., has been appointed American Red Cross commissioner in the Mediterranean theaten National Chairman Basil O'Connor announced today.

Cleverley, deputy commissioner in the theater since June, 1945, succeeds James F. Nields, Jr., of Hardwick, Mass., who resigned Dec. 31 to return to private business.

The new commissioner has been overseas with the Red Cross since July, 1943, first in North Africa and subsequently in Italy. Prior to his Red Cross appointment he was owner-manager of the High Brester hotel. His wife resides in Brewster.

Latin-American Envoys See Braden on Rio Parley

Seek to Avert Its Failure by U. S. Stand on Argentina

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Latin-American ambassadors and Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, were reported today to have discussed the formulation of a plan to avert any failure of the forthcoming inter-American conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

One of the ambassadors said Mr. Braden was informed at a Panamanian embassy party last night that a majority of the American nations would like to go to the conference with some plan of action and if possible with assurances that the United States will sign a projected military defense treaty with Argentina.

The State Department has repeatedly said that it will not sign a treaty of military defense with Argentina as long as its government is controlled by Colonel Juan D. Peron. There has been a growing belief among Latin-American diplomats, however, that the State Department's attitude endangers the success of the Rio conference.

Luis Luti, Charge d'Affairs of the Argentine Embassy, was at the party, and was seen talking with Mr. Braden afterward.

Navy to Test Atom Bombs in May On 97 Ships at Marshalls Atoll

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) Ships of the United States Navy's guinea pig fleet already are westbound in the Pacific for a test to determine what the atomic bomb has done to sea power.

This became known today as Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy announced detailed plans for a three-phase test of the world's most destructive weapon against this nation's traditional "first line of defense."

The target fleet of 97 vessels—not all of them yet en route—will include some famous veterans of American naval action as well as a sampling of the navies of Germany and Japan. With supporting ships for observation, supply and transportation, these vessels will constitute "Joint Task Force One," an operation in which the Army, the Army Air Forces and the Manhattan Project (the military custodians of the atomic bomb) will participate.

It will, Blandy told the Senate's atomic energy investigating committee, be designated by the code word "crossroads." That word, Blandy commented, was selected for two reasons: for reasons of brevity in communications and with an eye "to its possible significance."

Blandy did not elaborate on this latter comment, but his listeners concluded that he had in mind the arrival of traditional armament at the historical crossroads created by the advent of the atomic bomb.

Chairman McMahon (D.-Conn.) of the Senate committee, told newsmen after the admiral's testimony that "the entire security council" of the United Nations Organization ought to witness the test.

He said he would consult with the State department about inviting those and other foreign representatives.

Here are some of the facts disclosed by Blandy and others connected with the forthcoming tests:

1—The target fleet will include four American battleships, including the veterans Nevada and Pennsylvania; two heavy cruisers; two aircraft carriers, the old Saratoga and the modern Independence; 16 destroyers; five submarines; the Japanese battleship Nagato and light cruiser Sakawa, and the German heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen.

2—The first test, scheduled for early May, will be an atomic burst several hundred feet above target ships; a second test, tentatively scheduled for July 1, will be a surface level explosion among assembled ships; the third, which cannot be made this year, will be a deep water test in the open sea.

3—Site of the initial tests will be Bikini Atoll, in the Marshall group, with the aiming point a lagoon about 30 fathoms deep, 27 miles long and about 15 miles wide.

4—The gigantic experiment—estimates of the cost vary widely but include mention of $100,000,000—will be conducted by two groups, the task force of naval and military personnel and an "evaluation board" of scientists charged with handing down an impartial appraisal of results.

5—The mission is "primarily to determine the effects of the atomic bomb upon naval vessels in order to gain information of value to the national defense. The ultimate results of the tests so far as the Navy is concerned will be their translation into terms of U. S. sea power. x x x It is a test and not a contest." (The words are Blandy's.)

6—The experiments will determine atomic bomb effects not only on naval craft but army equipment as well. It is planned to mount tanks, artillery and other army equipment on the decks of some of the test ships so that results may be observed. Blandy explained that it would be impracticable to drop the bomb close enough inshore in the atoll to get results if the army equipment was stationed ashore.

To Protect Area

The fleet of about 50 supporting vessels will include patrol craft to guard against persons, ships or aircraft straying into danger areas. Of particular concern will be air and water "contaminated" with radio-activity. Blandy said the general flow of air and water in the area of the atoll is westward.

Blandy estimated the "contaminated cloud," (presumably the vapor, smoke and dust from the bomb explosion which, at least at the moment of explosion, has a deadly radioactive burden) will drift over Eniwetok, one of the major Marshall Islands 170 miles to the west, in a matter of a few hours. Water from the area would reach the shores of Eniwetok "in a matter of days or weeks."

In the second test with the bomb exploded at ocean level, Blandy said scientists believe one effect will be creation of a wave 100 feet high. The ringing atoll rocks, however, presumably will dampen the effect of this wave as it starts to spread seaward.

Committeemen asked the admiral if it was planned to use animals on some of the ships located on the outer perimeter of the testing area and which are not designated for immediate destruction. He replied that was under consideration "but we hope to get all the results from instruments."

Type Announced

The bomb used will be the "Nagasaki type" bomb, Blandy said in answer to another question. The bomb used on Nagasaki, second of the two dropped on Japanese targets, reputedly was considerably more powerful and efficient than the initial explosive used at Hiroshima.

While Blandy did not go into details regarding instruments, it is known that military officials and scientists are particularly interested in the effect of pressure waves, heat and extent of the blast area of bombs used at sea. The heat itself is described as one of the prime features of the bombs, some scientists estimating that at the core of the explosion heat of as much as 100,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit is developed. (Some steels melt at between 2,000 and 3,000 degrees.)

U. S. A., assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

Captain C. H. Lyman, U. S. N., assistant chief of staff for operations.

Brigadier General D. H. Blakelock, U. S. A., assistant chief of staff for logistics.

Sea Power Is Criterion

The mission of Joint Task Force 1 is primarily to determine the efforts of the atomic bomb upon naval vessels in order to gain information of valve to the national defense. The ultimate results of the tests so far as the Navy is concerned will be their translation into terms of United States sea power.

Secondary purposes are to afford training for Army Air Forces personnel in attack with the atomic bomb against ships and to determine the effect of the atomic bomb upon military installations and equipment.

The Army Air Forces, in addition to making the actual air drop, will participate actively in the operation, with regard to air transport, collection of data, observation of results and test of air force equipment. An Army Air Forces general officer, Major General W. E. Kepner, has been designated as deputy task force commander for aviation.

The Army Ground Forces will be given opportunity to test equipment, both on the target ships and ashore. A general officer of the Army Ground Forces, Major General A. C. McAuliffe, has been appointed special adviser to the task force commander for this purpose.

Total strength of personnel of the Joint Task Force will reach an aggregate of about 20,000, the naval crews of the operating and target ships constituting the majority.

First Test in May

The schedule of target dates for this operation, which will be known by the code word "CROSSROADS," now calls for the first test to be accomplished early in May, over target ships

Statement on Bomb Tests

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The complete text of Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy's statement to a Senate committee on the forthcoming atomic-bomb tests:

This statement is to describe the atomic-bomb tests against naval vessels to be held this spring in the Pacific. One of the most important problems in connection with these tests will be the maintenance of proper balance between public information and security. It is our hope to make available to science and to the public all appropriate information derived from this historic test.

By direction of the joint chiefs of staff and with the approval of the President, the Army and Navy and qualified civilian scientists have been joined for this purpose to form a unit which is now known as Joint Task Force 1, of which I have been named the commander. It is desired to emphasize the fact that this is a joint effort in every sense of the word. My staff includes:

Major General W. E. Kepner, deputy for aviation.

Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, U. S. N., deputy for technical direction.

Major General A. C. McAuliffe, ground forces adviser.

Dr. R. A. Sawyer, of the Manhattan District, technical director.

Captain J. A. Snackenberg, U. S. N., chief of staff.

Captain R. Brodie, U. S. N., assistant chief of staff for personnel.

Brigadier General T. J. Betts.

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at an altitude of several hundred feet. The second test is tentatively scheduled for July 1, and will be a burst at the surface of the water among target ships.

Site of the test will be Bikini Atoll in the Marshall group. A complete description of this site and the problems in preparing for its use is now available. A list of ships to be used in the test is also available.

It will be noted that it contains German and Japanese ships as well as surplus United States naval vessels. The total number of target ships is ninety-seven and the total operating ships in the force will number about fifty.

The target ships will be anchored and placed in a manner calculated to give effects varying from probable destruction to negligible damage among the various ships of each type. Some of the landing ships and boats will be beached. The target ships will, of course, be unmanned.

Observers will include representatives from the United States military services, members of Congress, press and United States civilian scientific groups.

The question of inviting representatives of foreign nations and foreign news services is under discussion by the joint chiefs of staff and the Secretaries of State, War and Navy.

Role of Scientists

The staff of the deputy task force commander for technical direction, Rear Admiral W. S. Parsons, who reports also to Major General Leslie R. Groves, U. S. A., of the Manhattan District, will include officers and civilian scientists experienced with the atomic bomb. In this regard Dr. N. E. Bradbury, of the Los Alamos Laboratory, is primarily concerned with the bomb itself and Colonel Stafford Warren, of the Manhattan District, is organizing radiological measurements and prescribing safety factors. So far as the tight schedule permits, use will be made of all modern scientific techniques and equipment to observe, measure and record the effects of the bomb. For example, "drone" (unmanned, radio-controlled) aircraft will be used to obtain close-up recordings of radio-activity; automatic motion-picture cameras will record the explosions visually from ingenious heavily shielded shelters on the island ring which surrounds the anchorage.

Adequate measures will be taken to insure the safety of the personnel engaged in the test, the observers, the inhabitants of near-by islands and chance travelers by sea or air.

Repair and salvage facilities will be provided to effect repairs to target ships after the first test, to make seaworthy such targets as are to be returned to the United States after the second test and to destroy such as would be hazards to navigation.

This undertaking is not a combined or international operation, but rather a scientific experiment by the United States government alone.

Furthermore, it is a test and not a contest. A test contemplated for a later period is a deep-water test in the open sea. The technical difficulties in conducting such a test will not permit its accomplishment in 1946.

Details On Major Ships In Test

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Here are details on the major ships chosen for the atomic-bomb test at sea:

	Tonnage	Length (feet)	Wartime Crew
BATTLESHIPS			
Arkansas	26.100	562	1.650
New York	27.000	573	1.530
Nevada	29.000	583	2.100
Nagato (Japanese)	32.720	700	2.333
Pennsylvania	33.100	608	2.390
HEAVY CRUISERS			
Pensacola and Salt Lake City	9.100	585	1.200+
Prinz Eugen (German)	10.000	654	830
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS			
Saratoga	33.000	909	2.500+
Independence	11.000	610	1.400

In addition, the 6,000-ton Japanese light cruiser Sakawa will be a target, along with these other United States Fleet units:

DESTROYERS — Mayrant, Trippe, Stack, Rhind, Bagley, Helm, Ralph Talbot, Mugford, Lamson, Flusser, Conyngham, Smith, Anderson, Mustin, Wainwright and Hughes.

SUBMARINES — Skipjack, Tuna, Parche, Dentuda and Searaven.

After releasing the list of combatant vessels, the Navy said a change had been made and that eight submarines, instead of five, would be in the target group, but that it could not immediately name the three additional.

Site For Atom Test Long Way From Anywhere

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—Bikini atoll, the site picked for the atomic-bomb test on naval vessels, is a long way from almost anywhere.

It lies 170 miles from the Marshall Islands of Eniwetok and Kwajalein, which most people never heard of until they became scenes of battle in the Pacific campaign against the Japanese.

Its distances from better known places include Guam, 1,573 miles; Honolulu, 2,096; San Francisco, 4,150; Truk, 1,060; Yokohama, 2,442.

The coral atoll is 21½ miles long and consists of more than a score of tiny islands. The native dwellers number only 161. The Navy announcement of the bomb test said "adequate measures" would be taken to insure their safety.

The atoll lagoons average about twenty fathoms. The best anchorage, near the main island of Bikini is 1,400 yards from the beach and 11 fathoms deep.

TONS OF FISH EXPECTED TO DIE IN ATOMIC TEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—(AP) "good many tons" of fish will undoubtedly be killed in the atom bomb tests at Bikini atoll, but the great commercial fishing grounds of the Pacific are not expected to be affected.

This was the forecast today of experts of the Fish and Wildlife service which will participate in research accompanying the historic bomb blasts.

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, director of the service, declared:

"It's our belief that there are no major fisheries close enough to the Bikini atoll to be disturbed to any serious degree."

Plan for World Atom Control To Be Sought at Rollins College

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP).—Leading American statesmen, scientists and representatives of business, labor and education will be guests of Rollins College the week of March 11 at a conference on world government and control of atomic energy, Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college, announced tonight.

Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas and five Senators—Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Florida; Joseph H. Ball, Republican, of Minnesota; Charles W. Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire; J. W. Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas and Carl Hatch, Democrat, of New Mexico—have accepted invitations to attend.

Scientists who will attend include Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, of the California Institute of Technology, who was in charge of operations at Los Alamos, N. M., when the first atomic bomb was exploded; Dr. S. K. Allison, director of the Institute of Nuclear Studies of the University of Chicago; Dr. Harold Urey, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. I. I. Rabi, of Columbia University, and Dr. Henry D. Smyth, of Princeton University.

Others include Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle, Owen D. Young, former chairman of the board of General Electric; Charles G. Bolte, president of the American Veterans Committee; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Rabbi Louis L. Mann, of Chicago, and Raymond Swing, radio news analyst.

The conference has been underwritten by R. T. Miller jr., of Winter Park and Scottsville, N. Y., formerly head of the American School and the American Technical Society, of Chicago.

In making the announcement of the conference, Dr. Holt said that it would aim to agree upon and recommend development of a world government strong enough to assume effective control of the atomic bomb and super-weapons of the present and future.

GI's To Return On Schedule

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—An army staff officer told the Senate War Investigating Committee today that all demobilization schedules for soldiers in the Pacific will be met by return of some 500,000 GI's before July 1.

"General MacArthur has concurred fully and assured that General Eisenhower's demobilization plans will be carried out," Col. Russell F. Eakers, of the War Department personnel staff, told senators.

Shipping Developments

The demobilization promise came as the special Senate committee resumed an inquiry into idle shipping in the Pacific. The public hearing brought these developments:

1. A report that more than 60 ships, idle in the Pacific since V-J day and loaded in part with building materials and construction equipment, have been directed to return to this country.

2. An estimate by Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) that taxpayers may lose some $10,000,000,000 in salvage of war surpluses.

3. Reports that the 189 "idle merchant ships" reported to the investigating group on December 12 had been reduced to 67 ships on January 8.

4. Testimony that there now are in the Pacific sufficient troop-carrying ships to bring home all the veterans eligible in January and February for release.

Plan Backed

Gen. Eisenhower's call for 250,000 new draftees by July 1 won a conditional indorsement on Capitol Hill.

The special Senate investigators of the demoblization tempest reported that prospective selectees, plus volunteers, could insure the 1,500,000-man army which Eisenhower insists is essential to carry out commitments after mid-year.

The Army chief of staff emphasized when he testified before the inquiry that only if the lagging draft "is able to provide the 50,000 men per month we are asking for will the 1,500,000-man army be guaranteed under our present discharge policy."

More Recruits Seen

The Senate Military subcommittee recommended continuing "the rate of demobilization of the past few months." It also was of the opinion that the current recruiting drive would produce more volunteers than army estimates, thereby reducing the number of draftees required.

The report filed by the subcommittee yesterday advocated the discharge of all fathers in the Army by July 1, except volunteers—something Eisenhower testified could not be done.

The preliminary approval of the plan for bringing the Army up to postwar strength with increased draft levies in the ensuing five months evidently did not take into account strong sentiment in Congress to let Selective Service die when the present law expires May 15.

Discharges "Earned"

The subcommitee agreed with thousands of soldiers and their families that long-service men "have earned an early discharge and that it should be forthcoming without delay."

The unanimous report, signed by Senators Johnson, Briggs (D., Mo.), and Revercomb (R., W.Va.) quoted verbatim Eisenhower's promises last week that men with 45 points or 30 months' service would be released or be in the process by April 30, followed by men with 40 points or two years' service by June 30.

Both dates, the senators said, are the "absolute deadline," so that thousands of these men must be released ahead of time.

The subcommittee was named by Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee and its report was sent to him for consideration by the full military committee.

NAVY DISCHARGE PROGRAM PASSES HALF-WAY MARK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) The Navy passed the half-way mark in its demobilization today with discharge of its 1,500,000th Naval Reservist.

He was Eugene Lowell Smith, fire controlman second class, of Watsonville, Calif. He entered the Navy Dec. 14, 1942, at the age of 17 and won 11 Pacific battle stars. He was discharged at the Shoemaker, Calif., Separation Center.

Congratulations and wish for "Good Sailing" were broadcast to Smith over the Associated Broadcasting System by Vice-Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, chief of naval personnel.

Denfeld addressed "Mr." Smith as "symbol and representative of more than 3,000,000 citizen-sailors of America who did the grandest job with the greatest fleet in the most terrible war in the history of the world."

Navy Is Proud

"The Navy is proud of that figure, 1,500,000. It means that we have kept our word, and even bettered it a little," Denfield said. "That, in the face of difficulties, we will remain ahead of our demobilization schedule has given us a lot of satisfaction, and I believe the Navy will complete the job on time."

The Navy is scheduled to pass the two-thirds mark in demobilization by April 2.

Marine headquarters announced that Navy ships would bring 5,005 marines to West Coast ports from the Pacific between now and Feb. 13. They will arrive aboard 24 ships from embarkation points in China, Japan and Pacific Island outposts

U.S. Seeks Ship Deal With Britain On GI's

Washington, Jan. 24 (AP)—The United States has offered Britain the use of eleven Liberty ships as a substitute for the arrangement under which American troops are ferried home aboard the Queen Mary at a tentative charge of $100 each.

Government officials said the offer has not yet been accepted.

Presumably the British are weighing the need for troop carriers for their own Tommies and colonials against that of reaching a settlement which would supplement their dollar credit in this country.

Bill Now $11,419,600

Since the end of lend-lease September 2, the Queen Mary has brought home 84,804 American troops. The Queen Elizabeth, before being withdrawn from the United States run, carried 29,392.

together—unless the present charge is reduced or the American offer of the Liberty ships is accepted—the total charge to this country would be $11,419,600.

While lend-lease was still in effect, the British bore the cost of transporting GI's aboard the two "Queens" as part of reverse lend lease.

Subject To Revision

Technically, a fee of £25, or about $100, was assessed against this Government for each man. This, however, was wiped out at the time of the final lend-lease settlement and no cash changed hands.

When lend-lease ended, the same charge was retained. But Government officials said today that this, too, is subject to revision when the job of bringing the troops home has been completed.

As compared with the tentative charge, the price of a one-way, third-class trans-Atlantic passage aboard one of the Queens before the war was about $86. Third-class accommodations then, however, would be regarded as luxurious in comparison with the tier-on-tier arrangement now in effect.

U.S. Pays For Most Food

In addition, this Government bears the greater part of the cost of food eaten by the homeward-bound troops.

However, the Queens must make the homeward voyage traveling light because there are few paying passengers and little cargo.

In reaching the figure eleven Liberty ships as a substitute for a cash settlement, this Government figured in both their tonnage and the carrying capacity of the Queens. It also argued that the smaller ships would prove more economical for the British in picking up their scattered contingents.

Ownership of the Libertys would remain with this country.

Under the plan, the Queen Mary would continue to return American troops just as it has been doing. The Queen Elizabeth has not been in the troop redeployment run for some time now.

U. S. CHALKS HOOD UP TO PRINZ EUGEN

Boston, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—The Navy has disclosed that the German cruiser Prinz Eugen and not the pocket battleship Bismarck, as generally supposed, sunk the 41,100-ton British battle cruiser Hood midway between Greenland and Iceland in 1941.

A history of the 19,553-ton Prinz Eugen, furnished by the Navy, giving statistics of the German vessel and an account of her career, said:

"The Prinz Eugen placed a direct shot on the Hood, blowing up her magazines and thus sinking her in one of the major losses of the British sea forces."

The cruiser, largest German man-of-war afloat, came into Boston yesterday as a United States prize, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her stern and an

Order Stopping Work on Ships To Be Reviewed

Naval Committee of House Protests Plan to Scrap 22 Craft and Lay Up 15

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—E. T. Cummings, special assistant to Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, agreed today to review and reconsider an order canceling work on thirty-seven naval vessels.

The House Naval Affairs Committee protested that the order was "false economy" which would result in complete waste of huge investments already made.

Chairman Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, argued that it would be much more economical to complete those ships on which heavy investments had been made and add them to the fleet to replace obsolescent craft.

Mr. Cummings agreed that at least in some cases the order appeared uneconomical, and told the committee he would be "very glad" to restudy the entire program and report back to the committee next Wednesday.

Of the thirty-seven ships on which work was canceled, plans call for scrapping twenty-two and retaining fifteen in an "as is" status. A total of $94,319,372 has been obligated on the twenty-two designated for scrapping, and scrapping would cost another $24,264,040 for a total loss of $113,583,412. The cost of completing the twenty-two ships was set at $127,137,695.

Navy Developed War Jackets of Plastic Armor

Assault Troops Would Have Worn Them in Storming Japan; Glass-Cloth Used

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Navy revealed tonight that plastic body armor made of laminated glass-cloth was ready for combat use by Navy and marine assault troops poised before the war's end to storm Japan.

Experiments had shown the armor to be effective against bullets and fragments.

While these glass-cloth combat jackets for ground troops got no further in wart time than a preliminary test on Okinawa, the Navy said, laminated nylon flak suits were put into use by Navy and marine airmen for protection from heavy anti-aircraft fire over the Japanese home islands before the surrender.

Material Called Doron

The jackets of glass-cloth, called doron, were described as lighter, more pliable and more comfortable than steel, although the Navy acknowledged they "at present have the disadvantage of being bulky."

The weight of the nylon flak suits for airmen was given as slightly more than eighteen pounds, against twenty-eight to thirty-two pounds for the Hatfield suits of manganese steel, which got use in both World Wars.

The Naval Research Laboratory saying it is continuing experiments to keep abreast of future improvements in plastics, expressed belief that "advances in modern warfare will increase the need for fragment armor protection for both civilians and military personnel."

The laboratory's plastic armor research program was started in December, 1940, after its director, Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, saw a picture of Henry Ford hacking with an ax at a plastic automobile fender.

Commercial Scientists Helped

Commercial scientists co-operated with the laboratory in developing the plastic body armor. The experiments were supported by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, which the Navy said had developed steel flak suits.

To "popularize the merits" of the glass-cloth armor, two officers of the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery staged a spectacular demonstration in a shack near the Navy Medical Center at Bethesda, Md.

Lieutenant Commander Andrew Paul Webster, of Washington, D. C., fired a .45-caliber automatic pistol from a few yards' distance at his friend, Lieutenant Commander Edward Lyman Corey, of Charlottesville, Va., who wore a specially designed jacket in which plastic armor plates were inserted.

The bullet blunted itself against the plastic and fell harmlessly into Lieutenant Corey's hand, the Navy reported.

SPAATZ TO HEAD ARMY AIR FORCES

Appointment to Succeed Gen. Arnold Announced by Truman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — (AP) The appointment of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, 54, to be chief of the Army Air Forces, succeeding 59-year-old Gen. Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, was announced today by President Truman.

The changeover will become effective when Arnold, now on a tour in South America, returns to this country.

Spaatz, a native of Boyertown, Pa., has had a varied career in Army aviation since 1915, the year after he was graduated from West Point.

He was commander of all American strategic bombing in Europe during 1944 and 1945, and after Germany's downfall, commanded the strategic bombing forces in the Pacific.

Spaatz received the Robert J. Collier trophy last December for the outstanding contribution to aviation by an American.

Arnold, in ill health recently, has headed the Army's Air Force for more than seven years. Born at Gladwyn, Pa., he has been a flyer since 1911. He directed air corps administration in the First World War.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BASE TO BE CLOSED BY ARMY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — (AP) A second major New England air base will be closed temporarily at the end of this month, it was learned from Army Air Forces headquarters today. The base is Grenier Field at Manchester, N. H.

Previously the AFF announced cessation of activities at Dow Field, Bangor, Me.

However, the Manchester field definitely will be placed on an operational basis at a later date and is scheduled to be the base of a very heavy bomb group, probably B-29s or a later type plane. The group may operate under the Fir Air force, Twentieth Air force the Training Command, offici stated.

3 Army Day Parades Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP).—Three full-scale parades in metropolitan centers and several smaller demonstrations in other cities will be staged April 6, the first Army Day since the war's end. The War Department announced today that combat units which played important war roles would parade in Washington, San Antonio, Tex., and San Francisco, honoring American soldiers who served in the first and second world wars. Army Day is the anniversary of the 1917 declaration of war against Germany.

Radio to Indo-China Restored.

San Francisco, Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Radio telegraph service from San Francisco to French Indo-China, via Manila, was restored yesterday for the first time since the start of world war II, Radio Corporation of America announced.

CALLS LEND-LEASE DISASTROUS GIFT

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 24 (A. P.).—Farmer-author Louis Bromfield, sorrowing that "America's real wealth is gone," says lend-lease was the "biggest, most generous and disastrous contribution ever made by any nation to war in the history of the world."

"We shall be paying for it generations hence," he told the Pennsylvania Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association's banquet last night, a feature of the three-day State farm show here.

Debts of money can be paid off "easily enough under inflation," he said, "but nothing can restore to this nation the real wealth which gives value to that money"

—ore, oil, forests and labor of man.

He declared that when America's "real wealth is gone we shall become a third-or-fourth-rate nation," and emphasized that "we have been destroying our real wealth as rapidly as possible," to the point where many of our n tural resources "are exhausted or on the rapid way to exhaustion."

any Moslem. No Moslem, no matter how highly his views are regarded, is permitted to vote for him. When elected, he naturally will devote his efforts to the welfare of the Hindus. Politically, he cannot do otherwise. So he stands against the Moslem and the Moslem against him."

"Personally," said the doctor, "I would like to vote for any Hindu that has the welfare of the Indian people at large at heart. And I want the support of the Hindu when I seek to improve the standards of my country."

"India has asked for independence," said Dr. Hamied. "But first she must have internal unity and purpose. If this voting restriction were removed, I believe that a large degree of unity — excepting those minor skirmishes that always will exist where there are so many millions of people with so many millions of individual ideas—can be approached."

British Voting Restrictions Blamed for Disunity in India

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — (AP) A requisite for political unity in India is abolishment of the British-imposed restriction which prevents Moslems and Hindus from voting for each other in a general election, says Dr. K. A. Hamied, a Moslem member of the Indian Legislative council.

Dr. Hamied, now concluding a visit to the United States as leader of a group of Indian chemists on a mission to study new American methods of research and manufacturing, said in an interview that this election restriction, established as part of the election laws of 1909, serves "to keep India divided as a government."

The scientist, president of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' association, termed as false the impression that Moslems and Hindus "cannot get along together." As evidence, he said that although the majority of members in his association were Hindus "they unanimously named me, a Moslem, to be their president."

Example Cited

Regarding Indian politics, Dr. Hamied said 'n'o true representation of the wishes of the Indian people can be realized as long as Moslems must vote only for Moslems and Hindus only for Hindus."

He cited an example: "a Hindu wants to be elected. He knows he cannot by law have support from

16,000 Service Men Due On Transports

[By the Associated Press]

Two East Coast ports will receive more than 4,000 service personnel aboard ten ships today while at three. West Coast ports nearly 12,000 troops debark from eleven transports. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Edward Rutledge, from Marseille: 558 troops of 397th Infantry Regiment of 100th Infantry Division (due originally January 22).

James Moore, from Antwerp: 558 troops, including 4,190th Quartermaster Service Company; 70th Engineer Light Pontoon Company

30.24-547

(due originally January 22).

Samuel Adams, from Marseille 597 troops, including 100th Signa Company; Service Company an Cannon Company of 398th Infantr Regiment.

F. A. C. Muhlenberg, from Mar seille: 490 troops of 397th an 398th infantry regiments of 100t Infantry Division.

Lakehurst, from Marseille: 38 troops, including Company B, 398t Infantry Regiment; Company L 397th Infantry Regiment.

Miscellaneous troops on:

Barney Hirschbaum, from An werp: 58.

Fort Royal, from Antwerp: 48.

Lewiston Victory, from Le Havr 1,478.

Norfolk And Portland

At Norfolk—Miscellaneous o

James Goodhue: 31.

William Jermon: 6.

Jeremiah Black, originally sche uled to arrive at Newport Ne January 22, postponed to Feb ary 3.

[Editor's Note: All vessels n dock at Norfolk instead of Newp News.]

At Portland—Aranac, fr

Nagoya: 2,026 miscellaneous sonnel.

Los Angeles And Frisco

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneo on:

Bergen, from Manila: 1,952.

New Hope, from Pearl Harbor 4

General Wyman: 2.

At San Francisco—Miscell neous on:

Gen. M. C. Meigs, from Nagoy 5,330.

Cape Stevens, from Pearl Ha bor: 34 Navy.

John H. Marion, from Pearl Ha bor: 21 Navy.

Hinsdale, from Wake Island 1,529 Navy and Marine Corps.

River Raisin, from Manila: 3 Navy.

Selinur, from Leyte: 10 Nav 414 Army.

St. Louis, from Guam: 330 Nav 111 Marine Corps.

3,000 Leaving Yokohama

Yokohama, Jan. 24 (AP)—Near 3,000 army officers and men wi sail within the next two days for Seattle aboard the ships Milford Victory and CCNY Victory.

The Milford Victory will sail to-morrow with 1,318 enlisted men and 145 officers, and the CCNY Victory on Saturday with 1,497 enlisted men and 35 officers.

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-AIR MINISTER VISCOUNT STANSGATE TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS DETERMINED TO MAKE IT "IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMANY EVER TO USE THE RHINELAND AS A JUMPING OFF GROUND FOR AGGRESSIVE ATTACKS."

THE BRITISH VIEW IS "THAT THE RUHR'S RESOURCES SHOULD BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF EUROPE AS A WHOLE, BUT THAT THE WHOLE AREA SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BECOME AN ECONOMIC SLUM," HE SAID.

EARLIER VISCOUNT ELIBANK DEMANDED CREATION OF A SEPARATE STATE OUT OF THE RUHR AND RHINELAND "TO BE COLLECTIVELY CONTROLLED AND ADMINISTERED BY BRITAIN, FRANCE AND OTHER COUNTRIES ADJACENT TO THEIR WESTERN BOUNDARIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE ADVOCATED A SIMILAR PLAN.

[illegible] WILLIAMS 1655 RM 1302 JAN 25 1946

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION, [illegible] WORLD-WIDE JEWISH GROUP, ANNOUNCED TODAY IT WOULD NOT TESTIFY BEFORE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON PALESTINE, WHICH OPENS HEARINGS HERE TOMORROW.

THE ORGANIZATION SUGGESTED INSTEAD THAT BRITISH POLIC
IN PALESTINE SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANI
ATION. IT DECLARED THE COMMISSION'S "TERMS OF REFERENCE ARE AN
EXPLICIT BREACH OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
UNDER THE BALFOUR DECLARATION AND THE MANDATE FOR PALESTINE."

JAN 25 1946

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR
PROMISED JEWS A NATIONAL HOME IN PALESTINE, WHICH BRITAIN WAS AD
ISTERS UNDER A LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATE. ARAB LEADERS LONG HAVE
RESENTED OPPOSED INCREASED JEWISH SETTLEMENT THERE.

NIGHT LEAD POLISH

LONDON, JAN. 24--(AP)--THE POLISH VICE FOREIGN MINISTER, ZYGMUNT
MODZELEWSKI, DECLARED TODAY AT A NEW CONFERENCE THAT "TERRORIST GANGS
ORGANIZED AND FINANCED ABROAD" WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A WIDESPREAD POLI
CRIME WAVE IN POLAND THAT WAS AIMED AT DISCREDITING THE PRESENT GOVERN

THE NEW CONFERENCE WAS CALLED BY THE POLISH OFFICIAL TO REFU
THE CHARGE BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN IN COMMONS YESTERDAY THAT
POLISH GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY POLICE WERE IMPLICATED IN "POLITICAL
MURDERS" IN POLAND IN RECENT WEEKS.

MODZELEWSKI BLAMED AGENTS OF THE COMMANDERS OF THE POLISH ARMY
ABROAD. HE SAID THAT BRITISH TAXPAYERS WERE UNWITTINGLY CONTRIBUTING TO BAD
RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND POLAND "BY FINANCING THE ARMY."

HE SAID THAT GENERAL ANDERS' ARMY ON ITALY ~~XXXX~~ RECEIVED
$4,000,000 PER MONTH IN SALARIES ALONE.

MODZELEWSKI SAID THAT SOME OF THE MONEY PAID TO NEEDY POLES IN
BRITAIN HAD FALLEN INTO THE HANDS OF ENEMIES OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT WHO
HAVE USED IT TO PRINT AND DISTRIBUTE LEAFLETS CALLING FOR THE DEATH OF
MEMBERS OF THE POLISH DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

THE POLISH OFFICIAL SAID THAT "DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS" PROBABLY
WOULD BE HELD IN POLAND WITHIN SIX MONTHS.

HE ADDED THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE WANT TO HAVE HOLD ELECTIONS SOO
BUT THAT THE POLISH FORCES MUST BE DEMOBILIZED AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS
SETTLED BEFORE A VOTE CAN TAKE PLACE.

JAN 25 1946

30.24-549

(150)

FIRST LEAD BEVIN

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-ZYGMUNT MODZELEWSKI, VICE FOREIGN MINISTER OF POLAND, CHARGED TODAY THAT POLITICAL CRIMES WERE BEING COMMITTED IN POLAND BY TERRORIST GANGS ORGANIZED AND FINANCED FROM ABROAD.

HE SAID AGENTS OF COMMANDERS OF THE POLISH ARMY ABROAD WERE PRIMARILY TO BLAME AND THAT BRITISH TAXPAYERS WERE UNWITTINGLY CONTRIBUTING TO BAD RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND POLAND BY "FINANCING THE ARMY."

MPHE CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE TO ANSWER A STATEMENT IN COMMONS YESTERDAY BY FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN, WHO CHARGED THAT THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY POLICE WERE IMPLICATED IN CRIMES.

MODZELEWSKI SAID "DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS" PROBABLY WOULD BE HELD POLAND WITHIN SIX MONTHS. THE DIPLOMAT ASSERTED . AT THE POLISH PEOPLE WISHED TO HOLD ELECTIONS SOON, BUT THAT POLISH FORCES MUST BE DEMOBILIZED BEFORE A VOTE COULD BE TAKEN.

BEVIN DESCRIBING POLAND AS A POLICE STATE, SAID HE WAS "SERIOUSL CONCERNED AT THE NUMBER OF POLITICAL MURDERS" IN POLAND IN RECENT WEEKS.

THE FOREIGN XXX ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS (A107)

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDED THAT THE KILLINGS "IN MANY PLACES APPEAR TO POINT TO THE COMPLICITY OF THE POLISH SECURITY POLICE."

BEVIN DECLINED TO ANSWER THE QUESTION OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF COMMON AS TO WHETHER HE WOULD "URGE THAT A GENERAL ELECTION SHOULD TAKE PLA IN POLAND BEFORE ALL THE POTENTIAL LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION HAVE BEEN MURDERED." THE QUESTION WAS ASKED BY PROF.D.L.SAVORY, MEMBER FROM BELFAST.

BEVIN SAID, HOWEVER, THAT HE REGARDED IT AS "IMPERATIVE THAT THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD PUT AN IMMEDIATE STOP TO THESE CRIMES IN ORDER THAT FREE AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS MIGHT BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRIMEA DECISIONS."

WD937AES

A108 (100)

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE GREEK POLITICAL PARTY EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) HAD SENT AN APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS IN LONDON STATING THAT "MONARCHISTS ENJOYING FOREIGN HELP ARE CARRYING OUT BLOODY TERROR AGAINST DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES" IN GREECE.

THE EAM MESSAGE, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS ADDRESSED TO THE UNO'S SECURITY COUNCIL WHICH ON FRIDAY BEGINS DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE. THE QUESTION WAS RAISED MONDAY BY RUSSIA.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE LEFT WING EAM AS SAYING IT WAS SENDING THE MESSAGE "IN VIEW OF THE ABSENCE OF A REALLY INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT, PUT THERE BY THE PEOPLE, WHICH WOULD HAVE TRANSMITTED TO YOU THE REAL VOICE OF THE GREEK PEOPLE."

A96

A92

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-A WELL-INFORMED SWEDISH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT SWEDEN WAS IN NO HURRY TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

"SWEDEN DOES NOT WANT TO RUSH THINGS AND ACCELERATE A DECISION", HE SAID. "WE WANT THINGS TO DEVELOP QUITE NATURALLY." HE SAID THE QUESTION MAY BE DISCUSSED BY THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT IN FEBRUARY.

TA925PES

THE AMENDMENT, PRESENTED BY JOHN FOSTER DULLES, AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE, WOULD RECOGNIZE THAT SEVERAL POWERS HOLDING WORLD WAR ONE MANDATES ARE PLANNING TO CONVERT THEM INTO TRUSTEESHIPS, AND REASSURE COLONIAL PEOPLES THAT IDEALS OF THE UNO CHARTER APPLY TO THEM AS WELL AS 15,000,000 PEOPLE WHO MAY BE PLACED UNDER TRUSTEESHIPS. ADD LONDON NIGHT (HARRIS) XX+ COUNCIL

LAVRENTYEV ASSERTED THE RESOLUTIONWAS SO WORDED "THAT IT SEEMS THE REAL REASON FOR THE PROPOSED DELAY IN ORGANIZING THE COUNCIL IS NOT THE LACK OF THE REAL WISH BY THE MANDATORY POWERS, BUT THE LACK OF SUCH A WISH BY THE OTHER POWERS IN QUESTION."

DULLES HAD PROPOSED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS RECOGNIZE THAT MILLIONS OF PEOPLE UNDER COLONIAL RULE WERE NOT REPRESENTED HERE, AND THAT THE UNO WOULD CALL ON COLONIAL POWERS TO "VITALIZE" PROMPTLY UNO CHARTER GUARANTEES OF EVENTUAL SELF-RULE OR INDEPENDENCE FOR SUCH PEOPLE.

DULLES SAID THE UNREPRESENTED MILLIONS MAKE "A GREAT GAP IN OUR RANKS, AND THE PROBLEMS THEY POSE CONSTITUTE PERHAPS THE GREATEST DISCERNIBLE THREAT TO ADJUST A DURABLE PEACE."

THE UNO'S GENERAL COMMITTEE, AFTER FOUR HOURS OF DEBATE, FAILED TO REACH A DECISION ON THE REQUEST OF THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS FOR ASSOCIATION WITH THE UNO. THE PROPOSAL WAS CRITICIZED STRONGLY BY SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), WHO CHARGED THE MOVE WOULD CREATE "A SORT OF INTERNATIONAL NOBILITY."

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT PAUL-HENRI SPAAK SAID THE DEBATE NEARLY REACHED AN "ABSOLUTE DEADLOCK" WHICH WOULD BE TAKEN BY WORLD OPINION "AS THE FIRST FAILURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION." HE SAID THE QUESTION WOULD BE TAKEN UP AGAIN LATER.

PS420PES

A127 (140)
NIGHT LEAD CONNALLY
LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-A DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING UNO MEMBERSHIP FOR THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS INSPIRED SEN. TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX) TO DELIVER AN AMERICAN ELECTIONEERING-STYLE SPEECH TODAY, COMPLETE WITH ARM-WAVING AND TABLE-POUNDING.
HE DECLARED THAT IF THE FEDERATION WAS ADMITTED ALL SORTS OF OTHER GROUPS, INCLUDING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, WOULD HAVE TO BE TAKEN IN TOO. THEN HE TURNED AND SHOUTED AT A SYRIAN DELEGATE SITTING NEARBY: "WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE WOMEN IN HERE DICTATING TO US WHAT TO DO?"
THE SYRIAN, CAUGHT OFF GUARD, ANSWERED WITH A STARTLED "NO."
CONNALLY WENT BACK TO HIS TABLE-POUNDING WITH RENEWED VIGOR. HE SAID APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE "A SORT OF INTERNATIONAL NOBILITY." HE ASKED THAT DISCUSSION BE POSTPONED UNTIL THE ASSEMBLY'S SECOND MEETING.
ANDREI GROMYKO, RUSSIAN DELEGATE, LEANED OVER AND WHISPERED TO THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:
"I HOPE THE TABLES HAVE BEEN REINFORCED LATELY."
EJ1103PES

LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-HECTOR MCNEIL, UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT IF GEN. TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA IS ALLOWED TO APPEAL HIS DEATH SENTENCE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, GREAT BRITAIN WOULD WILL ATTEMPT TO TAKE CUSTODY OF HIM FOR TRIAL FOR ARTOCITIES AGAINST BRITISH CITIZENS IN SINGAPORE.

YAMASHITA WAS JAPANESE COMMANDER IN MALAYA WHEN SINGAPORE FELL AND LATER WAS COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

WILLIAMS APRA 01835 RM 1458

A97 (140)
LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-JOHN FOSTER DULLES SAID TODAY AN AMENDMENT ON TRUSTEESHIP PROPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD REMIND THE INHABITANTS OF TROUBLED INDONESIA AND OTHER COLONIES THAT THEY COULD ATTAIN SELF-GOVERNMENT THROUGH ORDERLY, UNITED NATIONS CHANNELS.
DULLES REPRESENTS THE UNITED STATES ON THE UNO TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE. HE EXPLAINED THE AMENDMENT AT A BACKGROUND PRESS CONFERENCE.
THE AMENDMENT CALLS ON POWERS HAVING COLONIES TO FULFIL THEIR CHARTER OBLIGATIONS BY MAKING "POSSIBLE THE ATTAINMENT OF THE LEGITIMATE ASPIRATIONS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING PEOPLES."
WHILE THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT 12,000,000 TO 13,000,000 PERSONS IN MANDATED AREAS WHICH WILL BECOME TRUSTEESHIPS IN THE NEAR FUTURE, DULLES SAID, 300,000,000 LIVE IN WHAT UNO EXPERTS CALL "NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES". THAT MEANS COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.
MORE THAN ANY OTHER AREAS, HE SAID, THE WORLD'S COLONIES PROBABLY PRESENT THE PROBLEMS WHICH COULD CAUSE THE NEXT WAR.
WD354AES

A155WX (ADD)
(WX) LONDON--FIRST ADD TASS-KOREA (~~ADD~~) XXX LOWHAND)
--DASH--
AT WASHINGTON, THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO COMMENT TONIGHT ON THE REPORT THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD PROPOSED A FOUR-POWER ADMINISTRATION OF KOREA.
GG1245AES

A186
PRECEDE BOSTON DAY
LONDON, JAN. 24-(AP)-JUST FOR THE RECORD, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY STILL BELIEVES THAT THE LATE GERMAN BATTLESHIP BISMARCK AND NOT THE HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN SANK THE BRITISH BATTLECRUISER HOOD.
AN ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN SAID:
"AT THE MOMENT THE ADMIRALTY HAS NO CONTRADICTION OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENTS (THAT THE BISMARCK WAS RESPONSIBLE). BUT THE PRINZ EUGEN WAS IN ON THE BATTLE. IT PROBABLY WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE ALL GERMAN NAVY RECORDS ARE CHECKED TO GIVE IRREFUTABLE INFORMATION."
(AT BOSTON, A U.S. NAVY STATEMENT CREDITED THE PRINZ EUGEN WITH THE BISMARCK SINKING).
HOOD
WD226PES

30.24-551

LONDON, JAN. 24 -- (AP) -- THE FRANKFURT RADIO SAID TONIGHT THE RED CROSS IN GERMANY HAD ANNOUNCED THAT FAMILIES JOINING ~~XXXX~~ AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCE TROOPS WOULD RECEIVE THE SAME BENEFITS AS THE TROOPS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO BUY AT RED CROSS CANTEENS AND USE THE FACILITIES OF THE RED CROSS CLUBS.

JAN 25 1946

LONDON, JAN. 24 -- (AP) -- HERMAN STEINER OF LOS ANGELES, WITH SIX POINTS, HELD SECOND PLACE TONIGHT IN SECTION ~~XXXXXX~~ "A" OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT WITH A GOOD CHANCE OF TAKING THE LEAD WHEN HE PLAYS ~~XXXXXX~~ OFF TWO ADJOURNED MATCHES.

HE DREW WITH DOCTOR P. M. LIST OF BRITAIN IN 83 MOVES WHILE DR. S. TARTAKOWER OF POLAND, LEADER WITH 6 1/2 POINTS, LOST TO J. STONE OF BRITAIN IN 62 MOVES.

IN A THREE-WAY TIE FOR THIRD PLACE WITH 5 1/2 POINTS ARTURO POMAR, SPANISH BOY PRODIGY, WHO DEFEATED LIST, 40 YEARS HIS SENIOR, IN 33 MOVES.

ARNOLD DENKER OF FOREST HILLS, N. Y., WAS ELIMINATED FROM CHAMPIONSHIP OF SECTION "B" WHEN HE DREW WITH FRANCISCO LUPI OF PORTUGAL IN 64 MOVES AND THEN LOST TO DR. MAX EUWE OF HOLLAND IN 47 MOVES. A. AMEDINA OF SPAIN DEFEATED W. WINTER OF BRITAIN IN 27 MOVES.

MACKLINS 2150 APRA 194 OC/ 606PES

ADDITIONWORTH ENG GI BRIDES XXX NORFOLK VA

(IN BELFAST, HOWEVER, 100 WOMEN STYLING THEMSELVES "FORGOTTEN GI BRIDES," APPEARED AT THE OFFICE OF CONSUL-GENERAL QUINCY F. ROBERTS. HE ASSURED THEM THAT THE ARMY PLANNED TO SEND A SHIP TO BELFAST "AS SOON AS POSSIBLE" TO CARRY THE ULSTER WIVES AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SERVICE MEN TO THE UNITED STATES.)

A GROUP OF GAILY CHATTING GIRLS DISCUSSED THEIR NEW FRIENDSHIPS FORMED IN TWO DAYS OF COMMUNAL DIAPER-WASHING AND BABY-WATCHING.

JAN 25 1946

TWO WHO PLANNED TO TRAVEL TOGETHER WERE PRETTY MRS. KATHLEEN CADDELL, WIFE OF SGT. GEORGE E. CADDELL OF (63 MAIN ST.) SPENCER, MASS., AND MRS. ETHEL M. BOETTINGER, WIFE OF CPL. FREDERICK BOETTINGER OF EASTON, PA.

"WE MET ON THE TRAIN," MRS. CADDELL EXPLAINED.

THE GROUP ALSO TALKED FEVERISHLY OF HOUSES.

MRS. ELLA E. BEERS, WHO IS OFF TO LIVE IN A TRAILER HOME WITH SGT. GERALD ROYCE BEERS OF COTTAGE GROVE, ORE., SAID SHE HAD NOT MUCH OF AN IDEA OF ITS FACILITIES--"ALL I KNOW THAT THE TRAILER IS 18 BY EIGHT FEET."

MRS.AUDREY BROWN, COCKNEY BORN, IS JUST AS EXCITED ABOUT HER FUTURE HOME WHICH SHE WILL SET UP WITH STAFF SGT.JACOB L.BROWN OF (BOX 604) LONGVIEW,WASH., A FORESTER.

"WE MAY HAVE TO LIVE IN A WIGWAM FOR ALL I KNOW," SHE SAID. "MY HUSBAND CANNOT FIND A HOUSE, BUT LATER ON WE'LL BE LIVING AT A LOGGING CAMP, AND I'M LONGING FOR IT."

MRS.CHRISTINE BROZ, WHOSE HUSBAND LT.FREDERICK J.BROZ IS STILL IN THE NAVY, SAID: "I'M GOING TO MY IN-LAWS AT (2024 HUNTS ROAD) LAKEWOOD,OHIO, AND MY BABY WILL BE BORN THERE IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS."

A LATECOMER WHO GOT LOST ENROUTE TO THE CENTER TURNED UP TODAY. SHE IS MRS.MARY EMILY LYNAM, WHO IS GOING TO JOIN STAFF SGT. G.B.LYNAM OF (2600 WESTGATE AVE.) HOUSTON,TEX.

AUTHORITIES WERE ANXIOUS ABOUT MRS.ADELAIDE HUNT AND HER ONE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, GENIE, BECAUSE MRS.HUNT HAD FORGOTTEN TO REGISTER BUT EVERYTHING IS NOW ALL SET FOR DEPARTURE WITH THE OTHERS. MRS. HUNT IS THE WIFE OF STAFF SGT. CHARLIE A. HUNT OF (ROUTE 1) FOREST, MISS.

NJ1130AES

JAN 25 1946

PERHAM DOWN, ENGLAND, JAN. 24-(AP)-TWO-YEAR-OLD KENNETH CONALLY HAD HIS FIRST ALL-AMERICAN BIRTHDAY PARTY TODAY AMID FINAL PREPARATIONS BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO EMBARK 600 ENGLISH WIVES AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THE LINER ARGENTINA SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS GAVE THE PARTY, COMPLETE WITH FROSTED CAKE AND CANDLES. WITH HIS BRITISH MOTHER, KENNETH IS BOUND TO JOIN HIS FATHER, SGT. FRANCIS M. CONALLY, AT 342 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., ARLINGTON, MASS.

CYNTHIA BAGGIKIAN, A RED CROSS WORKER OF 133 BROOKLINE AVE., BOSTON, CONTRIBUTED SOME BOSTON MACAROONS TO THE MENU.

THE GUESTS INCLUDED KENNETH'S SPECIAL FRIEND, HELEN, DAUGHTER OF SGT. AND MRS. GEORGE A. BURGESS OF 42ND STREET, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JAN 25 1946

MRS. JOAN ANTRIM, WIFE OF LT. FRANCIS H.ANTRIM, 3219 FIRST STREET, DES MOINES, IA., BROUGHT 6-YEAR-OLD GLORIA ANTRIM.

JOAN BOWERS, STEPDAUGHTER OF SGT. OSWALD T.FREDERICK, 2830 BARONNE ST., NEW ORLEANS, CAME UNATTENDED.

30.24-553

SARAH AND TRUDY FIELDER CAME WITH THEIR MOTHER, WIFE OF YEOMAN 1/C WILLIAM FIELDER, 1803 W. 58TH ST., CHICAGO. TWO FUTURE NEW YORKERS, BARRIE, SON OF PVT. JAMES WHITTON, RT. 3, CANTON, AND MARK OLLIE, STEPSON OF LT. DAVID SIFF, HIGHMONT AVE., NYACK, MADE SHORT WORK OF THE MACAROONS.

JAN 25 1946

LT. COL. THOMAS A. HOUSTON, CROCKETT, TEX., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE RECEPTION CENTER, SUPERVISED THE MIXING OF FORMULAS FOR THE BABIES AND SYMPATHIZED WITH OFFICERS WHO WILL HAVE THE SAME JOB WHEN NEXT SHIPMENT OF GI DEPENDENTS FROM THE CONTINENT BEGINS.

"SIX OF THEIR OFFICERS CAME OVER FROM FRANCE YESTERDAY," HE SAID, "AND WENT AWAY WONDERING HOW THEY WOULD MANAGE WHEN THEY HAVE TO COPE WITH FRENCH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN LANGUAGES."

HOUSTON STOPPED TO PLAY WITH 11-MONTHS-OLD MICHAEL GEHOSKI, SON OF S/SGT. PETER J. GEHOSKI, RT. 1, AUBURN, MICH. MICHAEL'S MOTHER WAS HAVING A SPECIAL FOOD PREPARED BY A BRITISH RED CROSS WORKER.

ONE LAST-MINUTE SUBSTITUTION WAS MADE IN THE SAILING LIST. ONE WIFE WAS FOUND TO BE EXPECTING A BABY AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO EMBARK BEFORE MAY. HER PLACE WAS GIVEN TO MRS. LILLIAN STRUNK, WIFE OF HARRY STRUNK, 427 N. 9TH ST., READING, PA., AND THEIR SEVEN-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER, ANITA.

APR WACES 1830 THRU 3RD--KKK--1710

A NEW ARRIVAL AT THE CENTER WAS MRS. MORIS W. GIES, 25-YEAR-OLD WIFE OF ALFORD GIES, 501 PHILADELPHIA PIKE, WILMINGTON, DELA. AND HER TWO SONS, WILLIAM AND ANTHONY. THEY ARE NOT SCHEDULED TO EMBARK UNTIL THE QUEEN MARY SAILS FEB. 3, BUT ARMY OFFICERS SAID MRS. GIES REPORTED SHE HAD "APARTMENT TROUBLE" IN PLYMOUTH AND WOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAY HERE UNTIL SAILING TIME.

JAN 25 1946

APR WACES 1830--THRU 4TH--KKK1719EST

BERLIN, JAN. 24--(AP)--THE RUSSIANS HAVE AGREED TO A FOUR-POWER DISCUSSION ON FREE INTERZONAL CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS--AN ISSUE RAISED BY BANNING OF AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN BERLIN FROM CIRCULATING IN SOVIET-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

AMERICAN INFORMATION CONTROL SECTION OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THE ISSUE WOULD BE DISCUSSED AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF INFORMATION DIRECTORS OF THE FOUR POWERS ON FEB. 7. THEIR OFFICIALS SAID REPRESENTATIONS HAD BEEN MADE BY THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH ON BEHALF OF THEIR PAPERS, CLAIMING VIOLATION OF AN AGREEMENT THAT PAPERS PRINTED IN ANY SECTOR OF BERLIN SHOULD CIRCULATE FREELY IN ALL SECTORS.

APR 01400 JR1449

A48
NUERNBERG, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL ORDERED FURTHER POSTPONEMENT TODAY OF THE INDIVIDUAL CASE AGAINST RUDOLF HESS, AND WITHHELD ITS RULING ON HIS REQUEST THAT HE BE PERMITTED TO ACT AS HIS OWN COUNSEL FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL.
JR559AES

A172
NUERNBERG, JAN. 24-(AP)-A MILLION-WORD MANUSCRIPT RELATING THE UNITED STATES CASE AGAINST NAZISM IN CAPTURED DOCUMENTS AND EXCERPTS FROM PROSECUTION BRIEFS WILL BE FLOWN TO WASHINGTON TOMORROW BY YOUNG ENSIGN WILLIAM E.JACKSON, SON OF THE CHIEF U.S.PROSECUTOR, JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON.
HIS FATHER AYXIGNED HIM TO HELP ARRANGE FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION OF THE WORKD.
OF THE CAPTURED DOCUMENTS, AT LEAST 90 PER CENT OF THEIR CONTENTS NEVER WERE INTRODUCED AT THE NUERNBERG TRIAL. UNDER JACKSON'S RULING, THESE CANNOT BE STUDIED BY ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS HERE.
RQ124PES

HIS FATHER ASSIGNED HIM TO HELP ARRANGE FOR GOVERN-
MENT PUBLICATION OF THE WORKD.

SS6
FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 24-(AP)-RUSSELL W.NORTON, ONE OF THREE FORMER SOLDIERS WHO WROTE PRESIDENT TRUMAN ASKING PERMISSION TO MARRY GERMAN GIRLS, ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT HE AND HIS GIRL WERE WED LAST OCTOBER.

ADVISED THAT HIS MOTHER, MRS.GEORGE NORTON OF ELMSFORD, N.Y., HAD TOLD OF THE MARRIAGE, NORTON, NOW A UNIFORMED CIVILIAN EMPLOYE OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION, ASKED THAT THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE BEFORE A GERMAN JUSTICE OF PEACE.

"I'M ONLY ONE OF MANY GUYS WHO HAVE WANTED TO MARRY THE GIRLS THEY LOVE, BUT HAVE BEEN FORBIDDEN FROM DOING SO, AND SO MARRIED IN GERMAN COURTS," NORTON SAID.

AS FAR AS THE BRIDE IS CONCERNED, THE GERMAN MARRIAGE IS LEGAL. MILITARY GOVERNMENT LAW, HOWEVER, DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE UNION BECAUSE MARRIAGES ARE FORBIDDEN BETWEEN GERMAN GIRLS AND EITHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS OR CIVILIANS ATTACHED TO THE ARMY.

FRBOOPES

HAMBURG, JAN. 24 -- (AP) -- TWO [redacted] GERMAN
[redacted]-MARINES WERE KILLED WHEN 200 LAND MINES EXPLODED AT A FORMER

30.24-555

GERMAN NAVAL ARSENAL ON THE ISLAND OF SYLT IN THE NORTH SEA OFF SHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

CHAMBERLAINS 1935 APRA 00/445PES

JAN 25 1946

HOEGNER SAID HE FIRST THOUGHT AUSTRIAN DEMANDS FOR BAVARIAN TERRITORY WERE JUST ELECTION PROPAGANDA, BUT HE ADDED:
"I FOUND IT WAS MORE THAN JUST A CAMPAIGN SLOGAN. MANY AUSTRIANS SEEM TO HAVE A DESIRE TO WASH OFF THEIR BROWN (NAZI) COLOR BY SUCH DEMANDS."
TA930PES ADD FRANKFURT HOEGNER xxx SCYTHES

HAMBURG, JAN. 24 (AP)---A MILITARY GOVERNMENT EDUCATION OFFICER REC

VISITED A SECONDARY SCHOOL REOPENED UNDER BRITISH SUPERVISION AND FOUND 20 TWELVE YEAR OLD GERMAN BOYS WHO HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

HE IMMEDIATELY ORDERED RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR ALL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH ZONE.

APRA CHAMBERLAINS 01940 AM456P

B32 (Q)

THE HAGUE, JAN 24-(AP)-MAX VAN POLL, CATHOLIC PARTY MEMBER OF THE NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY THAT HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK, NOW EN ROUTE TO BATAVIA WITH THE LATEST DUTCH PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE VEXING INDONESIAN PROBLEM, IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY BINDING COMMITMENTS ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

THE RESULTS OF TALKS WHICH VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE EAST INDIES, EXPECTS TO HAVE WITH INDONESIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT FOR FINAL APPROVAL, VAN POLL DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW.

VAN POLL, WHOSE MOTION TO SEND A PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION TO JAVA WAS ACCEPTED BY THE PARLIAMENT LAST WEEK, DECLINED TO DISCUSS A RUSSIAN MOVE TO HAVE THE WHOLE INDONESIAN QUESTION BROUGHT BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. THE MATTER, HE SAID, IS A QUESTION THAT CONCERNS ONLY THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS---A FACT WHICH, HE ASSERTED, ALREADY HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

B56 (Q)

ROME, JAN.24-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MILITARY SUPPLIES IN FOREIGN THEATERS LEFT BY PLANE FOR LEGHORN TODAY TO CONTINUE HEARINGS BEGUN HERE YESTERDAY.

LATER THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY SENATOR TUNNELL (D-DEL.) INTENDS TO PROCEED TO FRANKFURT, PARIS AND LONDON BEFORE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES ABOUT FEB.1.

JAN 25 1946

JP812AES

A110
(140)
ATHENS, JAN. 24-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS SUMMONED TODAY A FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION MADE UP OF FORMER GOVERNMENT HEADS FOR CONSULTATION ON RUSSIA'S REQUEST TO THE UNO FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN GREECE.

SOPHOULIS CALLED THE CONFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST BY FORMER PREMIER GEORGES PAPANDREOU, SPOKESMAN FOR 11 RIGHT AND CENTER PARTIES.

REPLYING TO LEFTWING EAM (NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT) CRITICISM OF THE BRITISH POSITION, PAPANDREOU DECLARED BRITISH TROOPS WERE IN GREECE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT REACHED AT CASERTA IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, WITH LEFTWING APPROVAL.

THE GOVERNMENT SUCCEEDED IN ENDING AN EIGHT-DAY STRIKE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES AFTER THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS FOR MORE PAY WERE COMPROMISED WITH THE GRANTING OF A BONUS AND THE PROMISE OF A FREE ISSUE OF SHOES AND CLOTHING.

RQ949AES

(160)

NIGHT LEAD FILAN

PEIPING, JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER WHO EMERGED UNSCATHED FROM THE HELL OF TARAWA AND WON THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS WORK THERE, BROKE HIS ARM LAST NIGHT IN A TRUCK ACCIDENT.

(FILAN REACHED SHANGHAI GRINNING, AT 6 P.M. THURSDAY. SURGEONS AT THE 72ND GENERAL HOSPITAL SAID THE FRACTURE WOULD NECESSITATE A MAJOR OPERATION, PROBABLY FRIDAY MORNING. THEY WERE HOPEFUL FOR ITS COMPLETE SUCCESS.)

IT WAS JUST ONE MORE NARROW ESCAPE FOR THE FIVE-FOOT, SIX-INCH PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO WAS ACCOMPANYING A TRUCE TEAM TO TAKE CLOSE-UPS OF THE TROUBLE IN NORTH CHINA.

YESTERDAY FILAN AND HIS PARTY HAD BEEN UP TO CHANGPEI, 30 MILES NORTH OFKALGAN, A WILD AND DESOLATE REGION, AND WERE HURRYING TO GET BACK TO KALGAN BEFORE DARK.

SEVEN MILES NORTH OF KALGAN THE JAPANESE ARMY TRUCK WENT PLUMMETING DOWN A 25-FOOT EMBANKMENT. WHEN IT CAME TO REST, A CHINESE INTERPRETER AND A CHINESE TRANSLATOR WERE DEAD. FILAN HAD A SEVERE FRACTURE OF HIS LEFT ARM NEAR THE SHOULFWE AND SEVEN OTHER PERSONS WERE INJUR

LEFT ARM NEAR THE SHOULDER AND SEVEN OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED.

COL.LEE V.HARRIS, MEMPHIS, TENN., WAS SHAKEN UP AND BRUISED AS WERE JACK WILDES, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LIFE MAGAZINE, AND T/5 JOHN P. MARKEY, HARRIS' AIDE.

HARRIS BUILT A FIRE, FASHIONED A SPLINT OF TWO BAYONETS FOR FILAN'S ARM AND AFTER THREE HOURS WAITING IN THE BITTER COLD THE PARTY WAS TAKEN ON TO KALGAN BY AUTOMOBILE.

JQX1048PCS

(190)

PEIPING, JAN.23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT SEVEN MILES NORTH OF KALGAN AT DUSK LAST NIGHT KILLED TWO MEMBERS OF A CHINESE TRUCE TEAM AND INJURED NINE OTHER PERSONS.

AMONG THE INJURED WAS FRANK FILAN, PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO WENT THROUGH SOME OF TH H

CIFIC

AMONG THE INJURED WAS FRANK FILAN, PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, WHO WENT THROUGH SOME OF THE PACIFIC WAR'S MAJOR CAMPAIGNS WITHOUT BEING SCRATCHED. HE SUFFERED A SEVERE FRACTURE OF THE LEFT ARM NEAR THE SHOULDER. HE WON THE PULITZER AWARD FOR BEST PICTURE OF 1943 FOR HIS WORK ON TARAWA.

FU YI-SUN, INTERPRETER, AND YU LI, TRANSLATOR, BOTH OF GEN.KUO YA-SHEN'S STAFF, WERE CRUSHED FATALLY WHEN THE JAPANESE ARMY TRUCK IN WHICH THE PARTY HAD RIDDEN TO CHANGPEI ROLLED OVER A 25-FOOT EMBANKMENT.

COL.LEE V.HARRIS, MEMPHIS,TENN., AND KUO WERE SHAKEN UP AND BRUISED.

KUO, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE ON THE TEA[illegible]AN WERE RETURNED BY ARMY TROOP CARRIER PLANE TO PEIPIN[illegible]AY. FILAN WILL BE FLOWN TO SHANGHAI TOMORROW FOR TREAT[illegible]AN ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

DS604APS

A142KX

WEST OUT (190)

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, JAN.24-(AP)-EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS OF CHINA'S ARMISTICE COMMISSION TODAY REPORTED "CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS" TOWARD CESSATION OF CIVIL STRIFE IN THREE AREAS WHERE TRUCE TEAMS HAD BEEN SENT TO HALT CLASHES BETWEEN CHINESE COMMUNIST AND GOVERNMENT FORCES.

NEGOTIATIONS WERE CONTINUING TODAY AT TWO OTHER POINTS.

A TEAM DISPATCHED DIRECTLY FROM CHUNGKING TO LOSHAW IN SOUTHERN HONAN,PRAS

HONAN PROVINCE, EAST OF SINYANG ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILROAD, REPORTED AN AGREEMENT TO CEASE FIRE IMMEDIATELY.

THE AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE TEAM, COL.DAVID H.FORD, SAID IN A RADIO REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS HERE THAT "RELATIONS WERE CORDIAL" AFTER A MEETING BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND NATIONAL GENERALS.

ANOTHER TEAM SENT TO TATUNG, IMPORTANT NORTH SHANSI RAIL AND MINING CENTER, REPORTED FIGHTING HAD CEASED OVER A RADIUS OF 70 MILES. THERE HAD BEEN REPEATED REPORTS THAT TATUNG WAS ENCIRCLED AND BESIEGED BY COMMUNISTS, BUT THE TRUCE TEAM'S REPORT DID NOT CONFIRM THIS.

OTHER FIELD REPORTS SAID "FIGHTING HAS DECREASED" IN THE VICINITY OF LIENYUN (HSUCHOW) IN KIANGSU PROVINCE, WHERE BOTH SIDES HAVE CALLED ATTENTION TO INCIDENTS ALONG THE LUNGHAI RAILROAD AND EXTENDING UP AND DOWN THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY WHICH CROSSES THE LUNGHAI LINE.

JQ1104PCS

30.24-557

A143KX

WEST OUT (150)

CHUNGKING, JAN.24-(AP)-MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY DECORATED 15 SOVIET GENERALS AT CHANGCHUN, CAPITAL OF MANCHURIA, ON BEHALF OF THE CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND HER HUSBAND.

REMARKING THAT GENERALISSIMO STALIN, "AFTER HAVING ACCEPTED JAPAN'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, NOW IS HANDING THE REGION (MANCHURIA) BACK TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA," SHE SAID SHE WAS "DEEPLY IMPRESSED" BY HIS "WISE AND FAR-SIGHTED STATESMANSHIP."

SHE ADDRESSED THE 15 SOVIET GENERALS SHE DECORATED, AND THEY ACCEPTED DECORATIONS FOR 80 OTHER RUSSIAN OFFICERS UNABLE TO BE PRESENT, A CHINESE DISPATCH REPORTED.

SO LONG AS SHE LIVED, SHE SAID, SHE WOULD REMEMBER THAT "YOU GENTLEMEN AND I ARE COMMEMORATING TOGETHER IN LIBERATED CHANGCHUN OUR COMMON VICTORY OVER EVIL FORCES WHICH MOTIVATED THOSE WHO WOULD SATISFY THEIR GREED FOR TERRITORIES AT THEIR NEIGHBOR'S EXPENSE AND REGARDLESS OF ALL HUMAN RIGHTS. X X X

"IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT THE FUTURE MUST HOLD FOR CHINA AND SOVIET RUSSIA COMMON ASPIRATIONS OF LIVE AND LET LIVE, A POLICY WHICH WILL BENEFIT NOT ONLY OUR TWO PEOPLES DUT ALSO THOSE IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD."

JQ1103PCS

FOR THEM BY CAPT.RYONG C.HAHM, (CORRECT) CAMBRIDGE, MASS., FORMER ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICS AND ORIENTAL STUDIES AT HARVARD.

ASSIGNED TO THEIR DEFENSE ALONG WITH LEVIN IS LT.COL.EDWARD M. HUDGIS, CHASE CITY, VA. LEVIN TOLD THE COMMISSION HUDGIS WAS NOT YET IN SHANGHAI AND HAD INSUFFICIENT TIME TO PREPARE THE CASES.

TOP-RANKING DEFENDANT IS MAJ.GEN.MASATAKA KABURAGI, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF JAPANESE 34TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT HANKOW.

THE OTHERS WERE ATTACHED TO THE NOTORIOUS JAPANESE GENDARMERIE, ARMY INTELLIGENCE OR TO CHINA PUPPET POLICE.

GG1230PCS

(220)

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI,JAN 24 (AP)-EIGHTEEN IMPASSIVE JAPANESE, INCLUDING A MAJOR GENERAL, WERE ARRAIGNED BEFORE A U.S.MILITARY COMMISSION TODAY FOR "INHUMAN AND BRUTAL ATROCITIES" AGAINST THREE AMERICAN FLIERS IN THE FIRST WAR CRIMES CASE IN THE CHINA THEATER.

CAPT.MAURICE LEVIN, (3100 BROADWAY) NEW YORK CITY, DEFENSE COUNSEL, REQUESTED MORE TIME TO PREPARE THE CASES AND THE PLEAS OF THE JAPANESE WERE PUT OVER TO FEB.7.

THEY MUST STAND TRIAL FOR THEIR LIVES FOR THE DEATHS OF THE THREE UNIDENTIFIED AMERICANS, WHO WERE PRODDED AND BEATEN THROUGH THE STREETS OF HANKOW DEC.16, 1944, AND THEIR BODIES THEN CREMATED.

LT.COL.WILLIS A.WEST, PORTLAND, ORE., THE PROSECUTOR, READ THE INDICTMENT DETAILING THE ATROCITIES, THE BEATINGS WITH FISTS AND CLUBSBEFORE THE AMERICANS WERE STRANGLED WITH ROPES.

THE JAPANESE WERE SOLEMN AS THEY HEARD THE INDICTMENT TRANSLATED

(400)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

TOKYO,JAN.24-(AP)-A FAMILY GOVERNMENT WITH CONTROL OVER THE PERSONAL LIVES AND FORTUNES OF DOZENS OF PEOPLE HELD TOGETHER THE INDUSTRIAL HOUSE OF MITSUI DURING MOST OF ITS NEARLY THREE CENTURIES OF ECONOMIC POWER.

ITS REGULATIONS, AS UNCOMPROMISING AS THOSE GOVERNING JAPAN'S IMPERIAL FAMILY, ARE UNDER SCRUTINY OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS AS A RESULT OF A RECENT DIRECTIVE ORDERING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ZAIBATSU, OR BIG FAMILY MONOPOLIS.

MITSUI'S 11 FAMILIES LIVED AND EXPANDED UNDER THE MOST ELABORATE RULES OF THE ZAIBATSU. BUT OTHER HOUSES ALSO GOVERNED THEMSELVES WITH SIMILAR DETAILED CHARTERS AND THROUGH THEM MAINTAINED A DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE WHICH INSURED PERPETUATION OF THEIR CONTROL OVER VAST INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

WASTRELS, FOR INSTANCE, WERE PLACED UNDER AN OVERSEER WHO CONTROLLED THE INDIVIDUALS' PROPERTY AND SUPERVISED HIS PERSONAL CONDUCT.

SUCH DECISIONS WERE MADE BY A "HOUSEHOLD COUNCIL," A SORT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT COMPOSED OF ALL THE FAMILIES' MALE MEMBERS, EXCEPT MINORS AND THOSE RETIRED.

THE COUNCIL MET AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, VOTED UNDER SPECIFIC REGULATIONS AND MAINTAINED AN OFFICE FOR CLEARANCE OF HOUSE BUSINESS. THE LATTER WAS FINANCED BY MEMBER FAMILIES FROM THEIR SHARE OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE MITSUI HOLDING COMPANY.

THE COUNCIL'S DECISION WAS REQUIRED ON SUCH MATTERS AS MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ADOPTION AND SUCCESSION. IT DECIDED THE BUDGET FOR EXPENDITURES BY EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

THE CURRENT MITSUI RULES, REVISED IN 1900 FROM AN EARLIER CHARTER, SO TIGHTLY GOVERN ALL FAMILY MEMBERS THAT THEY CONTROL LITTLE MORE THAN THEIR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE RULES DESIGNATED BY NAME SIX FAMILIES WITHIN THE HOUSE. THEY SPECIFICALLY DETAILED THE SHARE OF MITSUI HOLDING COMPANY PROFITS

WHICH WOULD BE [illegible] TO EACH CATEGORY, REGARDLESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY'S INVESTM[illegible].

FAMILY CONTR[illegible] OVER THE BUSINESS WAS GUARANTEED BY SEVERAL CLAUSES. MEMBERS WERE REQ[illegible]ED TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS OF MITSUI HOLDING COMP- ANY OR AFFILIATES[illegible] IF THE CONTROLLING GENERAL STOCKHOLDERS SO DEMAND- ED. THE COUNCIL [illegible]S REQUIRED TO APPROVE ALL FAMILY APPLICATIONS TO BEGIN NEW ENTE[illegible]RISES OR INVEST IN BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE INDUST- RIAL EMPIRE. THE [illegible]HARTER PROVIDED

TO BEGIN NEW ENTERPRISES OR INVEST IN BUSINESS OUTSIDE THE INDUST- RIAL EMPIRE. THE CHARTER PROVIDED FOE EARMARKING A CERTAIN SHARE OF PROFITS AS A RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES.

A104FX

THE SENIOR MALE OF THE NO.1 FAMILY--HEIR TO THE INCULCATED TRADITION OF THE HOUSE--RULED THIS COMPLEX HIERARCHY. THE CURRENT HEAD OF THE HOUSE IF 50-YEAR OLD BARON TAKAKIMI MITSUI.

THE RULES PROVIDED THEY SHOULD BE ALTERED IF THEY CONTRAVENED STATE LAW. THEY ALSO ATTEMPTED TO ARBITRATE ALL DOMESTIC AFFAIRS WITHIN THE FAMILY, SPECIFYING COURT SUITS ONLY AS A LAST RESORT.

THE COUNCIL WAS EMPOWERED TO STRIP AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF ALL OF HIS PROPERTY AND ASSETS FOR VIOLATING THE RULES OR IF "HIS CONDUCT IS A SUBJECT OF REPROACH OR IF HE COMMITS SUCH ACTS AS TO DAMAGE THE DIGNITY OF THE HOUSE."

DS627APS NM SPOT

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE OCCUPATION INCLUDED THESE ITEMS:

HEADQUARTERS ORDERED ABOLITION OF THE ANCIENT JAPANESE CUSTOM OF SELLING DAUGHTERS INTO COMPULSORY PROSTITUTION.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ALL-JAPAN TEACHERS UNION DEMANDED THAT THE EDUCATION MINISTRY INCREASE THEIR FOOD AND RESIDENCE ALLOW- ANCES 500 PER CENT AND EXPELL ALL WAR CRIMINALS FROM THE PROFESSION.

AMERICAN AND JAPANESE POLICE IN TWO RAIDS ARRESTED AN UNDIS- CLOSED NUMBER OF JAPANESE ALLEGEDLY MAKING POISON LIQUOR OF THE SORT WHICH HAS BLINDED OR KILLED MORE THAN 20 AMERICANS SINCE THE OCCUPATION BEGAN. ADD TOKYO NIGHT BORROWING XXX REFORMS

GG-RA611PCS

ADD TOKYO DAY PROSTITUTIO

CABINET SOURCES SAID THE CHANGE FROM "SACRED" TO "SUPREME" REPRE- SENTS "A MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORK OF CONSTITUTION- AL REVISION." HOWEVER, IT PARALLELS THE EMPERORS OWN ACTION IN BENING HIS DIVINITY IN HIS NEW YEAR'S RESCRIPT. XXX INWO

THERE WAS TALK OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AT COMMUNIST HEADQUART- ERS, TOO. SANZO NOZAKA, VETERAN COMMUNIST LEADER, TOLD JAPANESE NEWSMEN OF HIS PROPOS[illegible] FOR A DEMOCRATIC FRONT. ONE OF ITS TASKS, HE SAID, SHOULD BE A CO[illegible]ITUTION ALONG DEMOCRATIC LINES TO GUARANTEE A DEMOCRATIC POLITIC[illegible]YSTEM.

A NEW CONSTITUTIO[illegible]E ADDED, SHOULD MAKE IT CLEAR THAT SOVEREIGNTY RESTS WITH THE PEOPL[illegible]

(EDITORS: FOREG[illegible]MAY BE USED AS 1ST LEAD OCCUPATION-PROSTI- TUTES, PICKING UP 1S[illegible]F AT START IF DESIRED.)

DS611APS

A90KX

TOKYO,JAN.24-(AP)-ONLY A THIRD THE USUAL NUMBER OF POEMS WAS SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL IMPERIAL POETRY PARTY TODAY.

"SNOW ON THE PINE" WAS THE THEME. EMPEROR HIROHITO'S POEM READ:

"MAN SHOULD BE LIKE THE MANLY PINE THAT DOES NOT CHANGE ITS COLOR THOUGH BEARING THE FALLEN SNOW."

HELD UNDER CENTURY-OLD RITES AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE, THE PARTY DREW 14,262 POEMS.

FJ730ACS

(140)

YOKOHAMA,FRIDAY,JAN.25-(AP)-A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION TODAY SENTENCED ONE JAPANESE YOUTH TO THE GALLOWS AND TWO OTHERS TO 30 YEARS IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR FOR KILLING AN AMERICAN SENTRY AT SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO, LAST MONTH.

THE MURDERED SOLDIER WAS PFC.ROBERT C.YOUNG, OF (331 GERTRUDE ST.) SYRACUSE, N.Y. HE WAS STABBED WHEN HE SURPRISED THREE JAPANESE YOUTHS LOOTING A GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE. MILITARY POLICE TRACED THE SLAYERS THROUGH A HANDKERCHIEF FOUND AT THE SCENE.

SENTENCED TO HANG WAS KATSUNORI TAMUNA, 18, WHO CONFESSED STAB- BING YOUNG WITH A BAYONET. HIS COMPANIONS, TATSUGO SHIMIZU AND SADATSUGO SAITO, WHO DREW 30-YEAR PRISON TERMS, HAD BEEN INMATES WITH TAMUNA IN A JAPANESE REFORM SCHOOL.

COL.HARRY A.WELSCH, EL PASO, TEX., WAS PRESIDENT OF THE TRIAL COMMISSION, WHICH REACHED ITS VERDICT AFTER BRIEF DELIBER- ATION.

P1020PPS NM

A98FX (SPOT)

VVYOKOHAMA,JAN.24-(AP)-THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF KAICHI HIRATE CLOSED TODAY SHORTLY AFTER THE FORMER COMMANDANT OF MURORAN PRISON CAMP ADMITTED THAT HE WAS IN SOME MEASURE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF RAYMOND C.SUTTLE, A BRITISH PRISONER OF WAR.

A VERDICT IS EXPECTED TOMORROW FROM THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION. HIRATE IS SPECIFICALLY CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY IN THE DEATHS OF SUTTLE AND THREE OTHER PRISONERS OF WAR.

A COMMISSION MEMBER, COL.WILLIAM B.YANCEY OF HARRISONBURG,VA., ASKED THE SOFT-SPOKEN FORMER LIBRARIAN "IN VIEW OF THE FACT YOU IGNORED THE ILL PRISONER'S FIRST PLEA FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, DO YOU FEEL YOU CONTRIBUTED IN ANY WAY TO HIS UNTIMELY DEATH?"

HIRATE LOOKED DOWN AT THE FLOOR A MOMENT, THEN LOOKED DIRECTLY AT HIS QUESTIONER AND SAID "I THINK THAT IS ONE OF MY MISTAKES."

YESTERDAY HE TESTIFIED HE HAD IGNORED SUTTLE'S FIRST PLEA FOR A DOCTOR BUT GRANTED A SECOND REQUEST THE NEXT DAY. THE BRITISH PRISONER DIED OF PNEUMONIA.

EARLIER TODAY HIRATE DENIED THAT HE HAD ORDERED THE BEATING OF TWO DUTCH PRISONERS OF WAR WHO DIED AT MURORAN.

QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE DEATHS OF SGT.J.PELLENCAU OF SOER- ABAJA,JAVA, AND SGT.VAN DAALEN MEYER OF DJAMBOELAAN, BATAVIA, HE CONSULTED HIS PERSONAL RECORDS AND ADMITTED HE HAD ORDERED PELLEN- CAU CONFINED TO THE GUARD HOUSE FOR ONE DAY'S MAJOR IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING NOOD FROM A WAREHOUSE. PELLENCAS DIED THE NEXT DAY, MARCH 7, 1943. HIRATE SAID HE COULD NOT REMEMBER DETAILS OF THE CASE WHEN ASKED IF IT WERE NOT STRANGE THAT THE PRISONER WAS WELL WHEN HE ENTERED, YET DIED WITHIN A DAY.

HE DENIED HE HAD GIVEN A MEDICAL SERGEANT ORDERS TO BEAT MEYER ON APRIL 4, 1943, BUT ADMITTED ONE OR TWO CASES OF PRISONER BEATINGS INVOLVING A SGT.MAJOR ARAKI.

DS6APS

30.24-559

B49KX (Q)

YOKOHAMA,JAN.24-(AP)-SGT.JOSEPH P.BRUNO, ROCKFORD,ILL., HAS BEEN ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CLUB FOR EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL. T/A GORDON DAILY, FLINT,MICH., HAS BEEN NAMED SECRETARY AND T/SGT.CLARENCE NELSON, CHICAGO, TREASURER.

FJ610ACS

JAN 25 1946

A92KX
(WEST OUT)

PEARL HARBOR,JAN 24 (AP)-MORE THAN 54,000 ISLANDERS ALREADY HAVE ENROLLED IN RE-ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS ON GUAM, SAIPAN, TINIAN AND OKINAWA, FLEET HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

GG734ACS NM

A140KX
(190)

UNDATED JAPANESE WAR CRIMES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE PROSECUTION OF JAPANESE FOR CRIMES AGAINST AMERICAN AND ALLIED PRISONERS, ALREADY WELL ADVANCED IN JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, WAS TURNED YESTERDAY (THURS) FOR THE FIRST TIME TO CHINA.

IN SHANGHAI, 18 JAPANESE SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS WERE ARRAIGNED BEFORE A U.S. MILITARY COMMISSION FOR THE DEATHS OF THREE AMERICAN FLIERS WHO WERE BEATEN THROUGH HANKOW'S STREETS IN DECEMBER OF 1944, STRANGLED WITH ROPES, AND CREMATED.

IN THE DOCK WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE FROM HANKOW'S TERRORISTIC GENDARMERIE, ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND LOCAL POLICE STOOD MAJ.GEN. MASATAKA KABURAGI, WHO WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF JAPAN'S 34TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS AT HANKOW AT THE TIME.

IN TOKYO, U.S. COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS ORDERED THE ARREST OF MAJ.GEN.KIVUTARO AOTSU AS SOON AS HE ARRIVES FROM WEWAK IN A REPATRIATION SHIP. FORMER COMMANDER OF THE 41ST DIVISION, HE IS THE ELEVENTH JAPANESE GENERAL NAMED AS A WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECT.

IN YOKOHAMA, KAICHI HIRATE AWAITED THE VERDICT OF A COMMISSION WHICH WAS EXPECTED TO RULE TODAY WHETHER HE MUST PAY WITH HIS LIFE FOR THE DEATHS OF PRISONERS IN THE CAMP HE RULED AT MURORAN.

IN MANILA, DEFENSE COUNSEL TOILED TO GET ITS CASE AGAINST LT.GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA READY FOR PRESENTATION BEGINNING MONDAY.

JQ1054PCS

A25

MEXICO CITY, JAN 24-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO THE MEXICAN NAVY DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY THAT MEXICO WAS PLANNING TO EXCHANGE FIVE SUBMARINE CHASERS BORROWED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR FOR FIVE AMERICAN DESTROYERS.

THE SUB-CHASERS WILL BE DISPATCHED TO NEW ORLEANS EARLY NEXT MONTH TO COMPLETE THE EXCHANGE, WHICH WAS ARRANGED DURING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE, THESE SOURCES ADDED.

MK427AES

A116 (270)

MONTEVIDEO, JAN. 24-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE MADE PUBLIC TODAY THE UNITED STATES' FORMAL REPLY TO A URUGUAYAN PLAN PROPOSING MULTILATERAL INTERVENTION SHOULD A WESTERN HEMISPHERE NATION DENY ITS PEOPLE ESSENTIAL RIGHTS OR FAIL TO FULFILL ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

THE NOTE REAFFIRMED WASHINGTON'S ADHERENCE TO THE PROPOSAL IN PRINCIPLE BUT SUGGESTED FURTHER STUDY SO THAT ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS COULD BE SETUP TO PREVENT ITS ABUSE.

THE UNITED STATES SAID THE SAFEGUARDS MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF (1) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS ON THE PART OF AMERICAN NATIONS BEFORE THEY COULD INITIATE DISCUSSIONS OF INTERVENTION IN A SISTER NATION; (2) A SPECIFIC NUMBER OF AFFIRMATIVE VOTES BEFORE ANY INTERVENTION COULD BE APPROVED; (3) OR LIMITATIONS ON THE FORM OR TYPE OF SANCTIONS.

THE PLAN WAS ADVANCED SOME TIME AGO BY URUGUAYAN FOREIGN MINISTER EDUARDO RODRIGUEZ LARRETA. AT THE TIME SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES ANNOUNCED THE UNITED STATES' "UNQUALIFIED ADHERENCE," DECLARING THAT IF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE TO PRESERVE THE PEACE THEY "CANNOT PERMIT OPPRESSIVE REGIMES TO EXIST IN THEIR MIDST."

TODAY'S NOTE REAFFIRMED ADHERENCE BUT AT THE SAME TIME SAID "THERE IS NOTHING IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES MORE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED THAN THE DOCTRINE OF NON-INTERVENTION BY ONE STATE IN THE INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER. IT IS VITAL TO GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY."

THE NOTE SAID THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WOULD DO WELL TO CONSIDER THAT THERE EXISTS A PARALLEL BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND PEACE AND THAT "VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BY ANY GOVERNMENT OF FORCE IS CONSEQUENTLY A MATTER OF COMMON INTEREST THAT PROPERLY CAN BE MADE MATERIAL FOR CONSULTATION OF DISCUSSION AMONG ALL THE GOVERNMENTS."

BY SUCH DISCUSSIONS, THE REPLY SAID, PUBLIC OPINION WILL BE FOCUSED ON THE EVILS WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS DEMONSTRATED CAN CAUSE INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS.

TA/EJ1033PES

JAN 25 1946

WX IN

A67WX
(120) FOLO WIESBADEN-ARMY POLL
WASHINGTON, JAN. 24-(AP)-A WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THA POLLS HAD BEEN TAKEN AMONG ARMY PERSONNEL TO ASCERTAIN THE DEGREE TO WHICH ENEMY PROPAGANDA HAD BEEN ABSORBED, SO THAT ADEQUATE COUNTER-MEASURES COULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT.
HE SAID THAT AFTER THE POLLS HAD BEEN ANALYZED BY THE ARMY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION, A PROGRAM OF ORIENTATION WAS ARRANGED, STARTING IN 1944.
THIS TOOK THE FORM OF A SERIES OF BOOKLETS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY, ENTITLED "ARMY FACTS". THE BOOKLETS PRESENTED FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE WORLD SITUATION AS A WHOLE, THE SPOKESMAN EXPLAINED.
STUDY GROUPS WERE ORGANIZED IN THE VARIOUS ARMY UNITS, ON A WEEKLY BASIS, AND ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSIONS WERE CONDUCTED BY OFFICERS TO CLARIFY ANY POINTS RAISED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE GROUP.
VX8PES

A31 (920)
NEW YORK, JAN.24-(AP)-LIFE MAGAZINE SAYS FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL IN A SECRET SPEECH TO COMMONS ON APRIL 23, 1942, SAID "I HAVE ALWAYS HOPED FOR THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES (IN THE WAR) XXX ALTHOUGH THE IDEAL WAS TO HAVE AMERICA IN WHILE JAPAN REMAINED OUT."
THE MAGAZINE IN A COPYRIGHTED ARTICLE ALSO QUOTED CHURCHILL AS SAYING IN THE 10,000-WORD TALK THAT:
THE AXIS HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF BRITAIN'S CAPITAL SHIPS IN ONE SEVEN-WEEK PERIOD.
NO INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE MADE OF THE SINGAPORE DEBACLE BECAUSE IT WOULD "HAMPER THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."
HE WAS SURPRISED AT THE STRENGTH OF THE JAPANESE FORCES.
SINGAPORE, WITH A FORCE OF 100,000 MEN, SURRENDERED TO 30,000 JAPANESE.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD TOLD HIM "I FEEL BETTER ABOUT THE WAR THAN AT ANYTIME IN THE PAST TWO YEARS."
LIFE SAID THE FULL TEXT OF THE HITHERTO UNREVEALED, SECRET DOCUMENT HAD BEEN RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION TO THE MAGAZINE BY CHURCHILL.
THE BRITISH LEADER IN HIS RESUME OF THE PERILOUS STATE OF ALLIED ARMS IN THE DARK DAYS AFTER PEARL HARBOR, AS PUBLISHED BY LIFE, SAID, IN PART:
"WE HAVE BEEN AND ARE AT PRESENT OUTNUMBERED BY THE SEA, LAND AND AIR FORCES OF JAPAN THROUGHOUT THE FAR EASTERN THEATER.
"THE HOUSE MUST FACE THE SITUATION SQUARELY. NOT ONLY HAVE WE FAILED TO STEM THE ADVANCE OF THE NEW ENEMY, BUT WE HAVE HAD TO WEAKEN SERIOUSLY THE HOPEFUL OPERATIONS WE WERE CARRYING ON AGAINST THE OLD.
"THE VALIANT AND HITHERTO SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE OF RUSSIA HAS ALONE RENDERED THESE HIGHLY DANGEROUS DIVERSIONS (OF MEN AND MATERIEL TO THE FAR EAST) POSSIBLE WITHOUT DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES SO FAR."
CHURCHILL THEN TOLD COMMONS:
"ON THE EARLY MORNING OF DEC.19 (1941) HALF A DOZEN ITALIANS IN UNUSUAL DIVING SUITS WERE CAPTURED FLOUNDERING IN THE HARBOR OF ALEXANDRIA. FOUR HOURS LATER EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED ON THE BOTTOMS OF THE VALIANT AND QUEEN ELIZABETH, (BATTLESHIP) PRODUCED BY LIMPET BOMBS FIXED WITH EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE AND INGENUITY, THE EFFECT OF WHICH WAS TO BLOW LARGE HOLES IN THE BOTTOMS OF BOTH SHIPS AND TO FLOOD SEVERAL COMPARTMENTS.

A32
"THUS WE HAD NO LONGER ANY BATTLE SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."
DISCUSSING THE ITALIAN FLEET, CHURCHILL SAID "ACCORDING TO PRE-WAR NOTIONS AND INDEED ALL THE PAPER CALCULATIONS THERE WAS NO REASON WHY A LARGE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMY SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN FERRIED ACROSS TO INVADE NOT MERELY LIBYA OR PALESTINE OR SYRIA, BUT EGYPT, ITSELF."
CHURCHILL READ AN ADMIRALTY DOCUMENT, PERTAINING TO THE SUCCESSFUL CHANNEL AND DOVER STRAITS DASH OF THE GERMAN CRUISERS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU, WHICH 10 DAYS BEFORE THE VENTURE SURMISED THE MOVE.
ONLY EIGHT DESTROYERS WERE AVAILABLE TO ATTACK THE CRUISERS, CHURCHILL SAID, BECAUSE "THE REST OF OUR FLOTILLAS WERE, AND ARE, OUT ON THE APPROACHES FROM THE ATLANTIC CONVOYING FOOD AND MUNITIONS FROM THE U.S. WITHOUT WHICH WE CANNOT LIVE."

REPORTING ON THE FALL OF SINGAPORE, CHURCHILL SAID:
"AFTER A LONG REAR-GUARD ACTION DOWN THE MALAY PENINSULA, THERE WERE ABOUT 100,000 MEN GATHERED IN THE ISLAND OF SINGAPORE BY THE MORNING OF FEB.3, (1942).
"ON THE NIGHT OF FEB.8 ABOUT 5,000 JAPANESE MADE A LODGMENT AND WERE GRADUALLY REINFORCED UNTIL PERHAPS 30,000 MEN HAD BEEN LANDED. AFTER FIVE OR SIX DAYS OF CONFUSED BUT NOT VERY SEVERE FIGHTING THE ARMY AND FORTRESS SURRENDERED."
THE PRIME MINISTER SAID HE DID NOT "SEE THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD GET GREAT ADVANTAGES BY INVADING AUSTRALIA IN FORCE" BUT ADDED THAT THEY HAD THE ABILITY "TO INVADE AND OVERRUN A LARGE PART OF INDIA, TO TAKE CALCUTTA AND MADRAS."
CHURCHILL, IN DISCUSSING JAPANESE STRATEGY, SAID "IT WOULD SEEM THAT THEIR BEST PLAN WOULD BE TO PUSH RIGHT AHEAD NORTHWARD FROM BURMA INTO CHINA AND TRY TO FINISH UP CHINESE RESISTANCE."
OF THE IMPENDING NAZI OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, "WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT RESERVES THE RUSSIANS HAVE GATHERED. EVERYBODY HAS ALWAYS UNDERRATED THE RUSSIANS. THEY KEEP THEIR OWN SECRETS ALIKE FROM FRIEND AND FOE." HE ADDED:
"WHILE THE GERMAN ARMIES WILL BE BLEEDING COPIOUSLY UPON A 2,000-MILE FRONT IN THE EAST WE SHALL BE ON THEIR BACKS IN THE GERMAN HOMELAND. THE BRITISH BOMBING OFFENSIVE UPON GERMANY HAS BEGUN."
THEN, CHURCHILL SAID THAT WHEN HE VISITED THE UNITED STATES IN DECEMBER, 1941, "I PROPOSED TO THE PRESIDENT THE PREPARATION OF A COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN INVASION OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE.
"WE HAD EXPECTED TO FIND THE U.S.ATTENTION CONCENTRATED UPON THE WAR WITH JAPAN, AND WE PREPARED OURSELVES TO ARGUE THAT THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN WOULD NOT SPELL THE DEFEAT OF HITLER.
"WE WERE RELIEVED TO FIND THAT THESE SIMPLE BUT CLASSICAL CONCEPTIONS OF WAR, (THE BRITISH PLAN THAT GERMANY SHOULD BE DEFEATED FIRST) ALTHOUGH VEHEMENTLY OPPOSED BY THE POWERFUL ISOLATIONIST FACTION, WERE EARNESTLY AND SPONTANEOUSLY SHARED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND DOMINANT FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES."

30.24-561

HE CONTINUED: "IT WILL NO DOUBT BECOME COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT THE LIBERATION OF THE CONTINENT BY EQUAL NUMBERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS IS THE MAIN WAR PLAN OF OUR TWO NATIONS."

CHURCHILL THEN READ A PORTION OF A MESSAGE WHICH HE SAID HE JUST HAD RECEIVED FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYING:

"I AM DELIGHTED WITH THE AGREEMENT WHICH WAS REACHED BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR MILITARY ADVISERS AND (GEN.GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND (HARRY) HOPKINS. THEY HAVE REPORTED TO ME OF THE UNANIMITY OF OPINION RELATIVE TO THE PROPOSAL WHICH THEY CARRIED WITH THEM AND I APPRECIATE EVER SO MUCH YOUR PERSONAL MESSAGE CONFIRMING THIS.

"I BELIEVE THAT THIS MOVE WILL BE VERY DISHEARTENING TO HITLER AND MAY WELL BE THE WEDGE BY WHICH HIS DOWNFALL WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED. I AM HEARTENED AT THE PROSPECT AND YOU CAN BE SURE THAT OUR ARMY WILL APPROACH THE MATTER WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND VIGOR.

"WHILE OUR MUTUAL DIFFICULTIES ARE MANY I AM FRANK TO SAY THAT I FEEL BETTER ABOUT THE WAR THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST TWO YEARS."

PS559PES

A10

(450)

NEW YORK, JAN 24-(AP)-SEN.ARTHUR H.VANDENBERG (R-MICH), AN AMERICAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY, SAYS A WORLD FREE PRESS RESOLUTION "SHOULD BE PRESSED TO A CONCLUSION" AT THE ASSEMBLY'S SECOND SESSION TWO OR THREE MONTHS HENCE.

HIS COMMENT WAS CABLED FROM LONDON IN RESPONSE TO A MESSAGE FROM KENT COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SUGGESTING CLARIFICATION OF THE UNITED STATES POSITION ON A PROPOSAL FOR EARLY ACTION TOWARD CALLING AN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE TO INSURE WORLD FREEDOM IN THE HANDLING OF THE NEWS.

UNO'S 14-MEMBER GENERAL STEERING COMMITTEE DECIDED CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE DEFERRED WHEN PEDRO LOPEZ, PHILIPPINES DELEGATE, ORIGINALLY PRESENTED THE SUBJECT IN LONDON. LOPEZ TOOK HIS FIGHT TO THE FLOOR JAN.14, BUT WITHDREW THE REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION AFTER VANDENBERG EXPRESSING THE GREATEST SYMPATHY WITH THE FREE PRESS PROPOSAL, ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION SUPPORTED THE COMMITTEE RULING.

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS SEEKING TO ELIMINATE ALL SUBSTANTIVE MATTERS FROM THE AGENDA FOR THIS INITIAL SESSION BECAUSE IT WANTS TO GET ITS MACHINERY IN GEAR BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO PUT IT TO WORK," VANDENBERG SAID IN HIS LATER COMMENT.

"THIS IS, IN MY OPINION, THE ONLY REASON WHY A WORLD FREE PRESS RESOLUTION WAS REJECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE AT THE PRESENT SESSION.

"SUCH A RESOLUTION SHOULD BE PRESSED TO A CONCLUSION AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS ASSEMBLY TWO OR THREE MONTHS HENCE. I AM SURE OF THE UNANIMOUS ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION UPON THIS SCORE. IT WAS THE REASON FOR MY VIGOROUS STATEMENT TO THIS END ON THE FLOOR OF THE ASSEMBLY WHEN THE GENERAL COMMITTEE MADE ITS REPORT."

IN HIS SPEECH AT THE TIME, THE SENATOR TOLD UNO DELEGATES:

"INTERNATIONAL KNOWLEDGE WILL DISARM INTERNATIONAL SUSPICION. THE END OF SUSPICION WILL BE THE BEGINNING OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE. MUTUAL CONFIDENCE IS THE CORNERSTONE OF PEACE X X X

A11

"THE TOWN MEETING OF THE WORLD (UNO) WILL NEVER PERMANENTLY TURN A DEAF EAR TO ANY PLEA FOR THE FREEST POSSIBLE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN ASPIRATIONS AND NO TOWN MEETING OF THE WORLD WILL EVER PERMANENTLY DENY THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING WORLD-WIDE FREEDOM FOR THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS AND VIEWS. IT IS INHERENT IN THE CHARACTER OF OUR DEDICATION. IT IS INHERENT IN THE SPIRIT OF THE WORLD'S TOWN MEETING WHICH WE ASSERT OURSELVES TO BE.

"THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION AGREES WITH THE DECISION OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO PUT THIS AND OTHER SUBSTANTIVE SUBJECTS FORWARD TO FUTURE AGENDAS BECAUSE WE AGREE THAT OUR IMPERATIVE TASK AT THIS FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST ASSEMBLY SHOULD BE CLOSELY CONFINED TO THE BUSINESS OF SETTING UP OUR MACHINERY, PUTTING IT IN GEAR AND GIVING IT A CHANCE TO GET IN RUNNING ORDER BEFORE WE ATTEMPT ITS SUBSTANTIVE USE.

"BUT WE WOULD NOT AGREE THAT ANY SUCH POSTPONEMENT REGISTERS ANY LACK OF TOTAL SYMPATHY WITH THE OBJECTIVE BROUGHT TO US BY THE PHILIPPINE DELEGATION UPON THIS OCCASION, OR THAT WE INTEND TO NEGLECT THIS VITAL SUBJECT AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY WHEN IT MAY BE APPROPRIATELY EXPLORED. OUR PERSISTENTLY FAITHFUL MOTTO MUST BE: 'LET THERE BE LIGHT.'"

MK308AES

A64CX (150)

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 1,635,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT--PRESIDENT TRUMAN ISSUES FORMAL ORDER FOR GOVERNMENT SEIZURE SATURDAY OF STRIKE-BOUND MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY; STRIKERS OFFERED SAME PAY, UNCLESS CHANGE IN DIRECTED LATER BY GOVERNMENT. LEADERS OF AFL STRIKERS, WHO ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY MEN WOULD BE ORDERED BACK TO WORK UNDER GOVERNMENT, TELL MEN TO "STAND BY" FOR FINAL DECISION LATER. CIO STRIKERS WILL DECIDE TODAY (FRI.) WHETHER TO WORK FOR GOVERNMENT.

STEEL--PRESIDENT TRUMAN REITERATES BELIEF THAT MANAGEMENT SHOULD GRANT STRIKING STEELWORKERS 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY WAGE INCREASE HE RECOMMENDED; SAYS HE BELIEVES IT NOT PRACTICAL TO SEIZE STEEL INDUSTRY AT THIS TIME.

AUTOMOTIVE--FORD MOTOR COMPANY SAYS STEEL STRIKE FORCING IT TO LAY OFF 15,000 EMPLOYES FRIDAY NIGHT AND THAT ANOTHER 25,000 WILL BE AFFECTED WITHIN A WEEK. SAYS CURTAILMENTS THREATEN "COMPLETE SHUTDOWN" OF FORD OPERATIONS UNLESS STEEL STRIKE ENDS.

-DASH-

(EDS: UNDER "MEAT" PGH ABOVE READ IT XXX CHANGE IS DIRECTED XXX (INSTEAD "IN")

QZ651PCSNM

A65WX

1946

A101CX
95
SECOND NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(CX) PRESIDENT TRUMAN YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) FORMALLY ORDERED GOVERNMENT SEIZURE AND OPERATION OF THE NATION'S STRIKE-RIDDEN MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY, AND A FEW HOURS LATER THE AFL MEAT CUTTERS UNION ORDERED THEIR STRIKING MEMBERS TO RETURN TO WORK SATURDAY WHEN THE PLANTS ARE SEIZED.
THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, REPRESENTING 1930,000 OF THE 263,000 MEAT WORKERS ON STRIKE, SAID THEIR DECIS

THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, REPRESENTING 193,000 OF THE 263,000 MEAT WORKERS ON STRIKE, SAID THEIR DECISION WOULD BE MADE TODAY (FRIDAY) ON "WHETHER" TO RESUME WORK.
THE AFL UNION'S BACK TO WORK ORDER, EFFECTIVE "AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE," WAS ANNOUNCED IN CHICAGO BY UNION LEADERS WHO SAID THE UNION "CANNOT AND MUST NOT DISTRUST" PRESIDENT TRUMAN.
THE ORDER CALLED FOR "A TEMPORARY TRUCE."
UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON WILL TAKE OVER AND OPERATE 134 STRUCK PLANTS OF 19 COMPANIES AT 12:01 A.M. SATURDAY.
P850PCS NM 95

EJ1014PES

A111CX
(CX) FIRST ADD SECOND NL UNDATED STRIKES
XXX SATURDAY.
THE AFL UNION SAID ITS ORDER AFFECTS 55,000 STRIKING WORKERS IN 430 AFL LOCALS. EARLIER IT HAD ESTIMATED 70,000 WERE ON STRIKE. IT SAID ALL AFL PICKETS WILL BE WITHDRAWN BY NOON TODAY (FRIDAY). UNION SPOKESMEN ESTIMATED NORMAL AFL WORK WOULD BE RESUMED BY MONDAY.
THE TRUCE WILL LAST "AT LEAST UNTIL WE KNOW WHAT THE FACT-FINDING COMMISSION WILL RECOMMEND," THE UNION ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.
"THERE IS NOW NO NEED TO KEEP 130,000,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS WITHOUT MEAT," THE STATEMENT ADDED.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SEIZURE ORDER AUTHORIZES SECRETARY ANDERSON AND HIS AGENTS "TO EXERCISE ANY RIGHTS OF THE OWNERS NECESSARY" AND "TO SELECT AND HIRE SUCH EMPLOYES AND AGENTS AS HE DEEMS SUITABLE AND NECESSARY" TO OPERATE THE PLANTS AND DISTRIBUTE MEAT.
THE ORDER PROVIDES THAT THE PACKING PLANTS BE OPERATED "UNDER THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT LAWFULLY IN EFFECT" WHEN THE GOVERNMENT TAKES POSSESSION.
THIS PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT OF THE PRESENT WAGE RATES UNLESS OR UNT A CHANGE IS ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A112CX
THE DEVELOPMENT IN THE MEAT STRIKE CAME AS THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY REPORTED THE "STEEL FAMINE" WOULD FORCE IT TO LAY OFF 15,000 EMPLOYES FRIDAY NIGHT AND THAT AN ADDITIONAL 25,000 WOULD BE AFFECTED WITHIN A WEEK. THE COMPANY'S PRESENT STEEL CURTAILMENTS "THREATEN A COMPLETE SHUTDOWN" UNLESS THE STRIKE OF 750,000 CIO STEELWORKERS IS ENDED.
PRESIDENT LEWIS J.CLARK OF THE STRIKING CIO MEAT UNION ASSERTED THAT THE UNION'S RANK AND FILE WOULD DECIDE TODAY (FRIDAY) WHETHER THEY WOULD RESUME WORK AND "UNDER WHAT "CONDITIONS."
EARLIER TODAY -- SHORTLY AFTER PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON THAT WORKERS WOULD RETURN AT THEIR OLD WAGES UNDER FEDERAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANTS -- THE AFL UNION, THE AMALGAMATED MEAT WORKERS UNION, TELEGRAPHED ITS LOCALS TO "STAND BY" PENDING STUDY OF THE TERMS OF THE SEIZURE ORDER.
THE AFL LEADERS HAD ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY THEY HAD ASKED THEIR STRIKING MEMBERS TO GO BACK TO WORK, BUT YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAM, ISSUED SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE THE FINAL DECISION TO RESUME OPERATIONS, TOLD LOCALS "NOT TO BE MISLED" BY BACK TO WORK REPORTS.
IT ADDED, ETC., PICKING UP 11TH GRAF FIRST NIGHT LEAD.
P921PCS

IT ADDED "OUR ORGANIZATION HAS THE PLEDGE OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PUT INTO EFFECT ANY WAGE INCREASE DETERMINED BY THE MEAT FACT-FINDING COMMISSION RETROACTIVE FROM THE DATE OF GOVERNMENT SEIZURE. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE OFFICIAL SEIZURE ORDER; THEREFORE, STAND BY FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS."

A30CX
IN WASHINGTON, EDGAR L.WARREN, CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL CONCILIATION SERVICE, SAID EARLIER THAT HE HAD BEEN ASSURED BY T.J.LLOYD, AN OFFICIAL OF THE AFL UNION, THAT THE AFL STRIKERS WOULD RETURN UNDER FEDERAL MANAGEMENT.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN ALSO SAID THE STRIKING STEELWORKERS WOULD RETURN AT THEIR OLD WAGES, IF THE STEEL INDUSTRY EVENTUALLY IS SEIZED. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, HE THOUGHT IT NOT PRACTICAL TO SEIZE THE STEEL INDUSTRY AT THIS TIME AND REITERATED THAT THE STEEL INDUSTRY SHOULD ALLOW THE 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOST HE RECOMMENDED.
THE PRESIDENT CONTENDED BOTH MANAGEMENT AND LABOR HAD TOO MUCH POWER AND SAID IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO ASSERT ITSELF. ASKED HOW THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO THIS, HE REPLIED HE HAD ASKED CONGRESS FOR LABOR LEGISLATION IT HAD NOT SEEN FIT TO GRANT.
THE PRESIDENT ALSO DISCLOSED GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF A GOVERNMENT BUILT STEEL PLANT IN UTAH IS UNDER CONSIDERATION.
NO MAJOR PROGRESS WAS REPORTED IN EFFORTS TO SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES WHICH HAVE LEFT MORE THAN 1,635,000 IDLE THROUGHOUT THE NATION.
JOINT MEDIATION CONFERENCES WERE RESUMED IN WASHINGTON ON THE STRIKE OF 200,000 CIO ELECTRICAL WORKERS AGAINST THE NATION'S THREE LARGEST PRODUCERS.
THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION RESUMED WAGE NEGOTIATIONS IN DETROIT WITH CHRYSLER AND FORD BUT THERE WERE NO MEETINGS ON THE GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE.
PLANS FOR A SECRET VOTE OF 1,500 STRIKING ST.LOUIS AFL TRUCK DRIVERS ON A SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL WERE POSTPONED WHEN AN OPPOSING FACTION SET UP PICKET LINES AROUND AFL UNION HEADQUARTERS.
PHILADELPHIA WAS FACED WITH A POSSIBLE TRANSPORTATION STRIKE WHEN 9,655 CIO MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING EMPLOYES OF THE PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY ANNOUNCED THEY WOULD TAKE A STRIKE VOTE OVER A WAGE DISPUTE NEXT TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. THE UNION SAID THE STRIKE, IF APPROVED, WOULD BE CALLED FEB. 11.
THE PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY AT DETROIT SAID A SHORTAGE OF PARTS, OCCASIONED BY A SUPPLIER'S STRIKE, WAS FORCING A SHUTDOWN AND THAT 8,000 EMPLOYES WOULD BE AFFECTED BY FEB. 1.
K442PCS NM

30.24-563

UNO ISSUES ORDER FOR GLOBAL ARMY TO KEEP PEACE

Security Council Also Agrees to Consider Political Disputes Monday.

MILITARY MEETING SET

Gathering of Staff Chiefs Scheduled Before February 2

J. Daly 15

LONDON, Jan. 25—(AP) The United Nations Security Council today ordered formation of a Global "peace army" and agreed to consider on Monday Iranian, Greek and Indonesian military and political issues described as imperiling peace.

Russia which earlier in a note to the council had declared that Iranian charges of Soviet interference in Iran's affairs were "without foundation," reserved the right to oppose anything more than a formal hearing of Iran's case. The note declared that pending questions could best be settled by two-way negotiations, and that the council should not intervene.

Militarists to Meet

In a 60-minute session, the council scheduled an organization meeting of its military chiefs of staff before Feb. 2, and set next Monday for tackling the issues raised concerning Iran, Greece and Indonesia.

The decision to give quick attention to these matters came on a motion by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American member of the 11-nation council who declared "any country in the United Nations with a complaint has a right to be heard at this table."

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, drawing attention to the case of Greece, said he was "so tired of these charges by the Soviet Union in private" about British actions in that country that he was glad to have the situation aired promptly.

The council adopted an Egyptian proposal that Iran, the Ukraine and Greece, who are not members of the council, be invited to attend the Monday session. Thus those three nations will be given a chance to express views on controversies in which they are directly concerned. It was the Soviet Ukraine that filed the Indonesian complaint. The Netherlands, from whom the Indonesians are seeking independence, is a member of the council.

During the discussions on the council's peace army, Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky said bad weather between Moscow and London might prevent Soviet members of the military staff from arriving in time for the first meeting of the UNO's high command, and Bevin replied with a chuckle, "The United Kingdom will do its best to dispel the fog by Feb. 1.

Vishinsky said he hoped so because there was more fog in London than in Moscow, and Bevin replied "yes, political and non-political."

Soviet Reply Filed

Vishinsky filed the surprise Soviet reply to the Iranian charges barely two hours before the council met. At the council session he demanded and received assurances from President N. J. O. Makin of Australia that the decision to discuss the Iranian case would not affect adversely Russia's argument that the situation is an internal one outside the council's province.

Makin said that at the next council meeting the Soviet Union could take whatever position it wished. The discussion presumably would be preliminary to a decision by the council as to whether it should investigate formally the three situations or take any action on them.

Bevin said "it would be a mistake to have any power, great or small feel they cannot come to this council and state their case."

He said he would offer no objection to the "fullest discussion" on Greece, but said the Indonesian case was a matter concerning The Netherlands government.

"The problem in Indonesia is a question of disarming the Japanese and it must be argued by the government primarily responsible," he added.

At this point Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens said his government had no objection to the council's discussing the Indonesian question.

The result of the council action, according to a British interpretation, was that it leaves the way open for Russia to propose on Monday that the security council should not go into the question for the reasons stated in the Soviet note. This presumably would open a debate.

The American view, also tentative, was that by placing the case on the agenda and agreeing to invite Iran to the meeting, the council has given Iran an opportunity to elaborate her protests. Then Russia could make a counterstatement and at this point Vishinsky could move that the council throw out the case.

Agreement Reached

There was agreement among the leading nations that a majority of seven votes would be required for approval of such a move. Russia may vote but in this ballot, under procedural rules, here veto power would not apply.

The Iranian delegate and foreign minister, Nasrulla Entezam, declared in an interview that his country had a "complete answer" to the Soviet note filed with the council.

He said his government suggested some time ago that Former Premier Hakimi and his foreign minister should go to Moscow "to get the situation threshed out, but nothing came of the offer."

The council agreed also to discuss Monday a Yugoslav proposal for admitting Albania into the United Nations.

Five main points were made in the Soviet note to the council. They were, in brief:

1. The Iranian government failed to prove last November the same charges made before the council, and had expressed satisfaction with arrangements with Russia, so that the facts "bear witness quite convincingly to the incorrectness and groundlessness" of the Iranian charges.

2. Contrary to the Iranian account, negotiations actually were carried out between the two states last November.

3. The presence of Russian troops in Northern Iran is covered properly by treaties with Iran and with Britain, and the troops are not responsible for the Azerbaijan revolt.

Propaganda Grows

4. Propaganda hostile to Russia is growing stronger in Iran, and political power of certain groups in Iran creates a danger of hostile action for Azerbaijan and Baku, but these questions should be settled by direct negotiation.

5. The Soviet-Iran situation does not come within provisions of the UNO charter as a situation threatening international friction, and Russia is "categorically opposed" to council consideration of the case.

The military chiefs of staff, in their organization meeting scheduled for before Feb. 2, will start work on agreements in which United Nations members are to make land, sea and air forces available to the security council for enforcing security orders. The size of each nation's contribution has not been fixed.

Greek, Indonesian Issues Also Will Be Considered

J. Hightower

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council formally agreed today to discuss the tense military-political situations in Iran, Greece and Indonesia at its next meeting.

The council thus disregarded a request from Soviet Russia that it decline to take up the dispute over Iran.

The next meeting will be held Monday.

Military Group Will Meet

The eleven-member council, proceeding to put the new world peace organization in working order, took steps to gets its military staff committee functioning. The council ordered military representatives of the principal powers to hold their first meeting here by February 1, when work will be started on the special agreements by which nations are to pledge land, sea and air forces to enforce Security Council orders when necessary.

The action to take up the situation in Iran, Greece and Indonesia came two hours after Russia had registered categoric opposition to discussion of the Iran complaint that the Red Army has been interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

The chief Soviet delegate, Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs Andrei Vishinsky, filed a letter with the Council president, N. J. O. Makin, of Australia, setting forth a five-point reply to the Iranian charge. He declared Iran's complaints were groundless and incorrect and said the channels of direct negotiation between the two countries were open.

Lists Five Points

Vishinsky's note offered five main points to bear out his contention that the Security Council should refuse to entertain the Iranian appeal. These were:

1. The Iranian Government failed to substantiate its charges made last November in a complaint to the Soviet Union. This complaint was the same as that presented to the Council. The Soviet "categorically refuted" the Iranian charges in its reply of November 26. The note said that the Iranian Government, in another message December 1, "expressed its satisfaction" that Soviet officials were not interfering in Iran's internal affairs.

2. "Equally in contradiction with reality" is the statement of the Iranian delegation that efforts to negotiate were fruitless. The Soviet answer said Iran not only attempted to negotiate with Russia, but did.

Troops' Presence "Legitimate"

3. The presence of Soviet troops on Iranian soil is legitimate, as Iran gave permission in the Soviet-Iranian treaty of February 29, 1921, and the Soviet-British-Iranian treaties of 1942. Events in Azerbaijan have no connection with the presence of Soviet troops there. These events are a demonstration of the population for national autonomy.

4. Propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union is growing stronger in Iran and does not differ from Fascist propaganda. "Anti-democratic and pogrom activity" by reactionary forces, influential ruling classes and police authorities in Iran create for Azerbaijan and Beku "a danger of organized hostile action" which "cannot be tolerated." However, the Soviet Union believes such questions can and should be settled by direct negotiations.

5. International peace and security are not threatened and the Iranian appeal, therefore, is without grounds.

Lebanon Will Make Protest

As the council members opened the historic meeting, they learned that they might have another knotty problem handed to them even before they finish their first major tests.

The Government of the tiny republic of Lebanon said last night that it had ordered its United Nations delegation to present to the council Lebanon's demand for immediate withdrawal of British and French troops from her soil.

At the same time some delegates foresaw the possibility that Egypt might present still another case to the Council.

Ministers May Resign

Egypt, which has been demanding evacuation of British troops stationed there, was in the midst of a Cabinet crisis, with three Ministers threatening to resign, asserting that Foreign Minister Abdel Hamid Badawin Pasha had declared he would not ask the UNO to intervene.

Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashi Pasha disclosed in Cairo last night that he had telephoned the Foreign Minister, Egypt's chief UNO delegate, in an effort to resolve the crisis. He did not disclose what he told the Foreign Minister and Badawin Pasha could not be reached for comment.

Charge Would Involve France

The filing of charges by Lebanon would involve a third of the five permanent members of the Security Council—France—in disputes to be heard by the peace agency.

Soviet Russia became the first of the major powers to be involved when the Iranians charged that Soviet troops in Iran's Azerbaijan province were jeopardizing peace by interfering in the country's internal affairs.

Two days later the Russians filed cases against Great Britain, charging that the maintenance of British troops in Greece and Indonesia endangered world security.

The announcement of the Lebanese Government, projecting the months-old Levantine turmoil into a new phase, reflected sharp dissatisfaction with the Anglo-French military agreement of December 13, 1945.

Provided For Troops

The pact pledged both powers to withdraw from Lebanon's sister state of Syria but to keep some forces in Lebanon itself until the United Nations were ready to guarantee the region's security.

The two states, which before the World War I comprised a province of Turkey-in-Asia, were mandated to France by the League of Nations. France proclaimed them independent in 1942 but retained her garrisons and kept some economic advantages. Some French nationals remained in key governmental and industrial posts.

Levantine protests culminated in rioting and armed clashes last spring. The British intervened, saying that the area's stability was essential to the Allied war effort.

Soviet Statement on Iran

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The complete text of the Soviet statement on the Iranian government's charges of Soviet interference in the Iranian Province of Azerbaijan:

Soviet Delegation,
13, Kensington Palace Gardens,
January 24

Dear Mr. Makin:

[N. J. O. Makin, president of the Security Council.]

The delegation of the Soviet Union, acting in behalf of the Soviet government, considers it necessary, in connection with the appeal of the Iranian delegation addressed to the Security Council, to make the following statement:

Point 1. The allegation of the Iranian delegation of interference by the Soviet Union through its officials and through the armed forces in the internal affairs of Iran is in contradiction with the reality and lacks any foundation.

In this particular case, the Iranian delegation repeats the statement made by the Iranian government to the Soviet government in November, 1945.

This statement, however, was categorically refuted by the

Soviet Embassy in Iran in its note of Nov. 26. It should be noted also that in its reply of Dec. 1, 1945, the Iranian government not only failed to disprove the facts referred to in the Soviet note of Nov. 26, but also expressed, as is stated in the above mentioned Iranian note, "its' satisfaction in connection with the fact, which was confimed by the contents of the reply note of the embassy, that the interference of the Soviet officials in the internal affairs of Iran in northern regions is not in accordance with the facts."

Moreover, in the same note the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran "expressed its satisfaction at the fact that, as has been pointed out, the Soviet officials fully respect the tripartite agreement and the declaration of the leaders of the three great powers and allies with Iran, signed and published in Tehran."

These facts bear witness quite convincingly to the incorrectness and groundlessness of the statement of the Iranian delegation regarding the alleged interference on the part of the Soviet Union in the internal affairs of Iran.

Point 2. Equally in contradiction with reality is the statement of the Iranian delegation concerning the fact that the Iranian government has attempted to initiate negotiations of the above mentioned question with the Soviet government which were fruitless.

The above-mentioned facts refute this statement of the Iranian delegation, because the Iranian government not only attempted to negotiate but actually did negotiate with the Soviet government on the question, as can be seen from the Iranian note of Dec. 1 referred to above.

Point 3. The Soviet delegation considers it necessary to point out that the Iranian government is trying to use the presence of foreign troops in Iran in order to represent this fact as a violation of Iranian sovereignty and as a cause of the events which are taking place in Iranian Azerbaijan.

As a matter of fact, the presence of Soviet troops on the territory of Iran is quite legitimate, in so far as such a right was granted to the Soviet government by the Soviet-Iranian treaty of Feb. 26, 1921, and the Soviet-British-Iranian treaties of 1942.

The events in Iranian Azerbaijan have no connection with the presence of Soviet troops, and this is confirmed by indisputable and quite objective facts. These events are of an exclusively Iranian and internal nature. As is known, what is happening in northern Iran is a demonstration of the population of northern Iran for national autonomy within the limits of the Iranian state and of achievement of the wishes of the local population, which is nothing unusual for democratic countries.

Point 4. At the same time, the Soviet delegation cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that propaganda hostile to the Soviet Union is growing stronger in Iran and is far from being discouraged by the Iranian government. This propaganda does not differ in any sense from the Fascist propaganda which was instigated against the Soviet Union at the time of Reza Shah.

Anti-democratic and pogrom activity on the part of reactionary forces in Iran, hostile to the Soviet Union, which is quoted by certain influential Iranian groups drawn from the ruling classes and the police authorities, creates for Azerbaijan and for Baku [oil-producing center and chief city of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic] a danger of organized hostile action, diversions and so forth. Such a situation cannot be tolerated.

However, the Soviet government thinks that such questions which affect the relations between two neighboring states, the U. S. S. R. and Iran, can and should be settled by means of bilateral negotiations between the Soviet government and the Iranian government. The Soviet government did not and does not refuse to accept this method of settling such disputes arising between neighbors.

Point 5. In view of these facts, and taking also into consideration that in this particular case the conditions envisaged by Articles 34 and 35 of the charter of the United Nations Organization are not present, the Soviet delegation regards the appeal of the Iranian delegation to the Security Council as lacking grounds, and is categorically opposed to the consideration of the mentioned appeal of the Iranian delegation by the Security Council.

A. VISHINSKY,
Chief of the Soviet delegation,
to the United Nations Assembly.

ALBANIA FILES APPLICATION FOR UNO MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, Jan. 25 — (AP) The first application to the United Nations Organization for membership since its organization was made today by Albania, and brought to the front the question of when will new members in the world peace agency be considered?

Sweden, Switzerland, Iceland and Portugal have expressed interest in the UNO, Sweden and Switzerland particularly. They have not applied formally for membership, however, and most countries have indicated they prefer to proceed slowly rather than risk a refusal.

Deep Interest Shown

Some of these nations are following the UNO's first assembly session closely, from the visitors' gallery as well as through press reports.

A particularly arresting position is that of Switzerland, determined to guard her traditional neutrality and yet join in the greater effort toward international cooperation.

Swiss Minister to London Paul J. Reugger said that Switzerland wanted to keep her 'traditional status synchronized with international law."

Whether she would accept UNO membership without recognition of that status, Reugger said, was "for the Swiss people to decide," since the final decision would be by popular vote.

A Swedish spokesman said his country was "in no hurry to join because she wants "things to develop quite naturally."

"No nation can afford to receive a refusal from the UNO on an application," he declared.

Portugal Waiting

Speaking for Portugal, an embassy representative asserted his country would wait for more definite indication of neutral countries' status.

A spokesman for Iceland said his country has not had a personal observer at the meetings, but had followed all reports.

"We do not expect applications to be accepted at this session," he explained. "But at the earliest possible date, when we are assured there will be no objections, we will send in our application."

UNO delegates have said that any application from Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spain would be looked upon with disfavor.

As for the former enemy "satellite" nations, including Italy, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Austria, only one—Italy—has so far angled for membership. But Italy, too, has adopted a policy of waiting.

BRITAIN TO GIVE GREECE BIG LOAN, CANCEL WAR DEBT

LONDON, Jan. 25.—(AP) Britain announced today she would try to help war-impoverished Greece back on her economic feet by lending her $40,000,000 without interest, cancelling her war debt and selling her clothes clothing and farm equipment.

In return, the announcement said, Greece will establish a new foreign exchange rate and eliminate her budget deficit by raising taxes and cutting non-productive expenditures.

Greek Premier Themistokles Sophoulis, expressing gratitude for "this new token of sympathy and friendship," announced in Athens that the now greatly inflated drachma would be stabilized at the rate of 5,000 to the dollar and 20,000 to the pound sterling.

The financial agreement was disclosed in an exchange of letters between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Vice Premier Emmanuel Tsouderos of Greece.

In agreeing to cancel Greece's $180,000,000 war debt to Britain and to sell her $2,000,000 worth of clothes and agriculture tools, Britain called upon Greece to stabilize wages in line with the new exchange rate, and to set up price control for rationed materials. It was stipulated also that Greece negotiate with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration an agreement "for increasing the price of UNRRA goods and reducing the number of indigents who receive free rations."

The British loan, which must be approved by Parliament, is to be granted in the form of credit deposited in the Bank of England along with $60,000,000 supplied by Greece toward a $100,000,000 Greek currency stabilization fund. Repayment of the loan, in 10 annual installments, is to begin July 1, 1951.

The agreement requires that a committee authorized to manage Greece's currency be formed, consisting of the Greek ministers of coordination and finance and American and British representatives.

Answering a question in Parliament, Bevin said the agreement did not stipulate that Greece spend her borrowed funds in Britain, but added, "if they have to spend sterling, I don't know where else they can spend it."

Greece Getting $40,000,000 British Loan

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Great Britain will lend Greece £10,000,000 ($40,000,000) without interest to help stabilize skyrocketing Greek currency and assist the nation in restoring production, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced today.

This loan, together with the cancellation of Greece's £45,000,000 ($180,000,000) war debt to Britain, was announced in a letter from Bevin to Emmanuel Tsouderos, Greek Vice Premier, closing two months of negotiations.

Clothing And Farm Aid

The British Government also will sell at cost to the Greeks £500,000 ($2,000,000) worth of clothing and agricultural implements, "in spite of the acute shortage in the United Kingdom," it was announced.

The program specifies that "on the invitation of the Greek Government" British advisers will be appointed to work under and be responsible to certain Greek Ministers.

Two-Year Limit Set

The letter said the assistance "should be of a temporary nature and should not extend over more than 18 months or, by agreement between the two governments, two years."

The Greek Government will make an "early announcement of a new foreign exchange rate and formulate a program for eliminating a budget deficit through increased taxation and non-productive expenditures," the letter said.

Greece To Stabilize Wages

In addition, Greece is called upon to stabilize wages, establish price controls for rationed items and "work out an agreement with UNRRA plans for increasing the price of UNRRA goods and reducing the number of indigents who receive free rations."

Repayment Plan

The British loan, which is subject to approval by Parliament, would be deposited in the Bank of England, together with £15,000,000 ($60,000,000) to be contributed by Greece to the currency-stabilization fund.

The loan is to be repaid in ten annual installments starting July 1, 1951.

Tsouderos, in a letter replying to Bevin's, called the agreement typical of the "friendly understanding which the Brittish have always shown to their Greek ally," thanked the United States for her participation in drafting the loan agreement and welcomed the proposed appointment of an American to the newly established monetary commission.

Will Stabilize Drachma.

Athens, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Premier Themistocles Sophoulis said today the inflated Greek drachma would be stabilized at 5,000 to the dollar and 20,000 to the pound.

A plan to create a stabilization fund was announced after Britain agreed to loan Greece $40,000,000 without interest.

In black market operations, the drachma recently has plunged as low as 180,000 to the gold sovereign ($8.24), compared with the legal rate of 4,000.

Sophoulis said the British grant was made "despite all difficulties in an effort to assist the rehabilitation of Greece" and expressed the "gratitude of the Greek people for this new token of sympathy and friendship."

BRITISH NAME NEW ENVOY TO UNITED STATES

Halifax Successor May 1 To Be Lord Archibald Clark Kerr

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Lord Archibald Clark Kerr will become the British Ambassador in Washington May 1, succeeding the Earl of Halifax, the Foreign Office announced tonight. Lord Archibald now is British Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The announcement said Halifax, 64, who has represented Britain in the United States since 1941, had "asked leave to resign his appointment." Expected generally to retire when the war ended, he is understood to have stayed on to aid in the recent negotiations for the $4,400,000,000 loan to Britain from the United States.

A Career Diplomat

Lord Archibald, 63-year-old native of Scotland, is a career diplomat with 40 years of service in world capitals, and was made a baron by King George VI a few days ago. He has not yet assumed a title. He is now en route to Java on special assignment to assist in negotiations of the Dutch-Indonesian dispute.

The square-set Lord Archibald has been popular in Moscow's official circles, where he is regarded as a favorite of Premier Stalin. Stalin often smokes a London-made pipe given him by the British envoy.

Served In World War I

He represented his country in Cairo, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Washington, Rome, Tehran and Stockholm before he was named Ambassador to China in 1938. He was assigned to Moscow in 1942.

He served in World War I, enlisting as a private in the Scots Guard.

In 1920, with the President of Chile as best man, he married Maria Teresa Diaz Salas, daughter of a prominent Chilean. They were divorced a year ago.

30.24-565

British Jews Urge Open Palestine

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—Prof. Selig Brodetsky, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, told an American-British investigating committee today that unlimited Jewish immigration into Palestine was a matter "of life and death to the Jewish people."

He appeared as a witness with Rabbi I. Gruenfeld, representative of the chief Rabbinate of Great Britain, as the committee began a week of hearings on the Palestine question.

The American-British agreement to examine jointly Jewish immigration into Palestine and to agree, if possible, on a permanent solution for submission to the UNO, was announced last November. Previous hearings have been held in Washington.

"They Want Palestine Home"

Brodetsky asserted that a majority of Jews in Europe would not return to the countries from which the Nazis moved them.

"Not only do they want to have a home in Palestine, to live among Jews and have security, they feel they have been deprived of the right to live as human beings," he said.

He suggested that facilities be provided to permit Jews "to go to Palestine as fast as possible."

He mentioned the possibility of making Palestine a Jewish state affiliated with Great Britain and said:

"We British Jews feel that under the British flag there is a possibility of freedom which does not exist under other flags."

RAF Strikers Are Warned

London, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Air Ministry, disclosing for the first time that RAF men overseas had gone on "strike" in protest against demobilization policies, warned today that such "serious breaches of discipline" would not be tolerated.

A number of Royal Air Force personnel were reported to have quit their duties in India, Egypt, Palestine and Ceylon. The Air Ministry's statement said the original strike, involving 2,000 men at Karachifi had ended after four days. Numbers were not given for other posts.

The Air Ministry said the complaint that RAF men were being released more slowly than Army and Navy personnel was unfounded and that RAF demobilization was abreast of that in other services.

REPORT ON KOREA EXPLAINED BY TASS

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP) An "authorized" statement released by the Soviet News Agency Tass and broadcast by the Moscow radio tonight denied reports the agency said were spread by newspapers in American-controlled Southern Korea "suggesting that the Soviet Union was trying to attain the establishment of a trusteeship in Korea."

"Tass has been authorized," the broadcast said, "to deny these incorrect statements and to describe the true state of affairs."

The agency was quoted as saying the United States had proposed to the recent foreign ministers' conference in Moscow that a four-power administration (Russia, U. S., China and Great Britain) be established to lead Korea through a transitional period aimed at full independence.

The American proposal was withdrawn, the statement said, in favor of a Soviet plan which called for immediate establishment of a provisional, democratic Korean government, and placing an absolute five-year limit on guidance of the four-power trusteeship.

The American plan, Tass said, would have permitted as much as ten years' rule by the four powers, administered by a joint military command.

GI BRIDES SLATED TO SAIL TODAY

TIDWORTH, Eng., Jan. 25—(AP) More than 600 GI brides sailing for the United States tomorrow talked tonight with growing excitement of many things on their last night in England—things like bananas and ball games, steaks and stockings.

All major preliminaries had been completed for the great pilgrimage towards homes and husbands. They were ready to start moving on two special trains to Southampton, where the liner Argentina, the first bride and baby special, was scheduled to leave at 5 p. m. (12 o'clock noon EST.)

Twelve of the original contingent, the only unhappy people in this big camp, have been told that they would have to wait for later sailing. One lucky bride arrived from London today to take the place of one of these and head for Texas sooner than she had hoped.

"I want to give Mary (her baby daughter) a taste of banana and see if she likes it," declared Mrs. Priscilla Hyland, wife of Cpl. William A. Hyland, of Manchester, Mass.

Nine of the 12 who will not sail tomorrow were suffering from minor illnesses or had personal reasons for delay. The other three expect babies soon.

U. S. LOAN VITAL TO FRANCE, GOUIN TELLS SOCIALISTS

PARIS, Jan. 25—(AP) Socialist deputies declared today President Felix Gouin had told them that only a loan of $2,500,000,000 from the United States could save France from financial chaos.

The Socialist president, seeking to win complete three-party support of a drastic financial program aimed at halting spiraling inflation, pleaded with party members to approve the plans of Pierre Mendes-France, an Independent Radical Socialist and former finance minister and minister of national economy under Gen. Charles De Gaulle.

The Socialists said Gouin outlined France's financial and food situation pessimistically, and delivered an ultimatum that he would resign if the financial program were rejected.

General approval of the program was announced by all three major parties—the Communists, Socialists and Popular Republican movement (M.R.P.)—but prospects for quick formation of a new cabinet darkened tonight when Gouin announced that Mendes-France had declined to become finance minister in his cabinet. Gouin said Mendes-France declined because the Radical Socialist Party had decided not to participate in the government.

Cuts Proposed

The Mendes-France program calls for an immediate cut of 40,000,000,000 francs ($336,000,000) in armament expenditures, freezing of government employes' salaries for a year and an end to their recruitment for an indefinite period, changes in the capital tax structure with some increases, and the immediate freezing of prices and bank deposits.

The Communists were reported seeking moderation of the proposed program, particularly in the freezing of government employes' salaries.

Socialist deputies said Gouin told them the recent devaluation of the franc gave the French treasury francs representing 100 days expenditures, but at the end of that time France would be "at the edge of a precipice."

Gouin declared the bread ration could not be assured after May without importing 370,000,000 bushels of wheat and that the meat situation could be improved only by imports, the Socialists said.

French Plan 'Deflation'

Paris, Jan. 25 (AP)—French leaders, including President Felix Gouin, approved proposals today for "a program of deflation" designed to help solve France's financial crisis, said reports that the new President would name members of his cabinet during the day.

Pierre Mendes-France, an independent Radical Socialist and former finance minister and Minister of National Economy under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, sponsored the proposals.

The new financial program was adopted at a tense meeting, attended by ten representatives of the Socialist, Communist and MRP parties. Reports said that Gouin had threatened to drop his attempts to form a government if the proposals were rejected.

The program intended to launch the new administration on a sounder credit basis by a severe program of financial cutbacks and also to ease France's business dealings with Britain and the United States, was reported to include freezing of prices and government salaries.

FLIERS TORTURED, SLAIN BY NAZIS, ARMY COURT TOLD

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 25—(AP) A French prosecution witness told the International Military Tribunal today that 47 American and Dutch fliers were tortured and stoned to death at Mauthausen murder camp, and said the German people knew "very well" of the misdeeds of their masters in Nazi concentration camps.

The witness, Maurice Lampe, once a prisoner at Mauthausen, also declared the Germans at that Austrian murder camp executed fifty Russian officers and political commissars as a special treat for Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief.

As the French, by means of Lampe and the documents, told the court trying 22 Nazi leaders of the horrors of the camp, Fanz Von Papen ripped the earphones from his head and sat with his hands covering his face; Hjalmar Schacht and Joachim Von Ribbentrop took off their headphones; Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz sat with his chin on his chest.

German Civilians Knew

Lampe, declaring German civilians, were not ignorant concerning events in concentration camps, said:

"We were divided into work corps, most of them were sent into towns to work side by side with Germans whom we told what was happening. Sometimes one of our number would be summoned from work to be executed."

He testified that the American and Dutch fliers arrived at Mauthausen the morning of Sept. 6, 1944. They were barefooted and dressed only in their underwear, he added, continuing:

The fliers were taken before the SS commandant and told they were condemned to death for trying to escape. One American officer requested the privilege of dying "like a soldier" but he was beaten. The group was led, still barefooted, to the bottom of a stone quarry.

"Each man was then loaded with stones and had to go to the top of the quarry—up all 186 steps," Lampe said.

"That first trip each man carried 25 to 30 kilograms (55 to 65 pounds) of stone. They were beaten all the way. They had to run back down again.

Blood Covered Steps

"On the second trip, the loads were heavier still. The blows on them were redoubled and stones were hurled at them. The same process was repeated the whole day.

"That evening the party in which I was working came from the quarry and climbed the steps which were covered with blood. I almost stepped on the jaw of a man.

"Twenty-one bodies were lying there and the 26 others died the following morning."

Of the executions of the Russians, Lampe said he watched the Russians kiss one another farewell before they were marched singly down the steps to the execution chamber.

Prosecutor Charles DuBost declared that the similarity of Gestapo tactics of torture in all occupied countries of Western Europe proved that orders to employ brutality came from a higher authority, perhaps even from Reichmarshal Goering himself as war minister.

50 EXECUTIONS FOR HIMMLER

Frenchman Tells of Show for Gestapo Head.

NUERNBERG, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fifty Russian officers and political commisars were executed as a special treat for Gestapo Chieftain Heinrich Himmler at Mauthausen murder camp in September, 1944, and 47 American and Dutch flyers were tortured and stoned to death the same month, a former inmate testified today befor the International Military Tribunal.

The witness, Maurice Lampe, a Frenchman, telling a particularly graphic story of the beatings and stonings of the flyers, said the Americans and Dutchmen arrived at the camp the morning of September 6.

Barefooted and dressed only in their underwear, the flyers were taken before the SS commandant and told they were condemned to death for trying to escape.

Led Into Quarry

When one of the American officers requested the privilege of dying "like a soldier" he was beaten and then the entire group was led, still barefooted, to the bottom of a stone quarry.

"Each man was then loaded with stones and had to go to the top of the quarry—up all 186 steps," Lampe related.

"That first step each man carried 25 to 30 kilograms (55 to 65 pounds) of stone. They were beaten al the way. They had to run back down again.

"On the second trip, the loads were heavier still. The blows on them were redoubled and stones were hurled at them. The same process was repeated the whole day.

Steps Covered With Blood

"That evening the party in which I was working came from the quarry and climbed the steps, which were covered with blood. I almost stepped on the jaw of a man.

"Twenty-one bodies were lying there, and the 26 others died the following morning."

Lampe said he was in the block house opposite Mauthausen's ill-famed death house and crematorium the day of Himmler's Roman holiday and watched the assembled Russians kiss one another farewell before they were marched one by one down the steps to the execution chamber.

"Every Shot Heard"

"The executions went on all afternoon," he testified. "Each victim was compelled to wait on the

steps and hear the shot which killed his predecesor. Every shot reached our ears."

Lampe's testimony was part of the French case against the 22 defendants.

French prosecutors, describing Nazi refinements on medieval tortures, charged that Gestapo agents placed burning wads of oil-soaked cloth between the toes of French prisoners.

Assistant Prosecutor Charles Dubost produced documents which he said showed that youths in French prisons were burned with soldering lamps and bitten by police dogs.

Orders to the Nazi inquisitors often came directly from the headquarters of Field Marshal William Keitel, chief of the German High Command, as well as from other defendants now on trial, Dubost charged.

Protest On Testimony

Efforts by the French to introduce as evidence police reports on Nazi prison conditions ran into a hitch when the court-appointed counsel for the defense objected "as a matter of principle" to testimony which had not been given under oath.

The tribunal recessed twice to study the question.

The objection was finally overruled and the court accepted the French police interrogations.

As the story of savage tortures unfolded, Nazi defendants were unable to conceal shame over the actions of the regime of which they were a part.

Took Off Headphones

Franz von Papen, pale and shaken, ripped the earphones from his head and sat thereafter with his hands covering his face. Hjalmar Schacht and Joachim von Ribbentrop also cast off their headphones. Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz sat woodenly with his chin on his chest as though unable to face the courtroom.

Prison physicians announced that an electrocardiograph test on Julius Streicher, who collapsed from a heart attack in the prisoners' dock three days ago, revealed no gross abnormalities. The general condition of Ernst Kaltenbrunner who has missed all but a half dozen sessions of the trial because of a cranial hemorrhage, was said by the physicians to be gradually improving.

Field Marshal Afraid To Dial Foreign News

Nuernberg, Jan. 25 (AP)—Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List, former commander in chief of Army Group "A" in the Caucasus, was afraid to listen to foreign radio broadcasts, he admitted today.

"It was against the Führer's orders and I wouldn't dream of taking the chance, especially since I had a maid whose political convictions were unknown to me," he told Allied intelligence officers.

He said Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel fired him after he refused to undertake an "asinine" offensive through the Caucasus passes in order to establish a foothold on the shore of the Black Sea.

Back in civilian life, List said he heard rumors that the high command was to be thrust upon him and he lay awake nights thinking up ways and means of dodging it.

Then the war became a soft blur to him because his only information came from the official German communiqués, which he distrusted. Allied officers asked him why he didn't listen to foreign broadcasts and he replied:

"The maid—I didn't dare."

Von Below told British questioners that the 1944 bomb explosion knocked him unconscious, and that afterward he saw Hitler come out a doorway of the shattered conference room with his uniform badly torn, but unhurt except for a leg bruise. But later, he said, Hitler showed signs of the effect of the shock, and Von Below declared this led to deterioration of the Fuehrer's mind and nerves.

Von Below said he did not attend the marriage ceremony but that he saw Hitler and Eva Braun come out of their rooms after the wedding, and that later he drank a champagne toast with Hitler and his "bunker family."

The Luftwaffe officer insisted the date of the marriage was the evening of April 28. British intelligence officers last November said Hitler and Braun were married on the evening of April 29. The marriage contract purportedly entered into by Hitler and Braun and found by American intelligence officers was dated April 29.

British intelligence personnel said today they were inclined "to think that Von Below's statement is the closest and therefore the most reliable account and we are inclined to accept the 28th as the wedding day."

Von Below, who had been Hitler's air force adjutant since 1937, was arrested by the British security police several days ago at Bad Godesberg. He was posing there as a law student at nearby Bonn University under the name of Klaus Nagel.

Later Von Below was called to a separate room where he found Hitler, Joseph Goebbels and Martin Bormann. There he was told by Hitler that he had been with him for such a long time he was to sign as one of the witnesses of Hitler's private will.

He read it and added his name after those of Bormann and Goebbels. He was not informed of Hitler's political will until, the next day, April 29, when he was told that Hitler had appointed a new government to rule after his death.

Von Below said "arrangements had been made for the destruction and the burning of Hitler's and Braun's bodies." He said that late in the afternoon of April 29th, it was realized in the bunker that the Russians would reach the Chancellery by the 30th or by May 1 at the latest.

He said it was generally known in the bunker that Hitler and Braun would commit suicide.

Von Below said Hitler gave him permission to escape from Berlin and ordered him to attempt to reach Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel and put up a "brave fight."

Escaped from Berlin

Von Below took his official leave of Hitler about 11 p. m. on April 29—16 hours before Hitler's presumed suicide and left the bunker at midnight. He managed to escape from Berlin but by May 3 he had realized the impossibility of reaching Keitel in the Kiel area. Changing into civilian clothes after the capitulation, he eventually reached Bonn.

Von Below, son of a professional soldier, was one of the earliest fliers of the Luftwaffe at a time when it existed on a secret and illegal basis. In 1937, he was appointed Luftwaffe adjutant to Hitler. His duties consisted of carrying out Hitler's instructions about preparations for meetings and special flights.

He accompanied Hitler on all important occasions including the annexations of Austria and the Sudetenland, the Godesberg and Munich conferences and the occupation of Prague.

Witnessed Will

The British believe him to be the last surviving witness of Hitler's last will and testament, signed in the Berlin Bunker on April 29, the same date as the marriage contract.

The account from Von Below's interrogation continued:

Von Below took up his quarters in one of the three bunkers outside the Reichschancellery in Berlin on April 20, 1945, to prepare for a fight to the finish at the side of Hitler. He was present at the conference at which Hitler decided to stay in the blazing capital.

The party after the marriage ceremony lasted about an hour and numerous toasts were given to "old times."

Hitler Suffered from Shock After Bomb Blast, Aide Says

HERFORD, Germany, Jan. 25—(AP) Adolf Hitler suffered bomb shock in the July 20, 1944, attempt on his life that later led to deterioration of his mind and nerves, a statement by his Luftwaffe adjutant, 28-year-old Col. Nicolaus Von Below, said today.

Von Below, arrested after disguising himself as a university student, also said that Hitler and Eva Braun were married in the Berlin Reichschancellery last April 28, not April 29 as indicated by other evidence.

Bomb Upset Hitler Mind, Nazi Says

Herford, Germany, Jan. 25 (AP)—Bomb shock suffered in an attempt on his life July 20, 1944, started Adolf Hitler on the road to mental deterioration, Luftwaffe Gen. Nicolaus von Below disclosed today.

Below, [illegible] witness to Hitler's will, escaped from the Reichschancellery bunker in Berlin the night before the Führer and Eva Braun entered their suicide pact.

Was With Hitler In Blast

As Hitler's adjutant, the 38-year-old Below was with the Führer when the bomb exploded in the July plot and he told British interrogating officers that Hitler showed signs of shock after the blast which led to deterioriation of his nerves and mind.

Below was arrested by British security police several days ago at Bad Godesberg, where he was posing as a law student at nearby Bonn University.

Last Survivor To Will

He is believed by the British to be the last surviving witness of Hitler's last will and testament, signed in the Berlin bunker on April 29, 1945. Propaganda Minister Goebbels and Deputy Führer Martin Bormann, the other witnesses, are believed dead.

Below told his questioners that he was rendered unconscious by the July, 1944, bomb explosion and that afterward he saw Hitler come out of a doorway of the shattered conference room with his uniform badly ripped but otherwise unscathed save for a bruise on the leg.

94TH INFANTRY UNITS SAIL FROM LE HAVRE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 25.—(AP) Four units of the U. S. 94th Infantry Division sailed for home from Le Havre today aboard the Victory Ship India.

The units were the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, G Company and the Second Battalion of the 202nd Regiment. Companies E and F are to sail tomorrow.

The status of other units in redeployment:

At sea—543rd Automatic Weapon Battalion, 408th Field Artillery Group, 100th Division, Second Armored Division, 910th Automatic Weapons Battalion, the 132nd and 135th Anti-Aircraft Gun Battalion.

The 856th Tank Battalion and advance elements of the 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 975th Field Artillery Battalion sailed from Bremen aboard the Cassar Victory.

The 319th Engineer Combat Battalion and the 356th Field Artillery Battalion are scheduled to sail from Le Havre within 48 hours.

PATHETIC PLEAS MADE FOR SHIPS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — A shipping bottleneck is keeping more than 200 South Africans from visiting Europe to hunt for missing next-to-kin, while more than 10,000 persons are waiting in England for passage to South Africa.

"Every day we receive pathetic letters," said an immigration and passport officer, "but there is little we can do. Our allocation works out at 50 berths a month, out of which urgent business and other priorities must be accommodated.

"Some of the South Africans stranded in England are young war widows and children in dire financial straits because of being unable to return home."

The South Africans waiting for passage to Europe are mostly naturalized settlers from the Balkan countries, many of whom left their families behind. The Red Cross and other organizations have made strenuous efforts to find some trace of their kin, without success.

Censorship Put On Java Press And Radio

Batavia, Jan. 25 (AP)—The British commander in Java clamped censorship on Java's press and radio today in advance of renewed negotiations between Indonesian Nationalist leaders and the Dutch Government.

Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison's order left foreign correspondents free to report the news but decreed: "No newspaper or radio station may publish anything offensive or likely to inflame opinion or in any way incite the people directly or indirectly to commit acts prejudicial to law and order."

New Dutch Proposals

H. J. van Mook, acting governor general of the Netherlands East Indies, is en route here with new proposals from the Dutch Government to the independence-seeking Nationalists headed by Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian Government. Lord Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador, also is en route as a special envoy.

Japanese prisoners, acting on British orders, swarmed through Batavia today eradicating Indonesian political slogans which had been painted on buildings, walls and streetcars.

Dock Area Guarded

A British announcement said that Dutch troops "wearing American-style battle dress" had taken over a 24-hour guard duty in the dock area, where wide-scale looting had previously been reported.

Meanwhile, some fighting was reported at Semarang, where the Indonesians used mortars against British positions, and in the vicinity of Soerbaja, Bandoeng and Buitenzorg.

Siam Government Expected To Resign

Bangkok, Jan. 25 (AP)—Siam's National Assembly opened its business sessions today with the prospect that the Government headed by Premier Seni Pramoj would resign.

A leading candidate to succeed Pramoj, who was recalled from his post as Minister to Washington last September to take over the Government, is Major Kovid Abhaiwongsa, who held the post in 1944. He is the leader of the Peoples (Revolutionary) party.

30.24-567

The National Assembly, created in the bloodless revolution of 1932 was opened yesterday amid oriental splendor. King Ananda Mahidol read the proclamation listing as the most important matters to come before the Assembly the implementing of the Anglo-Siamese treaty, the enactment of a revised constitution and rehabilitation.

TURKS SENTENCE EDITORS

Four Punished for Printing Attacks on Officials

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 24 (AP) (Delayed—Zekerya Sertel, editor of the newspaper Tan, which was destroyed in a demonstration last Dec. 4, was convicted today with three other editors on a charge of "harming the dignity" of governmental leaders. Mr. Sertel was sentenced to three and a half months in jail and fined 116 lira.

The four were accused specifically of violating the Turkish press law by publishing articles "against certain members of the National Assembly and Ministers and high officials of the state concerning accomplishment of their duties.

MORE U. S. PLANE SALES TO SPAIN REPORTED

MADRID, Jan. 25.—(AP) The official news agency Cifra said today Spain was buying 44 to 54 planes from the United States, of which three already had arrived.

Cifra added that 21 Dakotas will be used for commercial flights between Madrid and London, Lisbon, Paris, Amsterdam and Rome. The agency said three of these had arrived and another was expected soon.

According to Cifra, three CD-4 planes (four-engine transports) already bought are expected to arrive in a few months for use in transAtlantic flights. It added that Spanish Airlines had "accepted American offers" to sell "20 or 30" Cessna AT-17's for use on local Spanish lines.

Germans Leave Spain Monday

MADRID, Jan. 25 (AP)—The first Germans to be expelled from Spain since the war ended are scheduled to leave Monday in two United States Army transport planes, probably for Frankfort on the Main. The group will include Hans Thomsen, former counselor of the German Embassy in Washington and president of the Nazi party in Spain.

Portuguese Urge Free Press

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 25 (AP)—A Portuguese committee, representing the Democratic opposition, cabled United Nations President Paul-Henri Spaak today their support of the Philippine proposal for an immediate UNO review of world press freedom. The cable, signed by a number of writers, called the attention of M. Spaak to "the situation of the press in countries unrepresented in the UNO which still are subject to censorship of their regimes."

Japanese Ambassador Knighted By Pope Pius

Vatican City, Jan. 25 (AP)—Pope Pius XII made Japanese Ambassador Ken Harada a knight of the Order of St. Sylvester today in a farewell audience.

Harada, his staff and their families will sail for Japan from Naples Sunday on the S.S. Plus Uutra. Mrs. Harada and the embassy staff also paid their respects to the Pope.

Harada is being repatriated under instructions from General MacArthur.

Bodies Of 17 Europeans Found In Batavia

Batavia, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Dutch news agency, Aneta, said the bodies of seventeen European men and women, their hands tied behind them and bullets headed, were found yesterday in the Antjol Canal by workers repairing that waterway between Batavia and its port, Tandjoeng Priok.

Aneta said two of the victims apparently had been killed recently.

NEW OFFERS MADE CHINESE FACTIONS BY NATIONALISTS

CHUNGKING, Jan. 25—(AP) In a dramatic attempt to break the deadlock over government reorganization, Foreign Minister Wang Shi-Chieh tonight called personally on Chou En-Lai, leading Communist delegate to the Chinese Unity Conference, and Lo Lung-Chi, prominent Democratic League delegate, to offer concessions.

Proposals Made

These were:

1. An all-party state council would be granted power to make appointments.

2. Either the president's power to act in an emergency would be relegated to the council, or the council would be authorized to override the president's veto with a majority vote. (The proposal now before the conference calls for a two-thirds vote).

Lo said the Communists and the League were withholding a decision until Chou En-Lai could discuss the proposals with other Communist committee members, and until the League ascertains whether the appointive power also would include the power to dismiss.

Lo added that after concrete results had been obtained, the council would recess for a few days to enable Chou En-Lai to fly to Yenan to confer with Communist Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

The conference's first three-day extension, necessitated by the continuing deadlock, expires Saturday.

An estimated 500 Chinese students, demonstrating in front of the National Government headquarters, demanded that the conference not quit without achieving concrete results.

It was not clear what organization, if any, was behind the students. They were addressed by a non-partisan member of the concultation conference, and members of the Democratic League reported that the so-called youth party had "spiritually seceded" from the League's coalition.

This followed recurrent reports that the Youth Party, one of six minor groups which had banded together with the Democratic League in opposition to the Communists and the Government Party, had decided secretly to support the government program at the conference.

Conference Stalled

The conference nevertheless remained stalled on the form of government reorganization and the composition of a national constitutional assembly.

The Communists have contended that the government program for bringing other parties into its structure is insufficient and would not be a real coalition.

(Whether a trip to Yenan would succeed was questionable, for an Associated Press dispatch from that Communist center said that Mao, the country's chief Communist, has refused to participate in or discuss the unity efforts even informally. Mao was pictured as exhausted and disappointed over his own unsuccessful efforts to work out a coalition at Chungking last October, and determined to sit idly on the sidelines).

China Students March, Demand Hongkong

Chungking, Jan. 25 (AP) — Five thousand Chinese students demonstrated outside Government headquarters today, then paraded past the British and French embassies shouting demands for the return of Hong Kong and Macao and the recall of the French consul general.

Uniformed police and secret service men guarded the embassies.

Outside the British Embassy they screamed in English "We want Hong Kong back. We want Kowloon back. We want Macao back."

Ouster Demanded

In front of the French Embassy, only 200 yards from the British, the demonstrators shouted "We demand dismissal of the French consul general at Shanghai."

Two officials of the Chinese Foreign Office marched with the demonstrators to dissaude them if they attempted violence.

Correspondents asked one of the student leaders why they were not demanding the return of Dairen and Port Arthur to China. He replied that the Russians were in those cities by treaty.

A British correspondent said, "So are the British in Hong Kong."

Inequality Charged

"Yes, that's so, but that's under an unequal treaty." the student replied.

British and French officials worked serenely on in the embassies as the students marched past. Occasionally a demonstrator shook his fist at the correspondents, who stood in the gateway of the British Embassy and were mistaken for officials. On the whole, however, the demonstrators were orderly.

The students made 24 demands in all as they marched past Government headquarters, where committees of the political consultation conference are mapping reforms in China's Government. Most of their requests were domestic.

Plot Laid To French

Of the French they demanded the recall of the French consul general in Shanghai, Jean Filliol, for his alleged part in spiriting a suspected collaborationist, Paul Tosoli, to Saigon aboard a French cruiser.

The students further demanded an immediate halt to construction of a new airfield at Hong Kong.

Other demands include democratization of the government; nationization of the army; fair elections for national assembly seats; a halt to truce violations and elimination of party influence from educational estblishments.

Finally, they asked that the consultation (unity) conference should not terminate before concrete results are attained. The conference had planned to adjourn probably tomorrow.

Use Address System

The demonstration was well organized. Students set up a public address system in the compounds of the government office building. They also brought individual lunches.

Mo Te-hui, one of the nonpartisan delegates to the political conference, addressed the students. They cheered his statement that there would be no more civil war in China. He told them that Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek always had carried out his pledges. He made no reference to the students' demands for the return of Hong Kong or Macao, or the recall of Filliol.

Chiang already had promised most of the other changes the students demanded.

Relief Plane Reaches Yenan

Meningitis Outbreak Fatal to Two Reported Under Control

YENAN, China, Jan. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—A C-54 transport plane bearing American Red Cross medical supplies landed at this Chinese Communist capital today to help combat an outbreak of spinal meningitis, which has killed two Chinese and stricken nineteen others.

The plane carried supplies for Bethune Memorial Peace Hospital and penicillin for the American Observer Group. Colonel Ivan D. Yeaton, commander of the group, said the penicillin would be available to the hospital.

Health authorities said the disease appeared to be under control.

U. S. AIDS G. I. BRIDE

Brisbane, Jan. 25 (A. P.)—Mrs. Patricia Vought, a Sydney girl, began a Pacific flight today to reach the bedside of her husband, United States Army Sgt. Maurice Vought of Fort Wayne, Ind., dangerously ill in Bruns General Hospital in Santa Fe, N. M.

The cost of her 8,000 - mile flight in a transport plane is being borne by the United States. Authorties decided to send for his wife in hope she would be able to aid him in his fight to live.

"American officials have done everything to make my sad journey as comfortable as possible," Mrs. Vought said.

Flying Laboratory On Pacific Tour

Sydney, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—An American "flying laboratory" has reached Australia on its tour of Pacific battle theaters to study the condition of war equipment stored in the tropics.

The plane, a Skymaster C-54, is equipped with thousands of dollars worth of technical scientific apparatus, and carries eighteen scientists of the United States Army Air Forces' tropical science mission, plus five crewmen. The director of the party is Dr. Kenneth G. Compton, major supervisor of the Bell Telephone Laboratories' research department.

TEAR GAS HURLED AT BOMBAY MOBS

Death Toll Reaches 22, Over 600 Wounded as Riots Continue.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25—(AP) Police hurled tear gas and fired at least four times on mobs today, but failed to halt riots in areas of Bombay bloodied by three days of fighting in which 22 persons have been killed and more than 600 wounded.

In an effort to preserve peace during tomorrow's celebration of Indian independence day, the India Congress party directed 250 volunteer police to move into the trouble areas of the city.

Curfew Imposed

Tonight there was some evidence of a decrease in the rioting, which began Wednesday with a demonstration on the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, former leader of the Japanese-sponsored Indian National army. A curfew was imposed in the affected areas from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m.

Although this was Moslem Prayer Day, there was not the slightest suggestion of Hindu-Moslem trouble, police said. The Moslems were abstaining rigidly from participating in the rioting, the authorities declared.

Indian Congress officials appealed again to students and others to end the disturbances. Tired police still looked forward to the calling out of military forces if necessary to assist them in rounding up the demonstrators.

Police officials said students were to blame for much of the rioting, but they declared gangs of hoodlums were responsible for the looting of grain shops and postoffices.

Three government grain shops have been looted and part of the supplies burned, despite a current grain shortage. Two postoffices and a railroad booking office were ransacked.

U. S. Reporters Warned

Police, in warning American correspondents to stay out of the riot area, approximately in the center of the city, said "this is an anti-English and anti-authority disturbance, and you're in European clothes and likely to get a concentration of soda water bottles and stones."

Some of today's demonstrations were directed against shops owned by the local colony of Parsees and shops owned by Persians. Police suggested the Parsees, the Indian followers of Zoroaster, were perhaps the most "Europeanized" of any Indian group.

The greater part of Bombay was unaffected by the disturbances, and downtown districts, with the exception of the very center of the

city, remained peaceful. In the riot areas, however, it was unsafe for any European to appear either on foot or automobile.

Police fired today on stone-throwing rioters who had set fire for a second time to a railway ticket office and who had begun blocking traffic in Kalbadevi Road, one of the main and most crowded streets serving Bombay.

India Riot Death Toll 18; Police Fire On Mob

Bombay, Jan. 25 (AP)—Police turned rifles and tear-gas guns on rioting mobs today as anti-English, anti-authority demonstrations which have brought death to eighteen persons and injuries to more than 600 continued for the third day.

Police officials, just about ready to call for troops to quell the bloody strife, ordered a curfew into effect for tonight, from 9 P.M. to 6 A.M., in an effort to halt the looting, arson and stoning that have made the Hindu section in the center of a Bombay battleground.

American correspondents were warned to stay out of the trouble area.

"This is an anti-English and anti-authority disturbance and you're in European clothes and likely to get a concentration of soda-water bottles and stones," officials said.

Today's attacks, in addition to their anti-English trends, were directed against shops owned by the local colony of Parsees and against shops owned by Persians. Police suggested that these attacks might have been caused by the fact that the Parsees are the most "Europeanized" of any Indian group.

Grain Shops Looted

Three Government grain shops have been looted and part of the supplies burned despite a grain shortage. Two post offices and a railway ticket office have also been burned.

Kalbadevi road, busy central thoroughfare, was the scene of much of today's rioting. Pedestrians along the road were stripped of neckties and hats by the demonstrators, because wearing such attire was not in keeping with Indian nationalism.

One group broke through a police cordon guarding a suburban railway ticket office that had been set afire yesterday and burned it again. Police used tear gas, charged the mob and finally resorted to gunfire.

Five persons wounded by rifle fire were carried away, but police were made the targets of a barrage of stones and pop bottles taken from a near-by refreshment stand when they attempted to remove obstructions from the road and side streets leading into it.

Student Strike

Student factions, in the forefront of the rioting, which began Wednesday with the celebration of the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, former leader of the Japanese-sponsored "Indian National Army," were reported to have called another school strike today.

Heavy police concentrations were assigned to watch funeral processions of riot victims, since one such procession yesterday was the signal for some of the worst disorders of the day and drew heavy police fire. The police suffered sixty-three casualties—mostly as a result of stones and bottles thrown by demonstrators—in yesterday's fighting, and expressed apprehension that the demonstrations would reach a climax tomorrow, when Indians will celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Indian National Congress.

During that celebration a large mass meeting is scheduled to be held at Chowpatty Beach, from which a march began Wednesday. Thus far the rioting has been confined almost wholly to a mile square area in the Hindu section of the city.

9 NATIONS JOIN TRIBUNAL TO TRY JAP WAR LORDS

TOKYO, Jan. 25—(AP) All of the nine nations to which Japan surrendered—including Russia — will participate in the international trials of Hideki Tojo, his Pearl Harbor cabinet, and other war leaders charged with "crimes against peace and against humanity."

This was assured today when Russia, France and the Netherlands joined the war crimes tribunal.

Announcement of their participation ended weeks of uncertainty during which only the United States, China, and four members of the British Commonwealth had taken part in preparations for the trials scheduled to begin in March.

Russia Finally Joins

Russia's long silence had given rise to speculation that Moscow had decided that since the Soviet Union was not at war with Japan when Tojo was in power, it should not participate in the prosecution. Only recently Joseph B. Keenan, U. S. chief prosecutor, said Moscow's continued silence "makes it look pretty certain Russia won't come in."

Today Keenan announced receipt of a message from Moscow naming a judge and an associate prosecutor to the court. The Netherlands, he said, also had named a judge and was selecting an associate prosecutor, and that France had notified Allied headquarters she would send the names of her representatives soon.

Representatives of the other six countries—China, the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand—already have been named, and the British delegation is expected here shortly. The court, however, cannot set definite trial dates until the whole tribunal is assembled.

Narcotics Ban Tightened

Japan's reformation under Allied tutelage meanwhile advanced another step. General MacArthur ordered the government to establish an effective system for narcotics control and to set up severe penalties for violators.

Japanese laws already penalize opium smoking severely, but the penalties for distribution, sale, or use of "white narcotics"—morphine, heroin and cocaine—have been light and ineffective.

The anti-narcotic move followed a directive issued by the supreme commander yesterday ordering the abolition of licensed prostitution, and the enactment of laws outlawing an old Japanese custom—the sale of daughters to brothel operators.

The finance ministry reported that Allied occupation for the approximately four months ending Dec. 31 cost the Japanese government 701,192,00 yen ($46,746,133.)

Kyodo News Agency said the note issue of the Bank of Japan had increased more than a billion yen in the 10 days preceding Jan. 20, reflecting increased demand for currency caused by soaring commodity prices.

In Tokyo's Osaki precinct 150 policemen underlined the practical significance of the bank's figures by threatening to resign unless the city upped their pay 300 per cent.

Russ, French Dutch In On Jap Trials

Tokyo, Jan. 25 (AP)—Russia, France and the Netherlands today joined the international tribunal that will try Japan's top war crimes suspects, including Hideki Tojo, Japanese Premier at the beginning of the war.

Announcement of their participation ended weeks of uncertainty during which only the United States, China and four members of the British Empire had participated in preparations for the trials, which may start in March.

All nine signatories to the surrender of Japan aboard the Missouri September 2 thus will take part in the trials of Tojo, his Pearl Harbor Cabinet and other top-flight Japanese, said Joseph B. Keenan, chief United States prosecutor.

Empire Representatives

Empire representatives are Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A radio message from Moscow announced that Russia had named a judge and an associate prosecutor. Only a few days ago, Keenan, who came here as chief prosecutor at General MacArthur's invitation, had said Russia's continued silence "makes it look pretty certain Russia won't come in." Moscow had ignored two invitations to participate.

Russia named a major general to sit in judgment on the Japanese and a man described as "director of judicial science" to be an assistant prosecutor, but their names were garbled in the cable to Allied headquarters.

Dutch Judge

Keenan said the Netherlands had selected Judge Roling of the Court of Utrecht as judge and would forward the name of an assistant prosecutor in a few days. Names of the French judge and associate prosecutor were expected soon.

Representatives of the six other countries were named a few days ago.

British delegates to the international tribunal are expected to arrive shortly, but the court cannot meet to study the recently announced charter specifying its duties or set dates for the trials until members assemble from all nations.

Delays Expected

The necessity of filing charges and specifications and waiting until the tribunal names defense counsel who, in turn, must prepare their cases, will delay the start of the actual trials. The hearings until today had been scheduled tentatively for about March.

Meanwhile, the United States staff under Keenan is busy assembling material for the trial.

On the home front, MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to establish an effective system for narcotics control and to enact legislation with severe penalties for violators.

Col. Crawford F. Sams, chief of the headquarters public health and welfare section, said the directive includes narcotics necessary for legitimate medical needs but which constitute a menace if not properly controlled.

"White Narcotics"

Japanese laws provide severe penalties for opium smoking, but the penalties for distribution, sale or use of "white narcotics," Sams said, "have been so light they have not proved effective." White narcotics named in the directive are morphine, heroin and cocaine.

Allied occupation for four months and one week through December 31 cost the Japanese Government 701,192,000 yen ($46,746,133), the Finance Ministry reported today. Allied forces spent 450,222,000 yen and the Japanese Government 250,970,000 yen for facilities of occupation forces.

The Ministry had set aside 3,000,000,000 yen ($200,000,000) to cover the occupation cost for three months.

Kyodo said that, reflecting increased demand for currency as a result of soaring commodity prices, the note issue of the Bank of Japan aggregated 56,064,000,000 yen ($3,737,000,000) on January 20, an increase of 1,161,000,000 yen in ten days.

DENIES M'ARTHUR IN ON TASS REBUKE

Tokyo, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur's press relations officer said today he had no way of knowing what any other responsible headquarters spokesman may have said about the Russian Tass news agency, but Tuesday's reported rebuke of the agency did not come from "MacArthur's spokesman."

Brig.-Gen. Frayne Baker, the public relations officer, generally is regarded as MacArthur's spokesman.

On Tuesday, a headquarter's spokesman, who declined use of his name, told the Associated Press that criticism by Tass of the American command in southern Korea is part of "a definite program to discredit MacArthur and force further changes in present occupation policies and command."

Baker, questioned by some correspondents, said "no statement or comment whatsoever was made by MacArthur's spokesman on the Tass story" and that "MacArthur himself had not read the Tass dispatch." However, Baker did not deny that a headquarter's spokesman in responsible position had rebuked Tass.

Tass, in a dispatch from the Russian-occupied north sector of Korea, said mass demonstrations in the American-occupied south sector against the Moscow conference decision of a trusteeship for Korea were inspired by the United States military command.

BODY OF COLIN KELLY BELIEVED AT MANILA

MANILA, Jan. 25 (AP)—A body re-buried recently in a Manila cemetery was tentatively identified by United States Army headquarters here today as that of Capt. Colin P. Kelly Jr., America's first widely-publicized air hero of World War II.

Headquarters said positive identification hinged on a check of dental work and a comparison of data, including a crudely drawn map marking the spot of the first interment of the body at Fort Stotsenberg, long since leveled by Japanese bombs.

Officers said a Filipino told them that in December, 1941, he saw the sergeant of a field crash truck point to one of two bodies recovered in the crash of a bomber and say, "Why, that's Captain Kelly."

Captain Kelly dived his early-type Flying Fortress on the Japanese battleship Haruna in Lingayen Gulf on Dec. 10, 1941—for which he received the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He flew the shot-up, burning plane back to within four miles of Clark Field here, then ordered the crew to jump. Six men, including Sgt. Meyer Levin of Brooklyn, the bombardier, who was later lost in action in the South Pacific, parachuted. Captain Kelly and the body of Staff Sgt. William J. Delehanty of Brooklyn, who had been killed by a Japanese shot, went down with the plane.

The two bodies mentioned by the Filipino were buried at the post cemetery at Fort Stotsenberg on Dec. 11, 1941. A map was made of the burial location, but dog tags had been removed from both bodies by Filipinos at the crash scene, headquarters said.

Manila Exchange Opens As Mining Shares Soar

MANILA, Jan. 25 (AP).—The Manila Stock Exchange opened today amid indications of a boom in Philippine mining shares. Some issues were more than double the values listed at the last trading, Dec. 6, 1941.

The bull market was attributed by brokers to a large supply of cash and the scarcity of share certificates. Many certificates and company records were lost during the battle for Manila. Only three gold mines in the entire archipelago are reported intact. Production is months or years in the future.

Santiago Picornell, the only surviving partner of one of Manila's largest brokerage houses, said several Philippine mining issues are selling in the San Francisco Mining Exchange at prices four to five times the Manila quotations because of difficulty in transferring shares. Mr. Picornell said most transactions here are still over-the-counter. The Manila Exchange demands street certificates and deeds of sale for stock transactions.

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Jap PW Camp Chief Is Sentenced To Hang

Yokohama, Jan. 25 (AP)—Kaichi Hirate, Japanese Government librarian who became commandant of a prisoner-of-war camp, was convicted today and sentenced to be hanged for responsibility in the deaths of four British and Dutch soldiers.

Hirate appeared surprised as Col. Oliver E. Trechter, president of the military commission which convicted him, read the verdict. He was convicted of every charge except one — misappropriation of Red Cross supplies.

He was found guilty of causing the death of Pfc. Raymond C. Suttle, of Hadleigh, England, and allowing subordinates to cause the deaths of Sapper Ernest J. Glover, of Hemsworth, Yorks, England; Sergt. J. Pellencau, of Soerabaja, Java, and Sergt. Van Daalen Meyer, of Djamboelaan, Batavia.

Parents Send Plea

After sentence was pronounced, the prosecutor, Major Joshua J. Evans, of Vinita, Okla., made public a radiogram from Suttle's parents who said, in part:

"We are so glad the Americans are trying this brute. . . . I know you will do your best for (Raymond's) broken-hearted mother. They have murdered my lovely, curly-headed, blue-eyed baby. Will you please get this message through for me? It's just this: Ask one of your men to give him a blow of some kind before they hang him for me. Please, I beg of you to grant me just this request."

Fourth Conviction

The message was not introduced at the trial.

Hirate commanded the camp at Muroran, Hokkaido. He was the fourth Japanese prison-camp official convicted in Japan of brutalities to Allied military personnel. Lieut. Kei Yuri was sentenced to be hanged and two were given life prison terms.

A fifth, Isao Fukuhara, former commander of POW Camp 17B, at Omuta, will go on trial Monday on charges of cruel and brutal atrocities against prisoners. He succeeded Yuri at Omuta.

Government Seizes Meat Plants; CIO Union Heads Refuse to Order Their Workers to Return to Jobs

55,000 MEMBERS OF AFL GO BACK TO WORK TODAY

Eleven Companies Taken Over by Armstrong Without Formal Ceremony.

MORE TO BE SEIZED

193,000 CIO Workers Remain Idle; Demand Pay Boost Immediately.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—(Saturday)—(AP) The government seized at 12:01 a. m. today 11 meat packing companies, including the nation's five largest, all of which have been tied up by striking A.F.L. and C.I.O. union workers since Jan. 16.

Gayle G. Armstrong, government representative for President Truman and the secretary of agriculture, took over possession of the plants without formal ceremony through each company's officials, whom he had designated as his aides.

The head of each company had been instructed earlier to display the United States flag and post the official notice of government seizure. Armstrong said he would deliver subsequent orders to the company heads who would in turn delegate authority to plant officials "down the line" as necessary.

CIO Refuses Pleas

Union leaders of 193,000 United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) yesterday refused to order their membership to return to work, but officers of the 55,000 Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL) on Thursday ordered their members to return to work for Uncle Sam in a temporary truce.

The AFL group consented to work for government operators at existing wage rates, awaiting outcome of hearings by a federal fact-finding panel, but the UPW declared its membership would not return to work without assurance from the government the union's wage demands would be put into effect during federal occupation of the plants.

The government seizure was effective at 12:01 a.m. (EST) in the Eastern Time zone then westward at hourly intervals in the various time zones.

Eight other companies listed in the President's original seizure order Thursday will be signed up this morning, Armstrong said, when their officials reach Chicago.

Possession of the plants included "without limitation, all real estate, buildings, machinery, tools, equipment, inventories, and all livestock, materials, supplies and articles of production and processing of meat and meat products whatsoever," said Armstrong's directive to the company heads.

Officials Remain in Charge

"You are hereby appointed company manager for the government of the United States x x x, you are authorized and directed, subject to my control and supervision as government representative, to manage the operation of said plants, facilities and property in the normal course of business, while continuing to serve as an officer and employe of the company. x x x

"You will incur no obligations chargeable to the government of the United States without specific authority from the government representative or his duly authorized agent."

Accusing President Truman of engaging "in a strike-breaking action," an announcement of the union national wage policy committee action read by Lewis J. Clark, C.I.O. union president, also declared the seizure order was "a complete double-cross" and the government was "giving the workers a raw deal."

A.F.L. Return Ordered

Clark said the committee decision was "unanimous." He and other union leaders said it was "final" because the committee included "delegated representatives" of all 267 locals throughout the country.

The A.F.L.-Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, which also has been on strike since Jan. 16, directed its 55,000 striking members to return to work and assured Mr. Truman that "we shall cooperate with you in this seizure fully."

The C.I.O. decision caused hasty conferences in the nation's capital but there was no immediate action. The White House, agriculture and labor departments declined immediate comment. So did representatives of major packing companies in Chicago and Gayle G. Armstrong, designated by the Agriculture department to direct operation of the seized plants.

C.I.O. Protests

The C.I.O. called the seizure order, directing workers to return at least temporarily at old rates of pay, a "double cross," contending the union had received government assurance the order would contain provisions for making effective any wage increases a fact-finding panel might recommend.

On this point Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in Washington said he telegraphed Clark to tell him that he, Anderson, would apply immediately for approval of any such recommendations and would so advise the wage stabilization board and other agencies.

Clark and C.I.O. headquarters said they had not received this telegram officially and therefore would not comment.

Hasty conferences in Washington followed the C.I.O. decision. The White House declined comment and so did packers representatives in Chicago, as well as Gayle G. Armstrong, New Mexico rancher designated by the Agriculture department to operate the seized plants.

Armstrong was deep in conferences with his assistants and packers' representatives concerning details of the terms and conditions of the seizure.

In a statement prepared for newsmen, Armstrong said: "Our job out here is to get the packing industry back into production. We need meat for the armed forces and for all our people. If we have the cooperation of labor and management we can have meat in the markets in a matter of days."

Return Asked

Before the C.I.O. Action Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in telegrams to Clark and Earl W. Jimerson, president of the A.F.L. union, asked them to direct their members to return to work for Uncle Sam. The secretary called attention to fines or imprisonment which could be invoked under the War Labor Disputes Act against anyone participating by strike or other interruptions in interference with operation of government-possessed facilities.

Fred Dowling, Toronto, Can., C.I.O. strike committee director, and counsel for the union, said they did not believe such violations entered into the picture because the union decision was made before the government actually took possession.

Jimerson said, while there might be some members of his A.F.L. union who would "rebel" against the back-to-work order without assurance of the demanded wage increases, he did not anticipate any friction with C.I.O. pickets.

"Our union has no membership in plants where the C.I.O. is the bargaining agent, just as the C.I.O. has none where we have the collective bargaining contract, so of course the problem of A.F.L. men crossing C.I.O. picket lines will not arise," Jimerson asserted.

He added that although some A.F.L. members may refuse to return to work, "it must also be remembered that there probably also will be plenty of CIO members who will object to obeying the C.I.O.'s stay-out order in opposing the government's management of the packing industry."

President Criticized

Clark's announcement of the C.I.O. wage policy committee action said:

"The President of the United States, in directing the seizure of the plants, has engaged in a strike-breaking action, the sole effect of which can be to play into the hands of the packers x x x.

"The government seizure order is a complete double-cross because prior to the announcement of the seizure this union had received from high governmental offices assurances that the order would contain provisions for making effective (wage) increases that the (fact-finding) panel might recommend."

The statement also called on "the entire trade union movement and on groups of citizens everywhere" for support and added:

"The United Packinghouse Workers of America desire to cooperate with their government. But under all the circumstances they can only believe that the government is helping the cause of the packers and giving the workers a raw deal." It also said:

"We are prepared to return to work at such time as we are assured that the equalities of our case will be given consideration and that a substantial wage increase will be put into effect."

Text of C.I.O. Meat Union's Strike Statement

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the statement issued today by the wage policy committee of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, announcing refusal of the Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists to return to work under government operation of strike-bound meat-packing plants:

STATEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH WHETHER WE GO BACK TO WORK OR NOT

In a meeting of delegated representatives held in Chicago today, Jan. 25, the packinghouse

workers organized in the U. P. W. A., C. I. O., determined that they would not return to work when the government takes over the operation of the packing plants on Saturday. They reached this conclusion for the following reasons:

1. Packinghouse workers joined in the no-strike pledge given by the C. I. O. to the President of the United States during the war. That pledge was maintained practically 100 per cent. There was not one single major strike in the packing industry during the entire period of the war. During this same period and on two different occasions the National War Labor Board denied their application for wage increases while granting such increases to other industries.

In addition, we desire to again direct the public's attention to the fact that even during the present strike situation we have, upon request of the United States Army, ararnged to handle meat products belonging to the Army and now present in the plants, so as to assure the Army of the delivery of their supplies.

2. Packinghouse workers are among the lowest-paid workers in the nation: working in an occupation that is hazardous, unpleasant and unclean. Over 75 per cent of the employees of Swift & Co., according to company figures, the largest packers in the industry, are employed at wage rates of less than 87 cents an hour. Since prior to Pearl Harbor no general wage increase has been granted in the industry. The last increase of five cents an hour came in August, 1941. During this period the cost of living has risen by at least 33 per cent, according to official government admission, but more realistically, for low-paid people, around 50 per cent.

Cites Bargaining

3. The packinghouse workers have been bargaining with the employers, seeking a wage increase since September, 1945. The offers obtained from the large packers vary from four cents an hour to 10 cents an hour. This, in spite of the fact that other major industries have proposed wage increases substantially in excess of those offered by the packers. From September to Jan. 16, at which time the strike took place, this union called to the attention of the appropriate governmental officials the dangers of the situation, sought their assistance in resolving the dispute and urged them to take action that would prevent a strike. Although many assurances were given, no concrete action was forthcoming.

4. The President of the United States, in directing the seizure of the packing plants for Saturday at 12:01 a. m., has engaged in a strike-breaking action, the sole effect of which can be to play into the hands of the packers.

Prior to the announcement of the seizure, this union had received from high governmental officials assurances that the order would contain provisions for making effective increases that the panel might recommend. The order for seizure, however, is a complete double-cross, in that no such provision is contained therein.

Under this order of seizure, the Department of Agriculture, notoriously sympathetic to the packing interests, will operate the plants. The seizure is not a seizure in reality but only in fiction, since it has already been announced that the Department of Agriculture will carry on its operations through the existing personnel who are employees of the packers and through presidents or chairmen of the boards of the various companies.

It is interesting to note in passing that the Secretary of Agriculture has also been authorized to use such facilities of the War Department as may be necessary, and this at a time when G. I.s throughout the world are clamoring to be returned home. It is significant that although the government is unable to bring our soldiers home from China and other foreign countries they have ample forces available, apparently, to attempt to break a strike and to maintain the packers' profits.

Contrasts Steel

Under the circumstances, it is obvious that the packers will continue to profiteer and the workers are expected to return without any wage increases. It is significant that this discriminatory treatment is being meted out to the packinghouse workers, whereas the President has done nothing to enforce his recommendation to the steel companies for a settlement of the steel case other than expressious wishes that the steel companies would co-operate. Nor has he taken any action to make effective the report of the fact-finding panel in the General Motors situation.

If the government were sincere in the action which it now proposes to take, the least they could do would be to insure that during the period of government operation, the owners of the packing companies would make no profit, but that the cost of meat to the consuming public would be reduced. If the government were sincere in taking this action, the least that it could do would be to give assurance to the workers of the industry that their just request for wage increases would be met. Neither of the assurances have been forthcoming but rather, as indicated above, groups sympathetic to the packers are placed in charge of the operations of these plants and no assurances are given to the workers of any remedies for their needs.

(5) Under all these circumstances, we suggest to the President of the United States the following action and we call upon him to make these suggestions effective as soon as practicable:

A. Since the packing industry is concerned with the production of an essential item of food, we ask that he transmit a message to Congress calling upon the Congress to establish the packing industry as a public utility and to provide for its regulation as such, so that the consumer and the farmer may be protected against the packers' practices, which have resulted in these two groups, along with the employees of hte packing industry, bearing the burden of packer profiteering. The regulation of the industry as a public utility would insure to the public a knowledge of the costs and the profits of these companies, which are not now available, and the guaranty that the price of meat would be maintained on a level consistent with the public interest and the farmer in his turn would receive a living wage for the livestock that he produces.

Investigation Asked

B. When the government takes over control of the packing industry at 12:01 a. m. Saturday, it institutes immediately an investigation into the operations of the packers, since it then presumably will be in possession of all the books and records of these companies, for the purpose of ascertaining violations, if any, of the anti-trust act and other monopolistic practices. Also, the degree to which the packers have complied with all regulations of O. P. A. on which there has been much litigation during the war years.

It is also suggested that an inquiry be made into the packers' selling and buying practices, distribution methods and their employment methods so that the public at large may be advised as to the reason for the packers' insistent demand, in spite of their tremendous profits, for increased prices.

C. We also urged the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the proposal of Philip Murray, of the C. I. O., calling for the repeal of the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws, which have become anti-democratic weapons in the hands of the big corporations to be used against the people of the United States.

This union calls on the entire trade union movement and on groups of citizens everywhere to join with them in assuring that the action suggested here will be made effective. The United Packinghouse Workers of America desire to co-operate with their government, but under all the circumstances they can only believe that the government is helping the cause of the packers and giving the workers a "raw" deal. We are prepared to return to work at such time as we are assured that the equities of our case will be given consideration and that a substantial wage increase will be put into effect.

Lewis Returns to AFL With 500,000 Miners

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25—(AP) John L. Lewis returned today to the American Federation of Labor which he split asunder a decade ago.

The big man who created the C.I.O., and then left it in a huff over the 1940 Roosevelt election, which he bitterly opposed, brought his 500,000 United Mine Workers back to the parent federation and was quickly elevated to a seat on the policy-making executive council.

He would not have come back without that place among the 13 all-powerful union heads on the council. Previously he turned a cold shoulder on re-affiliation without an assured council seat.

A.F.L. President William Green, mindful of the stories that Lewis' return to the federation boded an end to his reign of more than two decades, emphasized he would remain as president.

Announcement Made

Lewis will be the 13th vice president, but Green said the line of succession to the presidency is not numerical.

Green made the long-heralded announcement of Lewis' return to a room-full of reporters. He looked almost grim. Speaking slowly, he said that Lewis' action was "significant."

"It might be interpreted as a move designed to place the house of labor in order," said the 72-year-old A.F.L. head.

"It is significant in this respect: That the membership of the workers of the country are placing more and more emphasis upon the need of unity and solidarity. It will have a profound effect upon a united labor movement.

"I interpret this step taken by the mine workers as evidence on their part of a desire to wipe out division and establish unity."

There was no mention of Lewis' brain-child—the C.I.O.— which is locked in postwar wage struggle at present. C.I.O. unions are striking in steel, electrical manufacturing, meat packing General Motors, and similarly came to grips over pay in the oil refining and glass industries.

Green has made much of the comparative absence of strikes among A.F.L. unions. Lewis has a contract which can be reopened, if he chooses, prior to April 1, but he has not thus far lined up in the fight for continuation of wartime wages.

Lewis Heads for Florida

Lewis who will be 66 on Feb. 12 and became a grandfather a fortnight ago, was en route to Miami from Springfield, Ill. He is expected here Sunday or Monday, to take his place on the council. Only routine business is anticipated next week, however. He succeeds Harvey W. Brown, president of the machinists, who quit the A.F.L.—at least temporarily—in a jurisdictional tussle with the carpenters.

It was the carpenters' boss—William L. Hutcheson—who paved the way for Lewis' return. Lewis and "Big Bill" traded punches at the 1935 A.F.L. convention in Atlantic City. They patched up their differences in 1940 when Lewis came out for Republican Wendell L. Willkie, against the late President Roosevelt. Hutcheson is a staunch Republican. Lewis supported Roosevelt actively only in 1936. In most other presidential elections he has been in Republican ranks.

When he left the C.I.O., Lewis established a catch-all "District 50" in his mine workers' union and brought variety of trades under it, including construction, chemical workers, office and supervisory workers, and even dairy farmers.

Because of its constant jurisdictional over-lap with A.F.L. unions, this created an obstacle to Lewis' return to the A.F.L. for some time.

Green said these problems would be disposed of by the council, as they arise. Lewis was believed to have insisted upon a council seat for this reason, as much as any.

Lewis sent in a check for $9,000, representing January dues for 600,000 members. An associate said prior to the miners' return that there were 400,000 bituminous miners, 72,000 anthracite miners, and another 130,000 carried on the union rolls but still in the armed forces.

Progressives Opposed

John Marchiando, president of the A.F.L.-Affiliated Progressive Miners Union with 35,000 members, voiced vigorous opposition to readmission of the U.M.W. and said a convention of Progressive miners will be called quickly to "decide whether to accept the A.F.L. verdict."

Marchiando said the readmission of Lewis and his U.M.W. violated the A.F.L. constitution, which he said contains a clause providing that when a charter is held by one organization, its written consent is required before a rival organization may be chartered.

The Progressives' convention will be called in Springfield, Ill., as soon as possible, Marchiando stated. The group was chartered by the A.F.L. in 1938 and given the same jurisdiction over coal workers that Lewis' U.M.W. held previously.

FORD, AUTO UNION REPORTED NEARER WAGE AGREEMENT

DETROIT, Jan. 25—(AP) Wage negotiations between the C.I.O. United Auto Workers Union and the Ford Motor Co. were recessed today until next week with persistent rumors that the two-cents an hour difference had been narrowed sharply.

There was no statement, however, from company or union as the fifth session this week was adjourned.

The union which originally demanded a 30 per cent wage rate increase was offered to settle with Ford for about 16 per cent—19 1-2 cents an hour—while the company had countered with a proposal of 14.4 per cent or 17 1-2 cents an hour.

The union demands on Chrysler Corp., also have been cut from 30 per cent to about 17.1 per cent. What the company has offered has not been disclosed but the negotiators were also reported "close together." A corporation spokesman said merely that "progress is being made." The conferees will meet again tomorrow.

GM Deadlock Holds

Meanwhile the deadlocked General Motors strike which has kept 175,000 production workers idle for 65 days was making itself felt elsewhere in the industry. Packard Motor Car Co. began laying off assembly line workers as its stock

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of crankshaft and connecting rod bearings, obtained from GM, neared exhaustion. The first of 8,000 Packard workers scheduled for lay-off during the ensuing week were sent home today.

At the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant in nearby Dearborn, 15,000 workers were laid off today because of the steel industry strike. Another 25,000 are to be released next week. Ford currently is employing about 110,000 workers.

Shortages developing from the recently settled glass industry strike have resulted in the laying off of 8,700 Chrysler Corp. workers in the Detroit area. Similarly 2,600 Briggs Manufacturing Co. workers have been idled by lack of parts for automobile body and other car industry equipment.

WILSON HOLDS U.S. COULD PUT END TO STRIKES

General Motors Head Ties Higher Prices to Any Rise in Wages.

DENIES A CONSPIRACY MOVE

Tells Senate Body He Knows of No Mutual Strategy to Resist C. I. O. Wage Demands.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors Corporation, testified today that the present waves of strikes would end if the Government "clarifies its position on wages, prices and strikes."

"I think the parties could get together then," he said at a Senate Labor Committee hearing on fact-finding legislation asked by President Truman.

Opposing this and any other legislation to force settlement of labor disputes, Wilson apologized for seeming to be evasive on Senators' questions.

Senator Ellender (D.-La.), pleading with Wilson to be a little more specific, asked if Congress should pass legislation to control strikes when both collective bargaining and mediation fails.

"My answer is no," Wilson said. "The reason I say no is that this would infringe upon the right of men to strike and the rights of management. Along with the right to strike goes the right of management to say no."

Wilson avoided a direct answer when a committee member proposed that the two-month-old strike against his firm be submitted to an arbitrator named by President Truman.

Wilson said that "if you want higher wages paid you are going to have higher prices."

He opposed fact finding, compulsory arbitration or extension of the wartime presidential powers for Government seizure and operation of industry during strikes.

At one point Wilson said that if the country was going to "hold the line on prices, then we'll have to worry along with strikes and all take a big loss," he added. "I think we're going to have some awful bad strikes before the men go back to work at the wages at which the men were working before."

Senator Murray (D.-Mont.), chairman of the committee, said General Motors was in an impregnable situation because during the strike period it could recover excess profits taxes to offset losses.

"That had nothing to do with our case," Wilson replied. "You may think it funny but I did not figure on getting any money back."

Murray said that the corporation could recover taxes even if the strike lasted a year.

"I don't think the strike is going to last a year," Wilson said. "What bothers me is plans for plant modernization. We have not enough money in General Motors to carry out those plans."

Denies Conspiracy.

At the same time, Wilson told the committee that General Motors was not a party to any "industrial conspiracy" against labor and that industry so far as he knew had not agreed on any mutual strategy to resist C. I. O. wage demands.

Under close questioning by Senator Morse (R.-Wash.) he made no direct answer to the Senator's proposal that both the United Automobile Workers and General Motors submit their wage dispute to an impartial arbitrator, named by the President, and agree to accept the arbitrator's decision.

Morse declared that "in view of what looks like a knock down, drag out fight," between labor and management, both sides should agree to that type of settlement.

To avoid what he called a possible economic civil war Morse said the Government likewise should agree to make necessary price adjustments to compensate for such arbitrated wage increases if that course is found necessary.

Wilson observed that one of the difficulties in settling labor disputes by arbitration was a belief by both management and labor that impartial arbitrators were difficult to find.

Asked by Morse regarding charges by Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, of an industrial conspiracy to fight labor, Wilson replied:

"It is not true that industry is organized on an economic basis equivalent to the C. I. O."

"You mean that it is not true that there is one mutual strategy?" asked Morse.

"It is not true," Wilson replied. "I have talked with other men because I'm worried about the situation just as they are. But it would be impossible for us to get together on a mutual basis."

On the other hand, Wilson accused the C. I. O. of having a labor monopoly, declaring that Murray has "terrific power, a monopoly power—and he has a great responsibility as to how it is used or abused."

"If that were true on industry's side," he continued, "we'd break it up in this country."

He said that the pending bill, to give statutory being to fact-finding boards, would seriously interfere with collective bargaining and tends toward a socialistic state.

643 G.M. Strike Families Now On Relief

Detroit, Jan. 25 (AP)—Daniel J. Ryan, city welfare director, said today that 643 families of General Motors strikers are on relief in Detroit and that 1,164 have applications on file.

The director explained that those on relief here did not have to prove the merits of the strike to get assistance, adding:

"They had to submit documentary proof of their need, and where that existed they were qualified.

"Our tight intake policy has kept the number low, but no one who really needs help is refused. How they got into their financial predicament is not our primary concern."

Based On Needs

Ryan said relief payments are based on minimum needs of the individual family. For example, a man and wife and two children, aged 2 and 3, would receive $49.81 every two weeks.

The General Motors strike, entering its sixty-sixth day, has made idle some 30,000 production workers in Detroit.

The United Automobile Workers (CIO) provides soup kitchens for strikers' families and pays doctor bills and other emergency expenses from its strike fund.

This is largely financed by contributions of union members. The UAW's G.M. staff members from Director Walter P. Reuther on down have contributed their entire paychecks since the strike began.

General Motors offered on December 19 to pay strikers' hospitalization insurance while they are off the job. Substantial participation in the plan locally was reported by the corporation, but no figures were available.

Savings, Bonds Gone

Ralph McPhee, chairman of Michigan's Citizens Committee to Aid GM Strikers, estimated recently that 40,000 of the 175,000 idle in the nation had exhausted their savings and war bonds.

McPhee announced appointment of a welfare subcommittee of prominent social workers to screen requests for aid by strikers from a fund financed by public contributions. He said twenty Detroit doctors had offered their services free to destitute strikers.

Steel Walkout Hits Other Lines Harder

Pittsburgh, Jan. 25 (AP)—The nation-wide steel strike bit deeper into related industries today, with no hint that either union or management planned a new move to bridge the 3½-cent-an-hour wage gap that has kept 750,000 CIO steelworkers idle for the last five days.

More than 50 coal mines were closed in four states, with 17,000 miners idle. About 5,000 workers were furloughed by railroads serving steel mills.

The Ford Motor Company announced that it was threatened with "a complete shutdown unless the steel strike is settled speedily." A spokesman said 15,000 workers would be laid off tonight and 25,000 more in a week.

Fairless Stands On 15 Cents

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, which is the tacitly accepted bargaining agent for most of the steel producers and fabricators and also ore mines and aluminum plants, reiterated his stand that 15 cents an hour is the highest raise the industry can pay.

President Truman rejected a suggestion from Fairless for an all-industry wage conference at the White House and reiterated his belief that the steel companies should give an 18½-cent raise. Fairless did not comment on the President's statement.

Mr. Truman disclosed that the Government is considering operation of its big steel plant at Provo, Utah.

Kaiser's Suggestion

From Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast steel producer, came a suggestion that the steel strike could be solved by granting workers an increase of approximately 18½ cents an hour, plus an incentive bonus for high production.

Kaiser has accepted the 18½-cent figure for his Fontana (Cal.) plant. Kaiser's statement underscored the word "approximate" in speaking of the 18½-cent raise, but went on, "provided a bonus clause based upon higher productivity is included."

Tax Refunds Fought

In Washington, meanwhile, the Treasury Department had under study a congressional proposal to deny corporations the right to recover a portion of the 1945 excess-profits taxes. Representative Bailey (D., W.Va.), who introduced legislation to repeal the excess profits carry-back provision, said Chairman Doughton (D., N.C.) of the Ways and Means Committee had referred the bill to the Treasury for its opinion.

The 1946 tax law provides that corporations may recover a part of their 1945 excess-profits tax payments if they operate at a loss in 1946. Bailey contends that this encourages them to fight pay-raise demands.

"Entirely aside from this angle," Bailey declared, "I would favor repeal of the carry-back provision as a sound business policy. What will happen to the President's budget if the nation's large corporations claim any large percentage of the $20,000,000,000 they have paid in as excess profits?"

Another Law Proposed

Another bill that may have an effect on the steel strike was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Eberharter (D., Pa.). It would deny tax-refund claims by corporations for the time their plants were closed by strikes.

Eberharter declared that United States Steel "led the rest of the steel industry in thumbing its nose at the President" in rejecting his 18½-cent raise proposal, and added:

"Under our present tax laws, if the arrogant rule or ruin attitude of the steel trust results in the production in 1946 of not a single ounce of steel, the Treasury of the United States may be called upon to deliver to the steel companies in the form of tax refunds amounts estimated to run as high as $145,000,000."

Legislation of the sort offered by Eberharter was called for recently by Philip Murray, president of the CIO steelworkers.

Strikers Buying Less

The economic pinch of the strike was beginning to be felt. At Aliquippa, Pa., where 10,000 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation workers are on strike—about a third of the town's population—a grocer said, "We're beginning to feel it. The wives are buying more frugally."

Pennsylvanians on strike are entitled to unemployment insurance after a five-week waiting period, but actually it will be about two months before the first checks arrive.

One 14-Cent Raise Given

At Valparaiso, Ind., 400 members of the CIO United Steelworkers at the Indiana Steel Products Company voted to continue working after the firm offered a raise of 14 cents an hour on the basic hourly rate, with a production bonus of 3 cents. The company, which had been working three 48-hour shifts, said it would revert to three 40-hour shifts.

Andrew C. Doyle, of the New York State Labor Mediation Board, invited representatives of the American Locomotive Company and the Car Wheel Company and their union employes to meetings Monday. The union said it would accept; the companies had not commented.

A USW official said five small steel fabricating plants in the Detroit area had "made overtures" to settle. "We told them we'd go back to work for 18½ cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, and they said they'd get in touch with us later," he said.

At Birmingham, the Rheem Manufacturing Company closed its production lines, making many of its 250 workers idle.

STRIKE MAY HALT EXPORT OF STEEL

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Unless the steel strike is terminated by next Monday the 800,000-ton quarterly allocation the industry had promised the export trade will be canceled, it was learned today in authoritative quarters.

The industry, on request of the Civilian Production Administration and the foreign commerce section of the Department of Commerce, almost on the eve of the declaration of the strike, entered into the export allocation agreement, it was stated. An estimated $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 in steel exports per quarter year, is involved.

It was learned that the industry has notified Government authorities that unless the strike ends by next Monday, the allocation priority will be canceled.

REP. M'CORMACK SAYS G.O.P. BACKS DRIVE ON LABOR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts, House Democratic leader, said tonight that the Republican party has "given the nod to big business" and told it to "go ahead and break the unions."

In a speech prepared for an NBC broadcast, he called for continuation of a Democratic administration and Congress to maintain and strengthen "the social gains of yesterday."

Industry Deadlocked

McCormack declared that as the people "behold industry locked in a standstill on the very threshold of a new and promising age, I believe they can already identify the forces that have brought the wheels of industry to a stop."

"Why," he asked, "are certain great corporations in America refusing to accept reasonable compromises of their wage disputes—compromises of the kind that have always been regarded in the past as the way of reasonable men, the American way of 'splitting the difference' and then going ahead and getting back to work?

"Why do these recalcitrant corporations suddenly abandon the American way at this time? Why do they refuse to match labor's acceptance of the compromises reached by fact-finding boards? Why do they stand pat and ignore their responsibilities to the public?

"If this is a last-ditch struggle to break the back of organized labor and end collective bargaining in America, if this is a war of attrition against the working people of America, which party in government has given its political blessing to that war, who has flashed the green-light signal?

G.O.P. Flashes Pa

"I have sat in ... Congress and I ha... men... speak bitter wo... lized labor. I have w... oliti-

cal scene-setting for this crisis through many months of haranguing by my Republican colleagues in the House of Representatives.

"Yes, the Republican party has long ago given the nod to big business, has long ago said, 'Go ahead and break the unions as you broke them after World War I. Crush them, fell them, and let the consequences descend upon America where they may!'

"But as I once believed in the integrity of government under a Democratic administration with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at its head, so do I believe in the integrity of our government under the leadership of President Harry S. Truman."

Stockman Calls British Loan A Handout

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Asserting the American people would be left "holding the sack" if the Government made the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain, Representative Stockman (R., Ore.) said today it would be the opening wedge for requests for loans from other nations.

"We played Santa Claus to the world once before—after the first World War," Stockman said in a speech prepared for House delivery. "We ought to have learned a little from experience. I contend that we will have enough to do to pay off our own debts without also advancing some four and one half billion dollars to finance British imperialism abroad."

Says Others Expect Handouts

He said if the British "get their feet inside the door of the United States Treasury we'll have plenty of other customers right behind them, all expecting handouts." Russia hopes to get $6,000,000,000, he said, while France, Italy, Belgium, Poland and other countries are once again "looking to good old Uncle Sam to bail them out of their economic difficulties at the expense of the American taxpayers.

He said it was perfectly obvious the United States could not make the loan without bankrupting itself. He said there were two agreements in the proposed British loan—one for an outright loan of $3,750,000,000 and other to accept $650,000,000 in full payment of a "$25,000,000,000 lend-lease aid.

He said the loan would be repaid over a period of 50 years with five years' grace before any interest is paid.

"Vets Would Like Those Terms"

"I know lots of people who would like to borrow money on terms like that," Stockman said. "There are, for example, any number of veterans out in Oregon who would jump at a chance of buying a farm if they could get an interest rate of 1.62 per cent interest instead of three or four per cent, and five years to get on their feet before a payment becomes due. I think we could do a lot more good and have a better chance of getting this money back, if we used it to make loans to veterans or to further develop the resources here at home that will provide a higher standard of living for our own people."

He said: "We will be required to lower our trade barriers and permit foreign goods to flood our domestic markets in competition with things we produce, thus lowering wages, stifling industry, throwing American workers out of jobs and decreasing the demand for products raised on our own farms. I can well imagine the reaction of our wool growers in Oregon, for example, upon being told that we must increase our imports of wool from Australia to make sure that Britain doesn't default on her loan."

U. S.-British Deal On Troopship Cost

May Cancel Out Millions in Bookkeeping Charges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—British sources said today their country had expressed willingness to accept a deal to erase multi-million-dollar bookkeeping charges for ferrying home thousands of United States and British soldiers.

Under this arrangement, proposed by the United States, the British would cancel the bill for transporting G. Is from Europe aboard the Queen Mary. In return the United States would mark off charges for the use of ten Victory ships which have been taking home British and colonial troops in the Pacific.

The exact amounts on each side of the ledger were not disclosed, but British sources said they were about the same. These sources, which cannot be named, reported that British approval of the plan had been forwarded to the War Shipping Administration.

Since the termination of lend-lease a tentative charge of $100 a soldier has been assessed by the British against this government for each G. I. carried home. This figure, however, was subject to revision at the time of final accounting. A similar financial arrangement was made for the British troops moving homeward on the ten Victories.

The British sources said that the troop-carrying capacity of the ten Victories was slightly under that of the Queen Mary but that the cost of operating them was roughly the same.

BYRNES NAMES ATOM BOARD

Lilienthal To Head Group Guarding 'Know-How'

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority which helped power the making of the atomic bomb, was named today to head a consulting board to safeguard the "know-how."

The board members will advise a five-man committee which Secretary of State Byrnes established on January 7 as he left for the United Nations meeting in London. The committee is to study "controls and safeguards" for protecting America's interests when the United Nations commission on atomic energy starts to function.

Board members named today by the State Department in addition to Lilienthal are: Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, of the California Institute of Technology; Charles A. Thomas, vice president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, and Harry A. Winne, vice president and manager of the engineering apparatus department of the General Electric Company.

To Furnish Information

The board will furnish technical and other information and advice to the State Department committee. This group consists of Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, chairman; John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, and the three men who supervised development of the bomb—Dr. Vannevar Bush, Dr. James B. Conant and Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves.

Byrnes set up the committee in anticipation of the United Nations action in naming a commission to study the problem of atomic energy control. While it advocated formation of the commission and will participate in its study, the United States retains the right to decide, in Byrnes's words, "what information the Government should place at its disposal." The State Department committee's function will be to make recommendations in this field.

Meanwhile, the special Senate committee on atomic energy added a note of novelty to its protracted hearings on legislation covering domestic control of the new power source.

Professors Hold Round Table

Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, and three members of his faculty, engaged in an hour's round-table discussion of the control problem in the presence of the committee. The senators had a question period at the end.

Urging that domestic use of atomic energy be subordinated to international agreements against the use of atomic weapons, Hutchins cautioned that still more destructive engines of war might be developed. He said his knowledge led him to believe that the atomic bomb might be overshadowed by new and more terrible weapons.

R. G. Gustavson, a chemistry professor, gave a hint of possible future developments when he noted that studies were being made of a particle of matter known as the mesotron. He said it was smaller than a neutron but larger than an electron. He hinted that vast quantities of energy might be tapped if the neutron could be broken up with electrons.

Supremacy "Only This Morning"

Hutchins emphasized that every possible step must be taken to prevent another war. He said:

"The assumption that there is going to be a war would lead to the conclusion that we had better start the war this morning, because only this morning can we be sure of having supremacy in atomic bombs.

"No plans for atomic energy, and no plans for anything else, for that matter, can be made on the supposition that we are going to have war. Any war we have will be so destructive that no plans can be carried out."

Robert Redfield, anthropology professor, declared a major war would "destroy both combatants as leaders of civilization."

Edward H. Levi, law professor, cautioned against permitting monopolies and cartels to control fissionable material.

Half-A-Billion Cost Seen For Atom Test

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The test of the A-bomb versus the modern warship stacked up today as a proposition that will cost close to half a billion dollars, if not more.

The exact amount was impossible to calculate, but navy figures supplied an indication of what would be involved in the forthcoming atomic experiment in the Pacific.

Hull-And-Engine Costs

This is what they show:

It cost $239,000,000 alone for the hull and engines of the 47 United States combat units assigned to the guinea-pig fleet.

It cost more than $100,000,000 for the navy transports which make up about half of the 47 noncombat types which also will be targets.

Moreover, navy men have unofficially estimated that the operating expenses involved in staging the experiment next spring will run about $100,000,000. The pay of personnel and cost of supplies would boost the total.

No Data On Nazi, Jap Ships

No estimates are available on the one German and two Japanese warships that will be used in the test, but all are of the most costly types.

The hull-and-engine costs are but a part of the total outlay for the United States warships, but no figures could be obtained on the expense of armament and fittings that boost the final cost total. On the other hand, the ships will be stripped of much of their guns and fittings for the tests.

The figures do not take into account subsequent expenditures for modernization, which in the case of the battleship Nevada ran more than $7,000,000, exceeding her original hull-and-engine cost.

Over 30 Years Old

Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the experiment, declined yesterday to estimate the current worth of the ships or the cost of the operation.

Noting the age of the warships, which exceeds 30 years for all four of the American battleships, he insisted that they were of negligible value now for fighting purposes and that monetary cost values would be irrelevant.

"The value of the experiments will be greater than the cost," he maintained, declaring the information to be obtained toward shaping the national defense to the atomic era would be of incalculable worth to the country's future.

Dr. Hutchins Testifies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, told Senators today that if the United States is going to assume an atomic war is coming "we had better start the war this morning."

Discussing control of the new power source before the Senate atomic energy committee, he declared it is impossible to frame domestic control legislation, the subject before the committee, on the assumption there is going to be such a conflict.

Dr. Hutchins and three other members of the University of Chicago faculty conducted a round-table discussion of the control problem for the committee. His colleagues were R. G. Gustavson, chemistry professor; Robert Redfield, anthropology specialist, and Edward H. Levi, law professor.

BYRNES RETURNS FROM UNO MEETING

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes returned from London today and said he was "greatly gratified" at the progress made by the United Nations Organization

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during the last two weeks.

President Truman's four-engined transport plane, the Sacred Cow, bringing Byrnes and his party, landed at National Airport at 12:45 P. M.

Byrnes told newsmen who met him at the plane that he intended to confer with President Truman at the White House as soon as possible. Postmaster - General Robert E. Hannegan and Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson were among Government officials on hand to welcome him. He left Washington on January 7 to attend the first meeting of the UNO.

Byrnes told newsmen that he had been particularly anxious to attend the London meeting because the United States was the principal sponsor of the atomic energy resolution.

"I wanted to see that resolution adopted without amendment and I am happy to say that it was accepted unanimously," he said.

Asked when he expected the UNO's first session to end, Byrnes said:

"My guess would be about February 7."

He declined comment on Russia's notification to the UNO Security Council that the Soviet Union believed its difficulties with Iran should not be taken up by the council.

story:

1. He read in the morning papers of January 25, 1942, that the Roberts Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, had found him and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander of the Pacific Fleet, guilty of "dereliction of duty."

2. He telephoned General Marshall, 1941 chief of staff and friend of 39 years' standing, immediately and Marshall told him to stand pat.

Marshall Quoted

3. The next day, Marshall sent a memorandum to the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, saying he had told Short "to take no action at the present time, that we had not yet had an opportunity to read the proceedings (of the Roberts Commission)" but that "I am now of the opinion that we should accept General Short's application for retirement today and to do this quietly without any publicity."

4. There followed correspondence between Secretary Stimson, the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, and Attorney General Francis Biddle on how to phrase the acceptance of Short's request.

5. Finally it was decided the best way to phrase it without provoking a request for an immediate court-martial was "without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action."

6. Short's retirement was made effective February 28, 1942.

Representative Murphy (D., Pa.) said the whole story wasn't being told.

He said there were many off-the-record sequences in the report of the army board which investigated Pearl Harbor.

Keefe Comments

Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) commented that at one time Marshall testified before this board for an hour and twenty minutes off the record.

Short also read an October 20, 1944, letter he received from Secretary Stimson relating to his counsel's efforts to get to records in the War Department.

The letter said much of the matter was secret, involving military security.

It concluded with an offer to let the information be communicated orally to Short "upon your written undertaking to me that you will not disclose any of this classified information to any person except with the prior approval of the Secretary of War."

"Naturally, I refused," said Short. "That would have meant I couldn't have used it in preparing for this committee."

Testifies On Navy

Earlier today Short testified that the Navy in Hawaii never passed on to him its pre-Pearl Harbor advice from Washington that Tokyo had ordered Japanese consulates to destroy their codes.

He gave that testimony after previously saying Admiral Kimmel had always informed him of anything the Admiral considered important.

"That was important, was it not?" Murphy asked.

"Very important," Short agreed.

Under Murphy's questioning, Short testified that the last conference he had with Kimmel before the December 7, 1941, attack was on December 3. That was the same day the Navy Department sent Kimmel word of Tokyo's code-destroying instructions to the embassies here and in London.

Short Not Notified

Short received no similar message from the Army.

Murphy asked if Short's own intelligence officers had not advised him that the Japanese consulate in Honolulu was burning its papers.

Col. George W. Bicknell did advise him December 6 that the consulate was burning some papers, Short said, but Col. (now Brig. Gen.) Kendall J. Fielder, head of his intelligence section, regarded the burning as "routine, something we were doing ourselves all the time."

Murphy said Bicknell had testified at secret Pearl Harbor inquiries by an army board that when he learned of the burning of the papers he considered war imminent.

He also said Short told this board he did not know about the burning of the papers until after the attack.

Statement Read

Murphy opened the transcript of the board's hearing and read this statement which Short was recorded as making:

"As a matter of fact, I did not know they were burning anything until after the FBI arrested them on the afternoon of the attack."

Acknowledging he had given such testimony, Short said that on talking later with Bicknell and Fielder he had learned he was mistaken. He said he felt certain now that they had told him earlier about the destruction of the papers.

Murphy referred frequently to Short's previous testimony and drew a protest from the witness that he was not stating it precisely.

"I think you are misquoting me again," Short remarked with warmth at one point.

Murphy's Face Flushes

"Again?" Murphy shouted, his face flushing. "All right, I'll produce the quotations. I want to be eminently fair to you, but I want the facts."

Short said he did not mean to imply that the committee member was deliberately misquoting him.

Murphy asked how often Short's army staff held a conference.

It was routine to have one every Saturday morning, Short replied, adding that one was held on December 6.

port on the inquiry.

"I've got other work to do," Keefe declared. "I can't go on here forever."

Democrats Seek Early End

Democratic members generally have been agitating for an early end to the hearings. They contend that little new evidence is likely to materialize after the committee finishes with Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the 1941 Hawaiian army commander who now is on the stand.

Keefe's statement apparently indicated a division of opinion among the committee Republicans, most of whom have been urging as lengthy an inquiry as they believe evidence warrants.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said, that while he still hoped for completion of the inquiry by February 15, he saw little chance for such an early windup.

60 More Witnesses On List

However, Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) was of the opinion that many of the remaining 60-odd prospective witnesses could be dispensed with and the inquiry concluded by February 15.

Keefe said he thought the committee could cover all the ground necessary for compiling an intelligent report if it calls only five more witnesses.

He listed them as Capt. L. F. Safford, former head of navy communications; Col. R. S. Bratton, formerly chief of the Far Eastern division of Army Intelligence; Capt. Alwin D. Kramer, naval officer who delivered intercepted Japanese messages to high officials; Capt. A. H. McCollum, formerly of naval intelligence, and Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias, who reportedly forecast the Pearl Harbor attack.

Safford May Be The Next

Safford may be the next witness after Short, who was under cross-examination today by Representative Murphy (D., Pa.).

Murphy said he wants to find out from Short why army planes were held in a stage of readiness that required four hours' notice to get them into the air at the time of the December 7, 1941, attack.

Short told the committee yesterday that fourteen army fighters which did get into the air shot down ten Japanese planes.

The planes were lined up wing to wing on the airfields to prevent sabotage. Murphy said he couldn't understand why some of them weren't warmed up.

Short Replies Tartly

"You had those airplanes there to stop an air attack, didn't you?" he demanded of Short.

"That didn't mean that we had been told there was an air attack coming," Short answered tartly.

"No," said Murphy, "you were told that war was imminent and you wanted them (Washington officials) to tell you where the strike was coming."

"Yes, sir, if Washington had the information, and I think it did," the witness replied

Short contends that Washington withheld information which he would have evaluated as heralding an attack on Hawaii.

misquoting me again."

"I'll produce the quotations," Murphy reported. "I want to be eminently fair to you, but I want the facts."

Short said that Bicknell got the information about the code destruction on December 5, but did not tell Short about it until the next day.

He said Col. (now Brig.-Gen.) Kendall J. Fielder of his staff regarded the burning of papers as "routine, something we were doing ourselves all of the time."

Admits His Mistake.

Later Murphy returned to a point in Short's previous testimony where the retired general had said that he did not receive the information that the Japanese Consul was burning his codes until after the attack.

"As a matter of fact," Short had testified then, "I did not know they were burning anything until after the FBI arrested them on the afternoon of the attack."

Short said he had been mistaken in that statement, he found later after talking with Bicknell and Fielder. He now is sure, he said, that they told him about the destruction of papers at the consulate.

In response to questions, Short said that Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then commander in chief of the fleet, had not told him about several messages dealing with Japanese code destruction orders, which were received at Pearl Harbor.

Short also termed incorrect a report made by Kimmel to the Navy Department, shortly after the attack, that Army anti-aircraft guns in the area were not manned.

Keefe Threatens to Quit.

Representative Keefe (R.-Wis.) the investigation if its hearings continue beyond the February 15 deadline.

Keefe told a reporter he already has notified other member that he will not attend sessions after that date, which Congress has

Marshall Said 'Stand Pat,' Then Urged He Be Retired, Short Says

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short told the Pearl Harbor committee today that Gen. George C. Marshall recommended acceptance of Short's retirement request one day after "he had told me to stand pat" and to take no action toward leaving active service.

Short, 1941 army commander at Hawaii and a witness in the Senate-House investigation of the December 7, 1941, disaster, previously has contended that the War Department singled him out to be the scapegoat.

Short Tells His Story

The 65-year-old retired General, removed from the command shortly after the Japanese attack, used documents he said he got from War Department files to round out this

Quizzed By Murph

[illegible] he said there is in e[illegible] which showed that, wit[illegible] Army's judge advocate general [illegible] up with Marshall the question of a court-martial for Short, the chief of staff said "it would have to be taken up with the Secretary of War."

Short testified that on September 20, 1942, he agreed to pass up his rights as to time limitations on a court-martial provided that when he was granted one, it be in open court.

Murphy asked: "You were insisting on the public disclosure of all our war plans for winning the war?"

"If they wanted to try me in a court-martial, I wanted all the facts disclosed to the people," said Short.

Keefe Threatens To Quit War Probe

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) threatened today to walk out on the Pearl Harbor investigation if its hearings continue beyond the February 15 deadline.

Keefe said he already has notified other members of the Senate-House committee that he will not attend sessions after that date, which Congress has fixed for a re-

SHORT CLASHES WITH MURPHY

Charges He Was Misquoted at Hawaii Inquiry.

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Gen. Walter C. Short protested today at the Pearl Harbor committee hearing that Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) was "misquoting" him.

A brief flareup between the two came after Murphy asserted that Short had testified at previous inquiries that he did not know the Japanese consulate in Honolulu was burning its papers before the Japanese attacked on December 7, 1941.

Short, Army commander in Hawaii then, had just testified that his intelligence officer, Col. George W. Bicknell, informed him on December 6 of the consulate's action.

Demands Quotations.

Murphy contended that at three previous hearings Short had said he did not know about destruction of the papers.

Demanding the direct quotations of his former testimony, Short said: "I think you are

fixed for a report on the inquiry.

"I've got other work to do," he declared. "I can't go on here forever."

Democratic members generally have been agitating for an early end to the hearings. They contend little new evidence is likely to materialize after the committee finishes with Short.

Keefe's statement apparently indicated a division of opinion among the committee Republicans, most of whom have been urging as long an inquiry as they believe evidence warrants.

ICKES ASKS STORING OF SCARCE METALS

We Have a Hundred-Year Supply of Only Nine Major Minerals, He Warns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Secretary Ickes urged today the stockpiling of scarce metals, along with increased exploration for new reserves.

Terming the war's drain on national assets "staggering," Mr. Ickes advocated the importation and storage of metals which were in short supply in this country.

In addition, Mr. Ickes said in a letter transmitting the Interior Department's annual report to President Truman, that this country should add to the import-built reserves from domestic production whenever the output exceeded actual use.

Mr. Ickes told the President that only nine of the major minerals remained in our known domestic reserves in sufficient quantity of usable grade to last 100 years or more. Known usable reserves of twenty-two other essential minerals had dwindled to a thirty-five-year supply or less, he said, while assured domestic petroleum deposits would last from fourteen to twenty years at the present rate of use.

The Secretary added, however, that prospects of making good on some of the war losses in oil reserves were "fairly good."

Mr. Ickes listed the nine minerals plentiful enough to last for 100 years as iron ore, nitrogen, magnesium, salt, bituminous coal and lignite, phosphate rock, molybdenum, anthracite and potash. He added:

"There are only nine of them out of the long list of metals that we must get at home or abroad in quantities as great as we need in order to hold our high place among the nations," he remarked.

"In the games of war and trade which nations play a century is only a little while. Military and economic campaigns have been planned that far ahead. Consequently, it behooves us to learn the true meaning of our meager supply, which is not that we will be weak in a hundred years but that we are relatively weak now.

"But we cannot henceforth count on any appreciable lapse of time between the threat and the event of a war."

Mr. Ickes advocated intensification of experiments in extracting metals from low-grade domestic ores by means of new and improved processes. He also suggested research to find more efficient methods of reusing scrap metals.

The Secretary called "our continued waste" of natural gas "inexcusably profligate."

Mr. Ickes predicted two programs already under way in the department would help conserve resources: regional development of river basins and exploration of the continental shelf.

Truman Delays Return of Some German P. W.s

Workers to Stay 60 Days to Boost Beet, Cotton and Pulpwood Output

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Truman today postponed for sixty days the scheduled return to Germany of prisoners of war working in this country.

The action was taken "principally in order to meet a temporary labor problem in the production of sugar beets, cotton and pulpwood."

Those affected are the so-called "contract prisoners," for whose labor farmers and other employers have contracted with the government. The employers pay the government for the labor at the prevailing wage and the government pays the prisoners 80 cents a day, keeping the rest of the money.

The War Department had announced that all prisoners would be withdrawn from agriculture and industry here by the end of February and would be repatriated by the end of April. Under the new order, the prisoners will be withdrawn from labor starting April 1 and will be sent home by the end of June.

German prisoners in this country now total about 198,000. Prisoners of other nationalities are not affected by today's order. The last Japanese were due to depart this month, and the War Department said some 10,500 remaining Italians would leave in the next few days.

N. E. Group Will Ask Truman Take Surplus Control from RFC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) President Truman will be asked within a few days to put the administration of surplus war machinery and tools for small business under an agency other than the RFC.

The request will be made either directly by New England senators and representatives or through the special House Small Business committee of which Rep. Patman (D-Tex) is chairman.

This action was decided upon tonight by a special New England congressional committee named to obtain faster action in getting modern, surplus tooling and equipment to the small manufacturers and shop owners who are returning to peacetime production, Rep. Clason (R-Mass) chairman of the group, announced.

Procedure Mapped

Clason with Senator Saltonstall (R-Mass) and Reps. Ryter (D-Conn), Talbot (R-Conn), and Merrow (R-NH) agreed upon the procedure they will follow to "force immediate action on behalf of small business."

Clason disclosed that the problem was presented to Patman, but added that if action is not forthcoming in the "next seven to ten days we will go to the president ourselves."

The New Englanders recommended that authority given to RFC to exercise priority in obtaining surplus for small business be removed from that agency and that a provision of the 1944 law permitting small businessmen to turn in obsolete and worn-out equipment for surplus machinery and tooling be "immediately enforced."

The exchange provision has not been used. Former Surplus Property Administrator W. Stuart Symington notified New Englanders that administrative difficulties prevented its use heretofore.

Agencies Criticized

Criticizing administration of the Surplus Property Act by various agencies, Clason declared "we believed vigorous use of priority powers should be exercised for small businesses. This act is more than a year old, but small business has not received the treatment expected by Congres when it passed the law."

Originally small business matters were handled by the Smaller War Plants Corporation, but the President abolished that agency in a recent executive order, splitting its functions between the Commerce Department and the RFC. New England congressmen and businessmen both contended that RFC would be in "the untenable position of having to exercise priorities for small business against its own subsidiary, The War Assets Corporation." The result, they added, would be harmful to small businessmen attempting to reconvert their shops and plans.

Manufacturers of jewelry and silver products are confronted with the possibility of laying off workers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut unless the government releases silver, New England senators were told today.

Edward Otis, secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silver Association, Providence, R. I., declared the industry, employing about 50,000 in the three New England states, "is beginning to feel the shortage."

Plea Made to Senators

Otis, former Senator Sinclair Weekes of Massachusetts and William McChesney, vice-president of the Gorham Company, Providence, appealed to members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to approve a bill aimed at releasing government-held silver.

The measure, sponsored by Senator Green (D-RI), would permit sale of silver for industrial uses at 71.11 cents an ounce.

The legislation, however, has met the opposition of senators from silver-producing states who are demanding that the government set a $1.29 per ounce minimum for silver.

Virtually no silver is available for industrial users, Otis declared, at the legal price ceiling of 71.11 cents an ounce. "Industrial workers are beginning to be laid off and this will continue in increasing numbers unless relief comes immediately." Otis estimated that 90 percent of the silver and jewelry manufacturers represented by his organizations were in the three states.

Senate Bill Asks Top Vet Priority

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—A bill to give veterans top priority in obtaining Government surplus property was introduced yesterday by Senators Maybank (D., S.C.), O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) and Chavez (D., N.M.).

The bill would give veterans first rights over all other priorities in obtaining property for their own use and to establish business, professional and agricultural enterprises.

New National Housing Administrator Named

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Truman today appointed his housing expediter, Wilson W. Wyatt, administrator of the National Housing Agency, effective February 1.

Wyatt, former Mayor of Louisville, Ky., who was brought in recently to push home construction, thus will have charge of all Government activities in the housing field. A housing agency source who asked not to be quoted by name said Wyatt had found himself handicapped to some extent by lack of authority.

John B. Blandford, Jr., the present housing administrator, will go to China shortly to set up a budget system for the Chinese Government, the White House announced. Blandford was assistant director of the Budget Bureau when President Roosevelt, in 1942, consolidated sixteen agencies dealing with housing into the National Housing Agency and put him in charge. He will remain an employé of the United States Government in his new assignment, on loan to the Chinese.

LUBIN QUITS U. S. POST

Washington, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—President Truman has accepted the resignation of Isador Lubin as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and associate United States representative on the Allied Reparations Commission.

The White House said today that Lubin's resignation is effective January 31. In accepting it, Mr. Truman wrote Lubin that he would still call upon his services whenever "the occasion warrants."

Lubin told the President in a letter that "personal obligations" were responsible for his departure from Federal service.

Charles G. Ross, press secretary, who disclosed the resignation, was asked whether Edwin Pauley will be replaced as head of the American reparations group in view of his nomination for Under-Secretary of the Navy. Ross said he didn't know and was not quite certain of the present status of the Reparations Commission.

PLATTSBURG IS 'SURPLUS'

Army Finds No Further Use for Old Civilian Training Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Army barracks at Plattsburg, N. Y., celebrated prior to the first World War as the site of the country's first civilian military training camps, were declared surplus today.

The barracks were used until recently as a convalescent center by the Army Air Forces and also had been utilized in recent years as an indoctrination school for naval officers.

In the peacetime years between the two World Wars the post, established in 1814, was garrisoned by the Twenty-sixth Infantry Regiment of the First Division.

The barracks are on Lake Champlain near where was fought, in October, 1776, the opening naval battle of the Revolutionary War.

Broken Leg Keeps Him in Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—After waiting three and one-half years to become a civilian again, Technician Fourth Grade William Faldner, of Cleveland, a concert violinist, must remain eight more weeks in the Army because of a fall on the ice. The War Department reported today that Mr. Faldner was within one day of separation when he fractured a leg in a fall at Fort Myer, Va. He cannot be discharged until the injury heals. He was a first violinist in the New York Metropolitan Opera orchestra prior to entering the Army, the War Department said.

VA Set To Guarantee Artificial-Limb Supply

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Veterans Administration today promised disabled war veterans an adequate supply of best-quality artificial appliances "even if the Federal Government has to go into the artificial arm, leg and eye business itself."

The pledge came from Walter Bura, head of the Veterans Administration prosthetic appliances services. Bura himself has but one leg. The other he lost in an accident.

Advisers Mostly Veterans

Most members of his newly appointed advisory committee are

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physically handicapped war veterans.

"You may be sure we have the welfare of the handicapped at heart," Bura said.

"We intend to set up five 'pilot' plants for manufacturing artificial eyes for war veterans.

"We will spend $1,000,000 a year in research on artificial legs and limbs. There will be an ultra-modern orthopedic shop in New York city under Dr. Mandell Shimberg, an outstanding authority.

Question Of Co-Operation

"The results of this research will be available to private appliance manufacturers who co-operate with us. If full co-operation cannot be obtained from the artificial limb industry, we will go ahead and do the job ourselves."

Bura said that supplying veterans with artificial aids will become effective immediately if the private manufacturers co-operate. His plans, approved by the committee, included these points:

1. Authority for veterans to choose any kind of appliance they want, which the Government will pay for, rather than one purchased by the Government on a low-bidder basis and handed to the veteran regardless of whether it suits him.

2. Issuance of credit cards to all handicapped veterans who require prosthetics, good in virtually any prosthetics appliance shop in the United States, for the repair of artificial aids. The bills would be sent to the Veterans' Administration.

3. The hiring of handicapped persons in Veterans Administration offices to be in charge of assembling equipment for testing and developing aids, and to make reports on the quality of devices offered veterans.

Aids For The Blind

4. Authority for the Veterans' Administration to purchase Braille books, typewriters, radios and similar equipment for blinded veterans.

5. Preparation of a catalogue of information on all types of artificial aids offered by private manufacturers and the Government.

600 WOMEN CONVENE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Six hundred women, delegates from thirty-two patriotic and veterans' auxiliary organizations, opened tonight a two-day convention dedicated to establishing a 'womens' plan for national defense.

"Actually this is the first great organized step by American women for world peace," said John Stelle, national commander of the American Legion, whose women's auxiliary is sponsoring the meeting.

Mrs. Walter Craven, president of the auxiliary and convention chairman, set the theme in the opening address in which she endorsed universal military training.

Asserting that causes of war "can be ironed out by a properly functioning United Nations Organization," she added:

"Next we can see to it that our youth is equipped through universal military training to defend us in very short order."

But the greatest preventives of war, she said, were universal knowledge that wars do not pay and public sentiment against war.

The convention is the twentieth annual Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, sponsored each year by one of the thirty-two organizations.

GOP Weighing Bloc Action On Strikes

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—Republican congressmen weighed today the advisability of a bold move to seize leadership in determining what form of strike-control legislation is to pass the House.

Minority Leader Joseph Martin (Mass.) declared that if they acted in concert they could easily take the lead away from the Democrats. The majority party is sharply divided on the strike-control question.

Some leading Democrats conceded Martin was right. They were skeptical, however, whether the Republicans could put up a solid front either. "The Republicans are just as weak and vacillating as some members of our own party," said Representative Cox (D., Ga.).

Meeting Next Week

Martin said the minority would meet next week to decide whether to take bloc action on various pending labor bills.

One member of his party was quick to express reservations. "If we get control and strikes get settled as a result," he said, "we will get full credit. But if things continue messed up, we'd get all the blame."

If the strategy is adopted, it will be tested when a modified fact-finding bill comes before the House late next week or early the following week.

Earlier Success

Several Republicans said they could make 'bloc voting' work in the House just as they did earlier this week in the Labor Committee.

At that time Representative Landis (R., Ind.) lined up all Republican committee members behind his modified version of fact-finding, even those who do not favor it. As a result, the committee approved the Landis bill.

Substitute Bill Planned

Landis said he will ask his party colleagues to stick together again when he tries to persuade the committee to draft a substitute. He explained he had decided his present version is "too weak and needs strengthening."

It would establish fact-finding boards to settle labor disputes, but it would not give them power to subpoena records and witnesses and would not ban strikes while the boards deliberate.

President Truman has asked that the boards have subpoena authority and that a 30-day no-strike "cooling-off" period be provided.

FEPC FIGHT BLOCKS CURBS ON STRIKES, SENATOR CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — (AP) Senator Eastland (D-Miss) told the Senate today that the Fair Employment Practice Bill and the minimum wage measure are being used to prevent passage of legislation to end industrial strife.

"If it is a filibuster," Eastland said of the move by Southern Democrats to keep the FEPC bill from coming to a vote, "it is a filibuster within a filibuster."

Action Delayed

Eastland said the Senate Labor Committee had reported out a bill to raise minimum wages from 40 to 65 cents an hour "instead of reporting out legislation to stop labor strife." He charged that "this is the strategy of the C.I.O. to prevent Congress from passing labor legislation" to bring back prosperity.

Eastland said that when the minimum wage bill comes to the Senate floor he will attempt to submit a substitute measure "designed to settle the strife between labor and management."

Earlier the Southern Senators let Senator Smith (R-NJ) speak for more than an hour in favor of the measure to set up a permanent commission with broad powers to prevent racial or religious discrimination.

After a hasty conference, the Southerners decided their parliamentary position would not be jeopardized and Senator McClellan (D-Ark), who held the floor, yielded temporarily.

The day brought no prospects of an end to the filibuster which has tied up the Senate since Jan. 17. Opponents of the bill belittled the possibility that any acceptable compromise could be worked out.

Smith told his colleagues he is aware that the racial question is "very dangerous and inflammatory," but believes the bill should be considered for that very reason.

Amendment Offered

Smith said he had been "deeply shocked at the implications" of some senators who have spoken against the bill that Negroes are "a hopelessly inferior and depraved race."

Smith offered an amendment to make the bill affect employers of 25 or more persons, rather than six or more, as approved by a committee.

Later Senator Capehart (R-Ind) introduced others. One would raise the base still higher, to 50 "citizens."

Senator Olin Johnston (D-SC) took up the talk. He said he worked in a cotton mill for 10 years and if the mills of South Carolina began mixing white and Negro workers "you wouldn't get the tranquility this bill talks about."

Johnston suggested that Senators supporting the FEPC bill ought to "hire some of these people themselves." He said the measure applies to Senators.

CLARK WARNS LABOR FIRMS

Tells 'Big Men' Public Is Kicked Around Too Much

Indianapolis, Jan. 25 (AP)—Tom C. Clark, United States Attorney General, tonight warned the "big men" of labor and business to "quit this tug of war for power."

"They have too much power now," Clark said in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the Indiana Bar Association. "They must come forward in the interest of America and settle their differences. Otherwise your Government will have to step in—and when it steps in it will not be wearing patent leather slippers, either."

Earlier at a press conference, Clark promised that the Department of Justice would emphasize anti-trust and tax evasion prosecutions, and "be as tough as Federal law will permit" in dealing with adult criminals.

Silent On Meat Strike

He refused to comment, however, on today's refusal by the CIO packing-house workers' union to go back to work when the Department of Agriculture seizes strike-bound meat plants early tomorrow.

But he declared that strikes were resulting in too much "kicking around of the public" and added that "you can be sure that your Government will put an end to that."

In his speech to the State bar group he said, however, that "disputes cannot be settled with a stroke of the pen, because we have never given power like that to anyone's pen, and we never shall."

Warns Against Coercion

He warned against coercive legislation, declaring that labor restraints would lead to business restraints. He urged extension of the Price Control Act as a means of controlling inflation, and asked for public support of President Truman's fact-finding proposal for labor disputes.

Clark also said the recent loan agreement with Britain was necessary to assure adequate foreign markets for America, and urged its approval by Congress.

In his press conference, the Attorney General said he planned a continued war on monopolies without making the campaign a "witch hunt or a fishing expedition." He promised criminal prosecutions against price-fixing conspiracies and wartime profiteers who have evaded their full tax responsibilities.

Protection For Veteran

The Department of Justice, Clark declared, will also watch sales of surplus war commodities—to encourage business competition and to make sure the veteran gets his priority.

Clark said he could foresee no waning of war-fraud cases, saying "we've had rising complaints." He reported that war-plant workers seem readier to tell of violations after they have left their jobs. He also expects war-contract termination and renegotiation cases to increase.

PICTURES TRUMAN AT ERROR IN STRIKES

BOSTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Truman was described tonight by Col. Herman W. Steinkraus, president of the Bridgeport Brass Company, as "in the strange position where he is becoming the chief negotiator for the unions."

"It is not a sound position for the President to be in," he told the Industrial Relations Council of metropolitan Boston. "I believe the time will come when he will regret making the White House a conference room for collective bargaining."

Decrying the publicity set-ups now in action in national labor disputes, Mr. Steinkraus said he believed that if collective bargaining did not return to the local level, but was handled by national organizations, then it was no longer an effective way of handling labor relations." He added:

"I wish I could hear a little less about the right to strike and more about the right to work." Of current disputes he said:

"I can only believe there are forces at work that desire conflict instead of agreement, strikes instead of peace. The people are upset after the war and just ripe for leaders who have certain political ends."

OPA Settles Sun Oil Case For $162,700

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—The OPA announced today that it had settled a claim with the Sun Oil Company for $162,700.

The agency said in a statement that this represented the amount of overcharges on petroleum products sold by the company between January 22, 1945, and January 1, 1946. OPA added that the overcharges did not occur at retail.

Settlement was made without court action, OPA said. It added that investigation of the company's sales prices was started by the OPA's Cleveland regional office.

"After it had been determined by OPA that sales were being made in excess of ceiling prices," the agency noted, "the investigation was continued by New York regional OPA enforcement men who checked sales volume record at Sun Oil's principal office in Philadelphia.

RESENTS ATTACKS ON ARMY OFFICERS

Cincinnati, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Emmet (Rosie) O'Donnell, leader of the first B-29 raid on the Japanese home islands, yesterday accused "iconoclastic news columnists" of seeking to put the regular Army in a bad light universally by playing up isolated instances of abuse of rank.

"We of the regular Army face the almost unbelievable situation of having to defend ourselves for our conduct in the war and our future behavior," the former commander of the Twentieth Command's Seventy-Third Wing on Saipan told the American Legion.

As a result of "a campaign to discredit the Army," he said, "mothers and fathers are being led to believe that their sons were poorly led and that regular officers were not interested in their welfare.

"Nothing," O'Donnell declared, "could be farther from the truth." The general asserted it paper or magazine without seepaper or magazine without seeking a story or a picture "about a general flying to Miami for a golf game, officers sitting around their club while enlisted men serve them drinks, or ranking officers avoiding front-line action during the war."

Terming it an answer to critics, whom he did not name, O'Donnell declared, "Flying officers must fly to maintain the proficiency. If I had a char-

play a golf game in Miami, certainly would take a plane an go down. What difference does make whether I fly there o somewhere else?

"I was in the war four years and I never saw or heard of a enlisted soldier serving a drin to an officer except when he was paid for it and had volunteered for the job on his own time."

O'Donnell continued, "If brass hats avoided danger why is it that seven out of the eleven men on the West Point coaching staff with me in 1938 were killed in action?'"

RULING FAVORS WAR VETERANS

Goldstein Puts Preference on All Civil Lists.

Albany, Jan. 25 (A. P.).—Attorney-General Nathaniel L. Goldstein ruled today that civil service preference to war veterans, under a constitutional amendment voted last November, applies to all lists from which appointments and promotions are made after January 1, 1946, including existing lists.

The Attorney-General held that the amendment, effective since January 1, needs no implementing legislation.

Preference extends to both disabled and non-disabled veterans of any war, he said, but is limited as to non-disabled veterans to the period ending December 31, 1950, for those who left the armed forces before January 1, 1946, and to a five-year period for those discharged thereafter.

The opinions were among a score rendered to the Civil Service Department, which requested clarification of the amendment.

Other Opinions.

In his other opinions Goldstein said that:

1. Conscientious objectors inducted for non-combat service were eligible but those assigned to civilian camps without induction were not.

2. The right of preference does not arise until honorable discharge or release, which does not occur until expiration of terminal leave.

3. A release from active duty in the case of reserve personnel determines the period of eligibility, even though there is no discharge from inactive reserve status.

Members of the Waac, Wac, United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve, United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Reserves who saw active duty, the women's reserves of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service are eligible.

Members of the Merchant Marine, the United States Maritime Service, the Army Specialist Corps, as well as temporary personnel of the Coast Guard Reserve whose duty was on a gratuitous part-time basis, are not to be considered veterans within the meaning of the amendment.

UNO COMMITTEE TO RETURN TODAY

Tour of Stamford-Greenwich Area and Westchester Section Planned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—(AP) Cancelling plans for an air trip in a U. S. Navy blimp, the United Nations headquarters site inspection committee announced tonight that the group will tour tomorrow in Northern Westchester county, N. Y., and in Connecticut.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, committee chairman, said weather conditions caused cancellation of the blimp trip over the Hudson valley and Connecticut region.

Instead, he said, the group will leave at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow by car for Greenwich and North Stamford, Conn. In the afternoon the North Westchester area, which has been inspected previously, will be toured again. Dr. Gavrilovic will hold a news conference at 4:30 p. m. in the Hotel Roger Smith at White Plains, N. Y.

Dr. Gavrilovic disclosed that Grover Whalen, chairman of Mayor William O'Dwyer's New York city commitee on UNO, had offered the use of Manhattan Center or the City Center as assembly halls in the event that New York was selected as a temporary headquarters.

The Sperry Gyrosope plant at Lake Success in Nassau county, N. Y., as the possible site for the interim headquarters was described as "very good indeed" by Dr. Gavrilovic, but he said its possibilities were limited by lack of adequate housing.

Another survey of the Hyde Park, N. Y., area will be made on Monday by another subcommitee. Dr. Gavrilovic said a letter written by Fred A. Smith, chairman of the executive committee for the Hyde Park for UNO Headquarters, indicated that the Hyde Park committee was willing to expand its earlier estimates and offer the amount of land needed.

Gavrilovic said the entire seven-man inspection group would begin writing a report on its recommendations to the UNO General Assembly on Monday night, and would prepare to leave for London with that report on Feb. 3.

22,900 Veterans Returning

[By the Associated Press]

Eight transports, carrying more than 9,600 troops, are due to arrive today at New York, while more than 13,300 men are scheduled to debark from nineteen vessels at three west coast ports.

West Coast arrivals include: San Diego, Cal., four ships with 309 men; Los Angeles, twelve vessels with 7,401, and San Francisco, three transports with 5,610.

Arrivals At New York.

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Wheaton Victory from Le Havre: 1,518 troops, including 602d Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion, 196th General Hospital.

Sheepshead Bay Victory from Le Havre: 1,592 troops, including special units of 33d Infantry Regiment, 74th Engineer Light Pontoon Company, four WAC's.

Williams Victory from Le Havre: 1,520 troops, including 3d Battalion of 335th Infantry Regiment, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 210th Field Artillery Group, 81 WAC's.

Other Units

John Brown from Marseille: 564 troops of 100th Infantry Division.

Miscellaneous troops on following: John Howland, from Le Havre, 596; Fayetteville Victory, from Antwerp, 1,645; William and Mary Victory, from Le Havre, 1,554 troops, including 109 nurses; Jonathan Edwards, from Antwerp, 650.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following: Escort carrier Bairoko, 142 navy; destroyer transport Frament, 167 navy; LCI's 1,000 and 1,008, no passenger information.

Docking At Los Angeles

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous on following vessels: Gallatin, from Manila, 1,532; Athene, from Saipan, 483; Hope, from Manila, 765; McCracken, from Manila, 1,532; Springfield, from Tientsin, 656; St. Paul, from Pearl Harbor, 562; Comet, from Manila, 1,569; five destroyer escorts, from Pearl Harbor, 302.

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Granville, from Nouema, 2,149; Pitt, from Nagoya, 1,943; Dutchess, from Manila, 1,518.

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS WILL RECEIVE MONDAY ONE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SECRET WARTIME SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT, THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TODAY. THIS WILL BE THREE DAYS AFTER ITS PUBLICATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE SPEECH IS THE FIRST OF THREE WHICH CHURCHILL SOLD TO LIFE MAGAZINE FOR AN UNDISCLOSED PRICE. THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED LATER AS A BOOK, EDITED BY CHARLES EADE, EDITOR OF THE SUNDAY DISPATCH, UNDER CHURCHILL'S AUTHORIZATION.

PUBLICATION OF THE FIRST OF THE SPEECHES SURPRISED BRITISH EDITORS AND OFFICIALS, WHO SAID MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ARE FORBIDDEN TO TAKE NOTES OR DISCLOSE WHAT IS TOLD THEM IN SECRET SESSIONS.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION, A LEAGUE OF LONDON PUBLISHERS, SAID "THE FIRST I SAW OF IT WAS IN THE MORNING PAPERS," SOME OF WHICH REPORTED ON LIFE'S PUBLICATION.

RONALD CHURCH, HEAD OF THE PRESS SECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MADE ATTEMPTS TO FIND OUT HOW LIFE ACQUIRED THE SPEECH.

FRANCIS WILLIAMS, PRESS OFFICER AT PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE'S RESIDENCE, SAID CHURCHILL MUST HAVE PREPARED THE SPEECHES IN ADVANCE AND "KEPT A COPY."

BRITISH PAPERS WILL GET THE SPEECHES WEEKLY ON MONDAYS, FOLLOWING THEIR PUBLICATION IN LIFE ON FRIDAYS, THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID. IT GAVE NO EXPLANATION OF THIS LAG.

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BY FLORA LEWIS

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-POLITICAL OBSERVERS PREDICTED TODAY THAT THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL MIGHT SOON BE DEADLOCKED AGAIN ON THE QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF ITALIAN COLONIES, WITH

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RUSSIA INSISTING THAT SHE BE GRANTED TRUSTEESHIP OVER TRIPOLITANIA.

ONE OFFICIAL SAID THAT UNLESS A COMPROMISE WAS REACHED BY THE DEPUTIES OF THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, THE FOUR POWERS MIGHT HAVE TO FIGHT THE MATTER OUT WITH 17 OTHER NATIONS AT THEPARIS PEACE CONFERENCE IN MAY.

RUSSIA WAS REPORTED TO BE PLANNING TO LINK HER AFRICAN ASPIRATIO WITH THE FACT THAT THE UNITED STATES DEMANDS CONTROL OF STRATEGIC PACIFIC ISLANDS.

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UNITED STATES OFFICIALS HAVE INDICATED THAT THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CANNOT BE SETTLED UNTIL THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY IS WRITTEN. THEY HAD HOPED TO DISPOSE OF THE ITALIAN TREATY WITHIN A FEW MONTHS, BUT SAID PROBABLY THEY WOULD BE UNABLE TO DO SO IF RUSSIA INSISTED ON TYING THE TWO QUESTIONS TOGETHER.

RUSSIAN CONCERN OVER THE INTENTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PACIFIC WAS SHOWN IN A RECENT ISSUE OF THE SOVIET MAGAZINE I TIMES, WHICH SAID THAT MANY PROPOSED U.S. BASES WERE "DISPORPORTION

CLOSE TO VITAL CENTERS NOT ONLY OF COUNTRIES ON WHOSE TERRITORY THEY HAVE BEEN BUILT BUT ALSO OF NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES."

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LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE "DELAY IN PINNING OUT THE HOTBED OF FASCIST AGGRESSION IN SPAIN IS INTOLERABLE."

REVIEWING INCREASINGLY CRITICAL ATTACKS ON THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT, THE AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTATOR PETER ORLOV SAID:

"IT IS PERFECTLY PLAIN THAT THE QUESTION OF RELATIONS WITH THE FRANCO REGIME IS AN INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM THAT HAS COME TO A HEAD AND MUST BE DEALT WITH BY ALL GREAT POWERS WHO BEAR CHIEF RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING UNIVERSAL PEACE. THE SPANISH QUESTION HAS REACHED THE STAGE WHEN IT IS A MATTER OF TAKING CONCRETE MEASURES AGAINST THE FRANCO REGIME.

JAN 26 1946

"NOW THAT NAZI CHIEFTANS ARE STANDING TRIAL AT THE COURT OF NATIONS," HE ADDED, FRANCO---HITLER'S LAST GAULEITER---CANNOT ESCAPE THE SAME FATE. FRANCO IS STILL CLINGING TO POWER THANKS TO HIS OPEN AND SECRET AGENTS ABROAD."

WB/940P PATTIES 0205

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE HOUSE OF COMMONS GOT ITS FIRST LOOK YESTERDAY AT A COMPREHENSIVE NEW SOCIAL INSURANCE BILL WHICH INCLUDES DEATH BENEFITS AS A PUBLIC PAYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ANY COUNTRY.

THE MEASURE, WHICH WILL BE OFFICIALLY INTRODUCED NEXT WEEK IN COMMONS ALSO WOULD RAISE OLD AGE PENSIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT, ILLNESS AND MATERNITY BENEFITS AND PROVIDE FAMILY ALLOWANCES OF FIVE SHILLINGS($1.00) FOR EACH CHILD AFTER THE FIRST.

THE ESTIMATED FIRST YEAR COST OF THE MEASURE IS $1,808,000,000.

JAN 26 1946

ASS THIRD 1735 (1/24) APR TH 1040P

LONDON, JAN. 25-(AP)- THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY PROPOSED TODAY THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMISSION ATTACHED TO THE UNO FOR UNRRA AFFAIRS.

UNO - SEPARATE

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL WAS IN SUBSTITUTION FOR A SIMILAR BRITISH PROPOSAL. BOTH RESOLUTIONS URGED CONTRIBUTION OF A FURTHER ONE PER CENT OF THEIR NATIONAL INCOME BY ALL STATES SIGNATORY TO THE UNRRA AGREEMENT AND CALLED ON "OTHER PEACE-LOVING STATES" TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION. THE BRITISH PROPOSAL DIFFERED ONLY IN NOT ASKING FOR A SPECIAL COMMISSION.

NO FINAL DECISION WAS REACHED ON THE PROPOSAL, SUBMITTED BY REP. SOL BLOOM (D--N.Y.) TO THE ASSEMBLY'S ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE AND FURTHER DEBATE WAS ADJORUNED UNTIL THE COMMITTEE'S NEXT MEETING.

WB/510P NEVINS 02025

LONDON, JAN. 25 -- (AP) -- MAX EUWE OF HOLLAND, FORMER WORLD CHAMPION, WON FIRST PRIZE IN SECTION B OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT TONIGHT, DEFEATING MARTIN CHRISTOFFEL OF SWITZERLAND IN 25 MOVES.

EUWE FINISHED WITH 9 1/2 POINTS, CHRISTOFFEL EIGHT AND ARNOLD DENKER OF FOREST HILLS, N. Y., WHO LOST TO G. ABRAHAMS OF BRITAIN IN 25 MOVES, SEVEN POINTS FOR THIRD PLACE.

IN SECTION A, WHERE THE FINAL ROUND WAS POSTPONED TO ALLOW THE PLAYING OFF OF ADJOURNED GAMES, HERMAN STEINER OF LOS ANGELES WON TWO MATCHES AND LED WITH EIGHT POINTS. HE DEFEATED W. FAIRHURST OF BRITAIN AND S. FRIEDMANN OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

JAN 26 1946

MACKLINS THRU 2ND 2135 APRA OC/522PES.

30.24-579

DUBLIN, EIRE, JAN. 25-(AP)-CORONER MAC ERLEAN RETURNED AN OPEN VERDICT TODAY AFTER AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF JOSEPH A. FRANEY, AMERICAN SOLDIER FROM SOMERVILLE, MASS., WHO SUCCUMBED IN A HOSPITAL HERE ON OCT. 30, 1945.

THE CORONER SAID AN ANALYST'S REPORT SHOWED THAT DEATH WAS CAUSE PHOSPHORUS POISON. POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING THE CASE.

JAN 26 1946

MACKLINS 02030 APR TH 705

BERLIN, JAN. 25 -- (AP) -- BERLIN IS GOING TO BE REBUILT WITH MATERIALS SALVAGED FROM ITS OWN RUINS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ALLIED KOMMANDATUR HAS EMPOWERED THE CIVILIAN CITY GOVERNMENT TO ORDER THE REPAIR OF BUILDINGS LESS THAN 50 PER CENT DESTROYED WITH MATERIALS TO BE REQUISITIONED FROM HOPELESSLY DESTROYED BUILDINGS.

KABISCHKES 1945 APRA 199 OC/502P 8

LONDON, JAN.25-(AP)-COMMONS VOTED TODAY TO ABOLISH THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

B1041AES

WITH LEAD

ATHENS, JAN.25-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS SAID TONIGHT THAT A SPECIAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSION OF FORMER GREEK PREMIERS AND FOREIGN MINISTERS HAD REACHED FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE GREEK GOVERNMENT'S POLICY THAT BRITISH TROOPS ARE IN GREECE WITH FULL CONSENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE PREMIER SAID THAT BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SPECIAL COMMISSION HAD DISPATCHED CABLEGRAMS TO THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL IN LONDON ADVISING IT OF THE AGREEMENT.

BJ853PES

LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD LOAN TO GREECE X X X THEY CAN SPEND IT."

SAYING "I HAVE HAD THE ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THIS MATTER AND I DESIRE TO SECURE EVEN FURTHER SUPPORT FROM THAT COUNTRY," BEVIN DECLARED HE THOUGHT IT UNWISE TO RAISE THAT ISSUE IN TRYING TO RESOLVE GREECE'S TROUBLES.

MQ1136PES

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 3RD GRAF SECOND LEAD UNO X X X HELD MONDAY.

THE ACTION CAME ON THE MOTION OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATE, EDWARD R.STETTINIUS,JR., AFTER BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ERNEST BEVIN HAD DECLARED HE WAS "SO TIRED OF THESE CHARGES BY THE SOVIET UNION IN PRIVATE" (AGAINST BRITAIN) THAT HE WAS ANXIOUS FOR A FULL DISCUSSION AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

THE 11-MEMBER X X X 4TH GRAF.

V1148AES

JAN 26 1946

FIRST LEAD FRANCE

PARIS, JAN. 25-(AP)-PRESIDENT FELIX GOUIN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS SOCIALIST PARTY TODAY THAT ONLY A $2,500,000,000 LOAN FROM THE UNITED STATES COULD SAVE FRANCE FROM CHAOS.

STRUGGLING TO GET THREE-PARTY APPROVAL OF A DRASTIC FINANCIAL PROGRAM BEFORE FORMING HIS NEW GOVERNMENT, THE PRESIDENT ASKED THE SOCIALISTS TO ADHERE TO THE PLANS OF FINANCE MINISTER PIERRE MENDES-FRANCE.

PARTY MEMBERS WHO REPORTED THE LOAN FIGURE SAID GOUIN SPOKE OF FRANCE'S FINANCIAL AND FOOD SITUATIONS IN THE BLACKEST TERMS AND TOLD THE SOCIALISTS THAT EITHER THE THREE LEADING PARTIES MUST ACCEPT THE PROGRAM OR HE WOULD RESIGN.

PROSPECTS FOR Q QUICK FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET BRIGHTENED WHEN ALL THREE PARTIES ANNOUNCED GENERAL FAVOR FOR THE FINANCIAL PROGRAM. THE COMMUNISTS, HOWEVER, SOUGHT AN AMENDMENT IN THE PROPOSED FREEZING OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES' SALARIES FOR A YEAR.

ADD PARIS (DEFICATION)

ADOPTION OF THE PROGRAM FOLLOWED BY ONLY A DAY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE THREE MAJOR PARTIES, COMMUNIST, SOCIALIST AND M.R.P. HAD AGREED ON A FOUR-MONTHS POLITICAL TRUCE. XXY Salaries

JR536AES

BERLIN, JAN. 25 -- (AP) -- GERMAN COMMUNIST ALLEGATIONS THAT THEY WERE NOT GETTING A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO PREPARE FOR ELECTIONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE DREW A SHARP REPLY FROM THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT CHIEF THAT THEY HAD AS MUCH CHANCE AS ANYBODY ELSE.

LT. GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT ALL GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES HAD MET THE SAME HANDICAPS IN CAMPAIGNING AND ORGANIZING THROUGH LACK OF TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER SHORTAGES.

JAN 26 1946

"THERE HAS BEEN NO DISCRIMINATION IN OUR ZONE," CLAY [illegible] SA

CLAY EXPLAINED THAT THE ELECTIONS WERE NOT INTENDED TO REFLECT PARTY TRENDS ANYWAY, AS THEY ARE ONLY LOCAL ELECTIONS; BUT WERE HELD TO GIVE THE GERMANS EXPERIENCE IN THE MECHANICS OF ELECTION

JIMKING 1901 DB102 OC/730PES

BERLIN, JAN.25-(AP)-THE AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SECTION SAID TODAY THE RUSSIANS HAD INFORMED IT THAT THEY WOULD INSTITUTE A SEARCH FOR FRED KALTENBACH OF WATERLOO, IOWA., WHO IS WANTED FOR BROADCASTING NAZI PROPAGANDA DURING THE WAR.

PREVIOUSLY, IN ANSWER TO AMERICAN REQUESTS, THE RUSSIANS HAD SAID THEY WERE NOT HOLDING KALTENBACH. HIS WIFE TOLD AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS THAT THE RUSSIANS ARRESTED HIM AT THEIR HOME LAST SUMMER.

V951AES

BERLIN, JAN 25-(AP)-THE FOUR-POWER REPARATIONS PROGRAM FOR GERMANY HIT A SNAG TODAY WHEN BRITAIN HELD OUT AGAINST THE PLAN OF RUSSIA, THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE TO USE GERMANY'S LIMITED STEEL PRODUCTION AS THE YARDSTICK FOR INDUSTRY GENERALLY.

LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, DEPUTY AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNOR, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THE DISAGREEMENT MADE IT VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL TO MEET THE FEB. 2 DEADLINE FOR THE DRAFTING OF A REPARATIONS AGREEMENT.

THE FOUR POWERS HAVE AGREED ON LIMITING GERMANY'S ANNUAL ALLOWABLE STEEL PRODUCTION TO 5,800,000 TONS FOR THE PRESENT WITH 7,500,000 TONS AS THE PRODUCTION CAPACITY.

CLAY SAID THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA AND FRANCE UNDERSTOOD THAT THE 5,800,000-TON FIGURE WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR ESTABLNRTING THE REST OF THE "LEVEL OF I

THE 5,800,000-TON FIGURE WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING THE REST OF THE "LEVEL OF INDUSTRY," BUT BRITAIN TOOK THE VIEW THAT THE 7,500,000 FIGURE SHOULD BE THE YARDSTICK.

J1032PES

FRANKFURT, JAN. 25--(AP)--MEMBERS OF A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS U.S. PROPERTY OVERSEAS TOLD THE ARMY TODAY THERE WAS ENOUGH SURPLUS LUMBER STORED IN EUROPE TO RELIEVE GREATLY THE ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE AT HOME.

JAN 26 1946

SENATORS JAMES TUNNELL (D-DEL) AND WILLIAM R. KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) SAID AT A PUBLIC HEARING AT WE ARMY HEADQUARTERS THAT THEY BELIEVED 39,000,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN ITALY COULD BE SHIPPED HOME. THE LUMBER WAS IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

30.24-581

THE SUBCOMMITTEE BROUGHT OUT THAT SOLDIER REPLACEMENTS FOR THE EUROPEAN THEATER ARE FAR BEHIND SCHEDULE. ARMY ~~REDEPLOY~~ REDEPLOYMENT EXPERTS SAID THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAD PROMISED 86,000 REPLACEMENTS BETWE OCT. 21,1945 AND DEC. 30, 1945 BUT ~~ACTUALLY~~ ONLY 48,000 ARRIVED. ONLY 8,000 OF A JANUARY QUOTA OF 20,000 ARRIVED.

APR OREGANS 1815 CCC 220P

JAN 26 1946

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, JAN. 26-(AP)-RUDOLF HESS' ATTORNEY, DISOBEYING THE WRITTEN ORDER OF HIS ECCENTRIC CLIENT, WAS AT WORK IN A HOSPITAL WARD TODAY PREPARING A CASE THAT MIGHT SAVE THE FORMER DEPUTY FUEHRER'S LIFE.

THIN, SCHOLARLY GUNTHER VON ROHRSCHEIDT BROKE ONE OF HIS ANKLES IN AN ACCIDENTAL FALL LAST MONDAY AND RECEIVED HIS "DISMISSAL" BY HESS AT ALMOST THE SAME TIME.

AS SOON AS DOCTORS HAD SET THE DIFFICULT FRACTURE AND INFORMED VON ROHRSCHEIDT THAT HE WOULD BE BEDFAST UP TO FOUR WEEKS, THE VETERAN GERMAN ATTORNEY ORGANIZED A LEGAL OFFICE IN THE HOSPITAL, BROUGHT IN HIS TWO SECRETARIES, SENT TO THE PALACE OF JUSTICE DAILY FOR CATALOGUED DOCUMENTS AND PORED OVER THE OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF EACH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HE HAD MISSED.

THE TRIBUNAL HAS WITHHELD A DECISION ON HESS' LATER FORMAL REQUES THAT HE BE ALLOWED TO CONDUCT HIS DEFENSE ALONE. NONE OF THE BATTER OF ATTORNEYS DEFENDING THE 21 OTHER NAZI WAR CRIMINALS, HOWEVER, CONSIDERS IT LIKELY THAT THE ALLIED JUDGES WILL HUMOR HESS TO SUCH AN EXTENT.

HESS' NOTE TO VON ROHRSCHEIDT ASSERTED IN EFFECT: "I DO NOT WANT ANY WITNESSES. I DO NOT WANT ANY AFFIDAVITS OR DOCUMENTS. I DO NOT WANT ANY LAWYER. I DO NOT WANT ANY DEFENSE."

WRYLY HIS ATTORNEY COMMENTED: "HE HAS NO APPARENT FEAR OF EXECUTION AND SEEMS TO BE COMPLETELY THGOUTHLESS OF HIS OWN LIFE. BUT I BELIEVE HE WOULD SEEK IF POSSIBLE TO DEFEND HIS IDEA OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THEIR POLITICAL FAITH."

JAN 26 1946

HESS' WIFE AND SON, ABOUT WHOM HE ASKS NO QUESTIONS FROM THE AMERICAN GUARDS, ARE REPORTED LIVING ON THE CHARITY OF FRIENDS IN ONE ~~RENTED~~ FURNISHED ROOM IN A MOUNTAINOUS BAVARIAN VILLAGE. HESS' HOME IN MUNICH WAS DESTROYED IN THE WAR.

VON ROHRSCHEIDT, WHO ARGUED TWO MONTHS AGO THAT HESS WAS MENTALLY INCAPABLE OF STANDING TRIAL ONLY TO HEAR HESS HIMSELF DENY IT TO THE TRIBUNAL, INDICATED HE WAS CONVINCED OF HIS CLIENT'S SANITY BUT WAS NONPLUSED BY HIS "FIXED IDEAS."

"WHEN HE GETS AN IDEA HE SEEMS TO THINK OF NOTHING ELSE BUT THAT," THE LAWYER SAID.

"IF THE TRIBUNAL PERMITS ME, I INTEND TO DEFEND HIM REGARDLESS OF WHAT HE HAS HIMSELF ORDERED. THERE WILL BE NO WITNESSES, SO IT APPEARS NOW, AND THERE WILL NOT BE ANY DOCUMENTS, BUT THERE IS A CASE TO BE MADE FOR HIM AND I SHALL GO ON WORKING ON IT."

RP/WD907AES

BLANIC

30.24-583

ARMY POLL (220)

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JAN. 25-(AP)-NINETEEN PER CENT OF 1,700 MEN QUESTIONED LAST FALL IN A U.S. ARMY POLL OF AMERICAN TROOPS STATIONED IN GERMANY BELIEVE THE GERMANS HAD SOME JUSTIFICATION FOR STARTING THE WAR.

THE POLL, SAID TO REPRESENT A CROSS-SECTION OF THE U.S. TROOPS IN GERMANY, WAS NOT OFFICIALLY RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, BUT WAS MADE AVAILABLE BY A THOROUGHLY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE.

(WASHINGTON A WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID THAT POLLS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO ASCERTAIN THE DEGREE TO WHICH ENEMY PROPAGANDA HAD BEEN ABSORBED, SO THAT COUNTER MEASURES COULD BE EFFECTED.)

AUTHORITIES SAID THE POLL INDICATED AN AMAZING LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE CAUSES OF WAR AND TENDED TO SHOW THAT IN SOME CASES U.S. SOLDIERS HAD SWALLOWED LARGE DOSES OF PROPAGANDA OF THE TYPE ONCE SERVED UP BY JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

THE POLL ALSO SHOWED:

FIFTY-ONE PER CENT SAID THEY BELIEVED HITLER DID THE REICH A LOT OF GOOD BEFORE 1939.

EIGHTY PER CENT FAVORED OCCUPATION OF GERMANY FOR 10 YEARS.

SEVENTY-ONE PER CENT SAID THE U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT WAS NOT TOUGH ENOUGH WITH NAZIS; 62 PER CENT SAID IT WAS NOT TOUGH ENOUGH WITH ORDINARY GERMANS.

TWENTY-TWO PER CENT SAID THEY BELIEVED THE GERMANS HAD "GOOD REASONS" FOR THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS.

THIRTY PER CENT SAID THEY LIKED THE GERMANS BETTER THAN THE ENGL OR FRENCH.

HERFORD--SECOND ADD HITLER X X X ON THE LEG.

VON BELOW, WHO HAD BEEN LUFTWAFFE ADJUTANT TO HITLER SINCE 1937, MOVED INTO ONE OF THE THREE BUNKERS OUTSIDE THE CHANCELLERY ON APRIL 20 AND PREPARED TO FIGHT TO THE END AT HITLER'S SIDE. HE WAS AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE AT WHICH THE FUEHRER DECIDED TO REMAIN IN THE BLAZING CAPITAL.

VON BELOW INSISTS THAT HITLER AND EVA BRAUN WERE MARRIED ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 28, NOT ON THE FOLLOWING NIGHT AS BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, AND THEREFORE SPENT TWO NIGHTS IN THE BUNKER AS MAN AND WIFE. THE YOUNG ADJUTANT SAID HE DID NOT WITNESS THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY HIMSELF BUT SAW HITLER AND HIS NEW WIFE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SERVICE WITH THE REGISTRAR WHO PERFORMED IT.

DESCRIBING THE CHAMPAGNE PARTY WHICH FOLLOWED THE WEDDING, VON BELOW SAID IT LASTED ABOUT AN HOUR, WITH MANY TOASTS DRUNK TO "OLD TIMES."

LATER, VON BELOW WAS CALLED ASIDE INTO ANOTHER ROOM TO WITNESS HITLER'S PRIVATE WILL AND SIGNED IT AS A WITNESS.

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON OF APRIL 29 IT WAS REALIZED THAT THE RUSSI WOULD REACH THE CHANCELLERY BY THE NEXT DAY OR BY MAY 1 AT THE LATE AND "ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR THE DESTRUCTION AND BURNING OF HITLER'S AND BRAUN'S BODIES," VON BELOW SAID. VON BELOW TOOK HIS OFFICIAL LEAVE FROM HITLER ABOUT 11 P.M. ON APRIL 29, SIXTEEN HOURS BEFORE HITLER AND BRAUN ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

W145PES

ADD MADRID (FREE PRESS) XXX TO 9 PARAS

PHILIPPINE DELEGATES IN LONDON ASKED THAT THE SUBJECT OF PRESS FREEDOM BE PLACED ON THE AGENDA OF THE UNO BUT WITHDREW THEIR SUGGESTION WHEN SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH), U.S. DELEGATE URGED THAT ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS BE MET FIRST, WITH PRESS FREEDOM BEING TAKEN UP AT THE NEXT SESSION.

V937AES

BATAVIA, JAN. 25-(AP)-JAPANESE PRISONERS, ACTING ON BRITISH ORDERS, SWARMED THROUGH BATAVIA TODAY ERADICATING INDONESIAN POLITICAL SLOGANS WHICH HAD BEEN PAINTED ON BUILDINGS, WALLS AND STREET CARS.

A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT DUTCH TROOPS "WEARING AMERICAN STYLE BATTLE DRESS" HAD TAKEN OVER A 24-HOUR GUARD DUTY IN THE DOCK AREA, WHERE WIDE-SCALE LOOTING HAD BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY.

MEANWHILE, SOME FIGHTING WAS REPORTED AT SEMARANG, WHERE THE INDONESIANS USED MORTARS AGAINST BRITISH POSITIONS, AND IN THE VICINITY OF SOERABAJA AND BANDOENG AND BUITENZORG.

FBG415AES/ NOUGHLANDS 01200

435A

(IN MOSCOW, BRITIAH AMBASSADOR LORD ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR SAID TODAY HE EXPECTS TO LEAVE MOSCOW BY PLANE TOMORROW FOR CAIRO TO CONFER WITH DR. HUBERTUS VAN MOOK, ACTING GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

(FROM CAIRO, BRITAIN'S SPECIAL ENVOY WILL PROCEED TO JAVA BY WAY OF NEW DELHI TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS ON INDONESIAN DEMANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE.)

JR512AES ADD BATAVIA (PRESS) XVV BUITEN 2049

BY SPENCER DAVIS

PEIPING, JAN.24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS STILL ARE ON THE OUTSIDE LOOKING INTO MANCHURIA. FROM THIS DISTANCE THE VIEW IS SOMEWHAT OBSCURED.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES HERE WERE WERE NOTIFIED THAT MOSCOW HAS NO BAN ON AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS VISITING MUKDEN AND OTHER MANCHURIAN CITIES AND WRITING STORIES OF WHAT THEY SEE. HOWEVER, TWO OF THE HIGHEST CHINESE GOVERNMENT GENERALS HERE ARE RELUCTANT TO TAKE ACTION THEMSELVES. THE MATTER WAS REFERRED TO GEN. HSIUNG SHIH-HUI, COMMANDER OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S FIELD HEADQUARTERS FOR NORTHEAST CHINA. BUT HSIUNG IS IN CHINCHOW, MANCHURIA.

CHINESE OFFICIALS HERE STATED WITH THE QUINTESSENCE OF POLITENESS "THE PREMATURE PRESENCE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN IN CITIES WHERE ESTABLISHMENTS ARE NOT TAKEN OVER (BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT) AND WHERE THE SCARS OF ILL WILL REMAIN MAY HANDICAP NEGOTIATIONS" BETWEEN CHINESE AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES.

(PREVIOUS DISPATCHES REPORTED THE RUSSIANS HAD AGREED TO TURN OVER ADMINISTRATION OF MANCHURIA TO CHINA FEB. 1 AFTER TWICE AGREEING TO CHINESE REQUESTED DELAYS.)

"IF THERE WERE ANY INCIDENTS, THE BURDEN WOULD BE ON US," GEN. TUNG YIN PING, CHIEF OF STAFF TO HSIUNG, TOLD CORRESPONDENTS.

GEN. LI TSUNG-JEN, CHIANG'S FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR NORTH CHINA, SAID HE SAW NO REASON WHY THE AMERICAN PRESS SHOULDN'T BE GRANTED ACCESS TO MANCHURIA IN VIEW OF THE MOSCOW ANNOUNEMENT, BUT CORRESPONDENTS WERE LIMITED TO HSIUNG'S HEADQUARTERS.

IN VIEW OF THESE CONFERENCES, A DELEGATION OF AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS WIRED GENERAL MARSHALL, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ENVOY, ASKING HIM TO INTERCEDE WITH CHIANG IN THEIR BEHALF.

WW758APS NM

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JAN. 26-(AP)-AN ALLIED OFFICER SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE PRESS INDICATED SATISFACTION WITH FAIRNESS OF THE CURRENT WAR CRIMES TRIALS BUT HE DEPLORED WHAT HE TERMED SOME INSTANCES OF OMISSION OR POOR REPORTING OF FACTS PRESENTED BY THE PROSECUTION.

COL. ALVA C. CARPENTER OF FORT WAYNE, IND., CHIEF OF THE LEGAL SECTION OF SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, DID NOT NAME THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JAPANESE PRESS TO WHOM HE REFERRED.

"IT IS HOPED SUCH INSTANCES WILL NOT INTENTIONALLY RECUR," HE TOLD ALLIED AND JAPANESE NEWSMEN.

HE SAID THE LEGAL SECTION WAS INTERESTED ONLY IN THE ASSURANCE THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ARE RECEIVING THE FULLEST POSSIBLE REPORT IN AN UNBIASED, INTELLIGENT MANNER.

"THIS, I BELIEVE, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS IN A COUNTRY ASPIRING TO A DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE."

JAPANESE SUSPECTS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE SYSTEM WHICH HOLDS A PERSON INNOCENT UNTIL HE IS PROVEN GUILTY, CARPENTER EMPHASIZED, IN CONTRAST WITH THE JAPANESE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH THE DEFENDANT MUST PROVE HIS INNOCENCE.

THE NEWS CONFERENCE WAS IN THE NATURE OF AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF TRIAL SYSTEM PROCEDURE FOR THE JAPANESE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, CARPENTER SAID THE JAPANESE COURTS AT PRESENT HAVE THE RIGHT TO TRY ANY WAR CRIMES CASES BUT THIS WOULD NOT BAR PROSECUTION OF THE SAME CASES BY OCCUPATION FORCES. HE CITED TWO INSTANCES IN FORMOSA WHERE THE JAPANESE ALREADY HAD TRIED THEIR OWN PEOPLE FOR WAR CRIMES.

P1029PPS NM ASKT

TOKYO, JAN 26 (AP)-MEMBERS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HONOR GUARD COMPANY WERE DECORATED TODAY BY COL.E.B.EDWARDS, HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT.

SGT.JACK ELEY, 516 SANDUSKY ST., SHELBYVILLE, TENN., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN THE AZMBALES MOUNTAINS OF LUZON. ELEY, A SCOUT, MADE FIVE ATTEMPTS TO SCALE A RIDGE WHOSE REVERSE SLOPE WAS HELD BY THE JAPANESE. HE BECAME SHELL-SHOCKED ON THE FIFTH TRY, BUT LATER ACCOMPANIED THE PLATOON WHICH TOOK THE POSITION.

THOSE RECEIVING BRONZE STAR MEDALS INCLUDED T/5 CHARLES R. YATES, SANDSTONE, MINN. SGT.HARLEY F.WAYMIRE, 919 AVENUE D, KEARNEY, NEB., RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

CGT49ACS NM

KYOTO, JAPAN, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY, THE MOST SEAGOING IN AMERICAN HISTORY, ENDS ITS COLORFUL CAREER TOMORROW UPON INACTIVATION AFTER THREE YEARS AND 21 MAJOR ENGAGEMENTS.

IT IS COMMANDED BY GEN. WALTER KRUEGER, GERMAN-BORN VETERAN OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, PHILIPPINE INSURRECTION, AND WORLD WAR I WHOSE 65TH BIRTHDAY TOMORROW COINCIDES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR'S 66TH.

"IT IS SAD TO SEE THIS SPLENDID TEAM DISAPPEAR FROM THE SCENE," KRUEGER TOLD THE TROOPS AS HE LEFT TODAY.

A CROWD WHICH PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS SAID TOTALED "THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS" STOOD FOR AN HOUR IN THE RAIN TO WATCH THE MOTORCADE CARRYING THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF.

30.24-585

THE GRAY-HAIRED GENERAL SAID HIS SERVICE WITH THE SIXTH WAS THE "MOST PRECIOUS RECOLLECTION" OF HIS MILITARY CAREER.

HIGH POINT MEN ALREADY HAVE LEFT AND LOW POINTERS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE EIGHTH ARMY OCCUPATION FORCE. ONLY 21 OFFICERS AND ONE ENLISTED MAN -- MASTER SGT. J.P. GODOWNS OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS -- WHO WENT OVERSEAS WITH KRUEGER IN 1943 REMAINED.

KRUEGER PLANS TO SAIL FOR HOME ABOARD THE U.S.S. NEW JERSEY WITH A PARTY OF OFFICERS AND SERGEANT GODOWNS, HIS AIDE.-H.S.08OEY

THE SIXTH'S ADVANCE ECHELON ARRIVED IN AUSTRALIA FEB 2, 1943. FIVE MONTHS LATER IT SEIZED WOODLARK AND THE KIRIWINA ISLANDS, ESTABLISHING AIR BASES. IT WENT ON TO FAME AND BLOODY BEACHES AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, THE ADMIRALTIES, HOLLANDIA, AITAPE, BIAK, MORATAI, LEYTE, MINDORO, LUZON, MANILA BAY AND CORREGIDOR.

WW547APS

BY WAYNE RICHARDSON

MANILA, JAN.26-(AP)-REP.GEORGE BATES (R-MASS), INQUIRING WHETHER HEAVY ROAD EQUIPMENT COULD BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN VIEW THE CURRENT STEEL STRIKE, WAS TOLD TODAY THAT DEMOBILIZATION REQUIREMENTS HAD MADE HANDLING OF SURPLUS MATERIAL A SECONDARY PROJECT.

BATES IS CHAIRMAN OF A HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE TOURING THE PACIFIC.

COMMODORE A.D.HUNTER, PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER OF THE SEABEES, SAID USED MATERIAL NOW IN STORAGE WOULD BE USELESS WITHIN A YEAR BECAUSE OF DETERIORATION.

CAPT.PHILIP WHITE, IN CHARGE OF NAVY AIR LOGISTICS IN THE PHILIPPINE AREA, SUGGESTED THAT THE BEST METHOD OF DISPOSING OF A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE SURPLUS IN HIS DEPARTMENT WOULD BE "BY JUNKING IT OR SINKING IT."

WHITE ADDED THAT AIRPLANE MOTORS USUABLE IN COMMERCIAL PLANES UNDOUBTEDLY COULD BE SALVAGED.

VICE ADM.JAMES L.KAUFFMAN, COMMANDER OF THE PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER, SAID THERE IS 1,000,000 TONS OF MATERIAL, OF WHICH 400,000 COULD BE DECLARED SURPLUS, IN HIS AREA. HE SAID THIS INCLUDED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

REAR ADM.E.G.MORSELL, REPRESENTING THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSION, SAID THERE WERE TREMENDOUS AMOUNTS OF MATERIALS TO BE DISPOSED OF IN THE AREA ASSIGNED THE COMMISSION--AUSTRALIA, CHINA, JAPAN, KOREA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW CALEDONIA, NEW GUINEA, NEW ZEALAND, THE PHILIPPINES AND ALL OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDS EXCEPT HAWAII AND THE ALEUTIANS.

SMALL BUYERS ARE BEING ENCOURAGED TO POOL THEIR BIDS TO ELIMINATE SMALL TRANSACTIONS WHICH HE SAID WOULD REQUIRE A STAFF FAR LARGER THAN THE ARMY AND NAVY COULD PROVIDE BECAUSE OF THE INCREASED TEMPO OF DEMOBILIZATION.

OTHER SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE REPRESENTATIVES L.M. RIVERS (D-SC) AND JOHN FOGARTY (D-RI)

FR658ACS

6946 JAN 6

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JAN. 25--(AP)--CAPT. JOHN EUGENE MAHER, AIDE TO MAJ. GEN. HOWARD MCM. TURNER, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND CHIEF HERE, AND SON OF MRS. P. J. MAHER, OF 1457 BAY RIDGE, PARKWAY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., WAS MARR HERE TODAY TO MRS. HELENA MARY EVANS, DAUGHTER OF MRS. W. J. YOUNG, OF PEMBROKE, BERMUDA. AMONG THOSE ATTENDING THE CEREMONY WAS CAPT. HUMPHR DOULENS, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE EMPIRE ARMY ATLANTIC DIVISIO AND AN AIDE TO MAJ. GEN. LAURENCE S. KUTER.

U.S. ARMY

JAN 26 1946

U.S. ARMY

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26--(AP)--THE "SEVERE IMPACT" OF THE WAR ON HAWAII'S ECONOMY PRESENTS REHABILITATION PROBLEMS "CALLING FOR REAL INTELLIGENCE," SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ICKES REPORTED TODAY.

IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT, ICKES SAID:

"IN HAWAII, THE PROBLEMS OF HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH, WHICH ARE NOW EXTREMELY CRITICAL, WILL NEED CONTINUED ATTENTION FOR SOME TIME AFTER THE WAR.

"THERE MAY BE A PARTIAL REVERSAL OF THE WARTIME INFLUX OF WORKERS FROM THE MAINLAND; BUT, IN ANY CASE, AS A RESULT OF THE SEVERE IMPACT OF THE WAR UPON HAWAII'S ECONOMY, THE READJUSTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE AND THE REHABILITATION OF RETURNING SERVICEMEN AND LOCAL LABOR, WILL PRESENT PROBLEMS CALLING FOR REAL INTELLIGENCE."

ALL THE TERRITORIAL AREAS--ALASKA, HAWAII, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS--ARE TRYING "TO ESTABLISH A MORE WORKABLE FORMULA FOR THEIR POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES," ICKES SAID.

"WE SHOULD SUPPORT THESE 2 1/2 MILLION AMERICAN CITIZENS WHO ARE TRYING TO EVOLVE A SOUNDER RELATIONSHIP WITH US AND WHO ARE, IN EFFECT, GIVING US THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAINTAIN OUR LEADERSHIP AS A PROGRESSIVE NATION."

"IN EVERY TERRITORY," ICKES CONCLUDED, "CERTAIN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WILL REMAIN FOR SOLUTION, NO MATTER WHAT FORM OF POLITICAL STATUS MAY BE ADOPTED. IT WILL BE FORTUNATE IF, AS DISCUSSIONS OF 'STATEHOOD,' 'INDEPENDENCE,' AND 'DOMINION STATUS' PROCEED, LEADERS OF OPINION, IN THE TERRITORIES AND ON THE MAINLAND, WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE ATTENTION TO THE COMMON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT LIE BEFORE THEM."

EG512AES

(110) WASHINGTON, JAN. 25-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT REVISED UPWARD TODAY ITS WARTIME CASUALTY LIST, ADDING 5,646 TO THE LIST OF SOLDIERS KILLED AND BRINGING THE OVERALL TOTAL OF ALL AMERICAN CASUALTIES TO 1,068,378.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT, CORRECTED TO DEC. 31, LISTED TOTAL ARMY CASUALTIES AS 922,764, AN INCREASE OF 109 OVER THE LAST PREVIOUS TOTAL ANNOUNCED TWO MONTHS EARLIER.

COMPARED WITH THE NOV. 1, REPORT, THE PRINCIPAL CHANGE WAS TO INCREASE THE LIST OF THOSE KILLED FROM 217,569 TO 223,215, WHILE REDUCING THE NUMBER MISSING FROM 18,311 TO 12,752. THE LATEST COMPUTATION FOR THE NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD LISTS 145,614 TOTAL CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 59,678 KILLED, 80,279 WOUNDED AND 5,657 MISSING.

EG1204AES

SPANISH-AIRPLANES (110)

WASHINGTON, JAN 25-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD UNDER CONSIDERATION TODAY AN APPLICATION BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO BUY THREE MORE AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLANES IN ADDITION TO 19 ALREADY RECEIVED.

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT DISCOVERY THAT THREE ARMY TWIN-ENGINED TRANSPORTS FORCED DOWN AND INTERNED IN SPAIN DURING THE WAR HAD BEEN SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT-DOMINATED IBERIAN AIRLINE. HE ADDED THAT SALE OF FOUR MORE HAD JUST BEEN APPROVED.

THIS REVISED UPWARD THE TOTAL OF 12 SALES TO IBERIAN WHICH THE DEPARTMENT HAD ANNOUNCED WEDNESDAY. THAT FIGURE IN TURN REVISED AN ANNOUNCEMENT TUESDAY THAT SALES TOTALED FIVE TRANSPORTS.

THE TOTAL NOW STANDS AT 16 TWIN-ENGINED AND THREE FOUR-ENGINED AIRCRAFT, THE OFFICIAL SAID. FOUR OF THE SMALLER TYPE WILL BE DISMANTLED FOR SPARE PARTS.

SU828AES NM

30.24-587

WASHINGTON JAN.25-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON RETURNED TO WASHINGTON TONIGHT FROM A WORLD-CIRCLING INSPECTION TOUR.

HIS PLANE LANDED AT THE NATIONAL AIRPORT HERE AT 11:54 A.M. (EASTERN STANDARD TIME) AFTER A FIVE-HOUR FLIGHT FROM BERMUDA.

PATTERSON STATED DURING THE STOP-OVER IN BERMUDA THAT HE WOULD HAVE NO COMMENT ON THE TOUR UNTIL HE HAD TALKED WITH GEN.EISENHOWER, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

EG1242AES NM

WASHINGTON,JAN.25-(AP)-A GROUP OF WOUNDED WAR VETERANS AT THE THOMAS M. ENGLAND ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., PETITION PRESIDENT TRUMAN TODAY TO KEEP IT OPEN AS AN ARMY OR VEETERANS ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTION.

THEY TOLD REPORTERS THAT BUSINESS INTERESTS ARE API H NG PRESSURE TO HAVE THE HOSPITAL RETURNED TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP FOR USE AS HOTELS DURING THE COMING SUMMER TOURIST SEASON.

PFC. THOMAS MCGOUGH, PHILADELPHIA, SPEAKING FOR THE FOUR VETERANS WHO CALLED AT THE WHITE HOUSE, SAID THEY PRESENTED THEIR PLEA TO BRIG. GEN. HARRY H. VAUGHAN, THE PRESIDENT'S MILITARY AIDE. HE SAID VAUGHAN ASSURED THEM EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO CONVERT THE INSTITUTION INTO A VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL.

B74WX

OTHERS IN THE DELEGATION WERE PFC. JAMES V. WILSON, JACKSONVILL FLA., PFC. ANTHONY MANNARA, ROCHESTER, N.Y., AND CPL. ERNIE SARDO, ELMIRA, N.Y.

"ARE WE NOW TO BECOME MERE SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S UNNECESSARY HASTE TO DEMOBILIZE THE THOMAS M. ENGLAND HOSPITAL AND REMOVE US FROM ATLANTIC CITY?" THE PETITION SAID.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAID YESTERDAY THAT MAJ. GEN. NORMAN T. KIRK, ARMY SURGEON GENERAL, HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE MAIN PORTION OF THE HOSPITAL BE KEPT IN OPERATION UNTIL JUNE 30. THE HOSPITAL, UNDER PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED TENTATIVE PLANS, HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO CLOSE MARCH 31.

AB1134AES

(ADVANCE)-WASHINGTON,JAN 25-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE AUSTIN FRASER, WHO COMMANDED THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET DURING ACTION AGAINST THE RYUKYUS AND THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

U.S. MEDALS ALSO WERE AWARDED TO 14 OTHER OFFICERS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVY, ARMY, AND AIR FORCE FOR OUTSTANDING WORK IN JOINT OPERATIONS DURING THE WAR.

THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED VICE ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY BLAKE, AIR VICE MARSHALS FORSTER HERBERT MARTIN MAYNARD AND SIR BRIAN EDMUND BAKER, REAR ADMIRALS HERBERT ANNESLEY PACKER AND JOHN MAURICE MANSFIELD, CAPTAINS LORD ASHBOURNE AND MANLEY LAWRENCE POWER, COL. THOMAS GILBERT LLOYD ELLIOTT, COMMANDER LIONEL JAMES SPENCER EDE, GROUP CAPTAIN ERNEST CHARLES KIDD, WING COMMANDER THEODORE HENRY EDGECOMBE EDWARDS AND SQUADRON LEADER ERIC JOHNSTON BANNISTER.

THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO LT.COMMANDER FRANCIS PETER BAKER, AND THE AIR MEDAL TO FLIGHT LT.JOHN EDWARD GUILDEN.

SHINGTON,JAN.25-(PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS ASKED TODAY TO COMMUTE A COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE GIVEN A PILOT FROM MISSOURI FOR "SWIPING" AN ARMY FIGHTER PLANE AND GETTING HIMSELF CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS--ALL WITHOUT PERMISSION.

THE REQUEST WAS MADE BY REP. PLOESER (R-MO) IN BEHALF OF SECOND LIEUTENANT MARTIN J. MONTI OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

AN ARMY COURT MARTIAL IN NAPLES, ITALY, PLOESER SAID, SENTENCED THE 26-YEAR-OLD AIR CORPS OFFICER ON AUG.6, 1945, TO DISMISSAL FROM THE ARMY, LOSS OF PAY AND 15 YEARS AT HARD LABOR FOR "MISAPPROPRIATING" A P-38 AND FOR BEING ABSENT WITHOUT OFFICIAL PERMISSION.

THE CONGRESSMAN SAID THIS IS WHAT HAPPENED:

AFTER BEING SENT TO INDIA, MONTI DESIRED TO GET INTO ACTION,

AND RETURNED TO ITALY WHERE SOME OF HIS FORMER BUDDIES WERE STATIONED. HE WAS ACCUSED OF TAKING THE P-38 FROM AN AIR FIELD WITHOUT PERMISSION OF COMMANDING OFFICER AND FLYING TO THE FRONT LINES.

OVER THE LINES, HIS MOTOR WAS KNOCKED OUT BY GERMAN FLAK AND MONTI BAILED OUT. CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS HE FINALLY MANAGED TO ESCAPE AND ATTEMPTED TO JOIN A U.S. UNIT WHICH HE CONTACTED.

THE UNIT WAS UNABLE TO ACCEPT HIM BUT HE CLIMBED ABOARD ONE OF THE TRUCKS. WHEN IT BROKE DOWN, HE HAILED A TANK AND RODE WITH THE CREW INTO BARI, ITALY WHERE HE WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY SOME TIME LATER BY MILITARY POLICE.

"THIS SEEMS TO BE THE CASE OF AN IMPETUOUS YOUNG MAN WHO WANTED TO FIGHT FOR AMERICA," PLOESER WROTE THE PRESIDENT AFTER RECEIVING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CASE FROM THE YOUTH'S PARENTS, MR. AND MRS. MARTIN MONTI, JR., OF ROUTE 3, FLORISSANT, ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

"I CERTAINLY DO NOT CONTEND THAT HIS ACTIONS SHOULD BE CONDONED, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND I DO EMPHATICALLY MAKE THE POINT THAT THE SENTENCE OF 15 YEARS METED OUT TO HIM SEEMS TO BE IN THE EXTREME. "IT WAS THIS VERY SPIRIT IN OUR YOUTH THAT WON THE WAR."

AB44SPE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26-(AP)-A CANADIAN NAVY VETERAN WHO, OVER HIS PROTEST, WAS SOMEHOW DRAFTED INTO THE AMERICAN ARMY WHILE VISITING IN THIS COUNTRY, WANTS OUT.

HE IS ROBERT RATCLIFFE, 23, WHO SAID HE HAD SERVED 5 1/2 YEARS IN THE CANADIAN NAVY, WAS DRAFTED LAST AUGUST WHILE ON AN AUTOMOBILE TOUR CELEBRATING HIS DISCHARGE FROM SERVICE, AND NOW IS STATIONED AT FORT BELVOIR, VA.

PVT. RATCLIFFE SAID HE HAS WRITTEN PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING OF CANADA AND HAS BEEN PROMISED ACTION ON HIS REQUEST FOR RELEASE.

LAST JUNE AFTER HE WAS DISCHARGED FROM THE CANADIAN NAVY, RATCLIFFE SAID, HE DECIDED ON A MOTOR TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AND STOPPED OFF AT WASHINGTON WHERE THE CANADIAN EMBASSY SAID HE COULD REMAIN IN THE COUNTRY 90 DAYS.

HIS TROUBLES BEGAN IN JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WHERE HE RAN A RED LIGHT. A POLICEMAN SAID HE HAD TO HAVE A DRAFT CARD SINCE HE HAD BEEN IN THE COUNTRY MORE THAN 29 DAYS.

SO HE REGISTERED AND AT THE JACKSONVILLE DRAFT OARD "THEY LAUGHED AND SAID THAT REGISTERING WAS JUST A FORMALITY--THEY EVEN FIXED MY TICKET WITH THE COP. I THOUGHT THEY WERE SWELL."

ON HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON LAST AUGUST, HE SAID, HE NOTIFIED THE DRAFT BOARD OF HIS CHANGE IN ADDRESS AND PROMPTLY GOT BACK A NOTICE TO REPORT IN WASHINGTON FOR INDUCTION.

"I WENT UP THERE TO EXPLAIN. INSTEAD I WAS LOADED INTO A TRUCK AND TAKEN TO THE ARMORY AT BALTIMORE. THERE I TOLD A LIEUTENANT I DIDN'T WANT TO GO IN THE AMERICAN ARMY--AND SHOWED HIM MY PAPERS. HE SAID I WOULD HAVE TO TAKE THE OATH OR BE LISTED AS A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR."

HE REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH "BUT IT DIDN'T SEEM TO MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE BECAUSE WHEN THEY WERE THROUGH I WAS ORDERED WITH THE OTHERS TO FORT MEADE. I STAYED THERE UNTIL I WAS SENT HERE (FORT BELVOIR) FOR TRAINING AS AN ENGINEER."

RATCLIFFE SAID HE WAS ENGAGED TO A GIRL WHO WAS "WAITING" FOR HIM IN TORONTO.

SU61GAES

30.24-589

NIGHT LEAD FACT-FINDING

WASHINGTON, JAN 25-(AP)-THE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE HEARD R. J. THOMAS' OBJECTIONS TO THE FACT-FINDING BILL TODAY BUT HALTED HIS READING OF A NINE-PAGE STATEMENT WHEN IT DEVELOPED INTO A BITTER ATTACK ON SENATOR VANDENBERG (R-MICH).

THOMAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS, HAD DISTRIBUTED COPIES OF HIS STATEMENT TO COMMITTEEMEN AND REPORTERS. IT SAID THAT VANDENBERG "CARRIED THE GM TORCH" AND "HELPED LAY A TRAP INTO WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAS STEPPED."

THE "TRAP," THOMAS ALLEGED, WAS VANDENBERG'S PROPOSAL THAT THE PRESIDENT CALL A LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE. HE ASSERTED THE SENATOR "KNEW THAT THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY WANTED THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE TO FAIL." THE INDUSTRY, HE ADDED, "MADE SURE THAT NO AGREEMENT WOULD BE REACHED, AND THAT THERE WOULD BE LEGISLATION PROPOSED BY MR. TRUMAN IF NO AGREEMENT WERE REACHED."

THOMAS CONTENDED THAT THE PROPOSED FACT-FINDING BILL WAS THE RESULT.

THOMAS HAD DEVELOPED ONLY PART OF THIS ARGUMENT, BUT HAD MADE OTHER DEROGATORY REFERENCES TO VANDENBERG, WHEN THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS STOPPED HIM IN THE MIDDLE OF HIS THIRD PAGE. SENATOR MORSE (R-ORE) MADE THE FIRST REMONSTRANCE, CALLING THE TESTIMONY IRRELEVANT, AND SENATORS DONNELL (R-MO), SMITH (R-NJ) AND TAFT (R-OHIO) QUICKLY JOINED IN THE PROTEST.

CHAIRMAN MURRAY (D-MONT) FINALLY ORDERED THOMAS TO CEASE HIS ATTACK "ON A SENATOR WHO IS NOT HERE TO DEFEND HIMSELF." VANDENBERG IS A DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS MEETING IN LONDON; HE IS NOT A COMMITTEE MEMBER.

THOMAS RETURNED A FIRM "NO SIR" TO QUESTIONS OF SENATOR LAFOLLETTE (PROG-WIS) AS TO WHETHER ANY NEW LABOR LEGISLATION IS NEEDED.

SENATOR ELLENDER (D-LA) ASKED THOMAS IF THE GOVERNMENT COULD DO NOTHING BUT LET GENERAL MOTORS AND THE UNION "SWEAT IT OUT?"

"I THINK IT'S GOT TO BE SWEATED OUT," THOMAS SAID GRIMLY. "I THINK THE BEST THING TO DO IS LEAVE THE SITUATION ALONE IF WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A DEMOCRACY."

SENATOR FULBRIGHT (D-ARK) ASKED THOMAS WHETHER HE THOUGHT THE PRESENT STRIKE SITUATION WAS A BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC.

"NOT RIGHT NOW BUT IN THE LONG RUN IT WILL BE," THOMAS REPLIED.

THOMAS' TESTIMONY FOLLOWED THAT OF PRESIDENT CHARLES E.WILSON OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION WHO LIKEWISE OPPOSED THE FACT-FINDING BILL. WILSON ARGUED THAT FACT-FINDING IMPEDES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO REACH AGREEMENT IN LABOR DISPUTES.

A45WX

WILSON ASSERTED THAT THE 19 1/2-CENT HOURLY WAGE INCREASE RECOMMENDED BY THE GENERAL MOTORS FACT-FINDING BOARD HAD LED UNIONS TO HOLD OUT FOR A SETTLEMENT AT THAT FIGURE.

UNDER QUESTIONING, HE SAID HE WOULD NOT BE WILLING TO SUBMIT THE TWO-MONTH-OLD GENERAL MOTORS STRIKE TO ARBITRATION UNLESS "CONGRESS SAID THAT WAS THE THING TO DO."

WILSON DENIED GENERAL MOTORS HAD PARTICIPATED IN ANY JOINT INDUSTRIAL ACTION AGAINST LABOR OR WAS A PARTY TO ANY "MUTUAL STRATEGY" OF CORPORATIONS TO FIGHT THE CIO WAGE DRIVE.

EG712PES

NEW YORK, JAN 25-(AP)-DR. LIZE MEITNER, AUSTRIAN-BORN JEWISH PHYSICIST WHOSE RESEARCH AIDED IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATOMIC BOMB, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE FROM ENGLAND BUT DECLINED TO BE INTERVIEWED SAYING: "I REALLY CAN'T. I'M SO AWFULLY TIRED. LATER."

THE PHYSICIST, WHO WAS DRIVEN OUT OF BERLIN BY HITLER'S RACIAL LAWS AND FORCED TO TAKE REFUGE IN SWEDEN IN 1939, WAS ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON, D.C., TO TAKE A TEACHING POST AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

THE 65-YEAR-OLD SCIENTIST WAS GREETED BY MEMBERS OF HER FAMILY INCLUDING TWO SISTERS, DR. FRIEDA FRISCHAUER OF NEW YORK AND MRS. RUDOLPH ALLERS, WIFE OF A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR.

JR136AES

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (750)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS -- THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NATION'S STRIKING MEAT WORKERS -- GAVE A RESOUNDING "NO" YESTERDAY (FRI.) TO PROPOSALS THEY GO BACK TO WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN STRUCK MEAT PLANTS TODAY.

THE ACTION, MARKING THE FIRST TIME IN A MAJOR LABOR DISPUTE THAT STRIKING EMPLOYES HAVE REFUSED TO WORK IN GOVERNMENT-SEIZED PROPERTIES, RAISED A BIG QUESTION MARK OVER GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO BRING A NORMAL MEAT SUPPLY TO AMERICAN DINNER TABLES.

OFFICERS OF THE 55,000 STRIKING AFL AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN, HAVE PLEDGED THEIR MEN WILL BE BACK ON THE JOB.

THE CIO DECISION APPARENTLY CAUGHT THE GOVERNMENT BY SURPRISE. THERE WERE HASTY CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON BUT NO IMMEDIATE ACTION. NO IMMEDIATE COMMENT CAME FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, LABOR DEPARTMENT OR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON, BOSS OF THE FEDERAL MEAT SETUP UNDER THE SEIZURE ORDER.

LEWIS J.CLARK, PRESIDENT OF THE CIO MEAT UNION, ANNOUNCED THE UNION'S NATIONAL WAGE POLICY COMMITTEE HAD VOTED "UNANIMOUSLY" FOR ITS 193,000 STRIKING MEMBERS TO STAY OFF THE JOB WHEN THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMES OPERATION OF THE PLANTS AT 12:01 A.M. TODAY.

THE OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ALONG THE LABOR FRONT INCLUDED:

1-THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN BEGAN MAILING STRIKE BALLOTS TO ITS 215,000 MEMBERS IN A DISPUTE OVER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS AND WILL KNOW THEIR ANSWER IN THREE WEEKS. A BRT

STRIKE WOULD TIEUP ALL RAILROADS, UNION SPOKESMEN SAID. IN CHICAGO, A RAILWAY LABOR OFFICIAL WHO DECLINED TO PERMIT USE OF HIS NAME SAID 18 RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND THE NATION'S MAJOR CARRIERS WOULD AGREE TO ARBITRATE THEIR DEMANDS. HE SAID THE BRT AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS WERE NOT INCLUDED.

2-C.E.WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE STRIKE-BOUND GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION, TESTIFIED BEFORE SENATE LABOR COMMITTEE THAT LABOR AND MANAGEMENT COULD GET TOGETHER ON THEIR PROBLEMS IF THE GOVERNMENT "CLARIFIES ITS POSITION ON WAGES, PRICES AND STRIKES." WILSON AVOIDED A DIRECT ANSWER WHEN SEN.MORSE (R-ORE) PROPOSED THE GM STRIKE BE SUBMITTED TO AN ARBITRATOR NAMED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. HE CONTENDED FACT-FINDING LEGISLATION WOULD "SERIOUSLY INTERFERE WITH COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" AND TENDS "TOWARD A SOCIALISTIC STATE."

3-A FACT-FINDING BOARD'S STUDY OF A STRIKE OF 30,000 CIO INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY EMPLOYES STALLED IN CHICAGO ON THE QUESTION OF MAINTENANCE OF COMPANY PROPERTIES. THE BOARD WENT INTO A CLOSED SESSION BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND THE UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT UNION

4-NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY AND THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS--2CENTS AN HOUR APART ON THEIR WAGE ISSUE--WERE ADJOURNED IN DETROIT UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY.

5-THE SHIP BUILDING WAGE STABILIZATION CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON RECESSED UNTIL TUESDAY WITHOUT BREAKING ITS STALEMATE ON WAGE INCREASES IN THE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY.

A40CS

6-DISORDERS BROKE OUT AT THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE STRIKE-BESET WESTERN UNION COMPANY IN NEW YORK, RESULTING IN THE ARREST OF SIX PERSONS.

7-UNION LEADERS IN SAN FRANCISCO ANNOUNCED MORE THAN 30,000 LONGSHOREMEN IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON WOULD VOTE NEXT WEEK ON A RECOMMENDATION OF THE CIO INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND WAREHOUSEMEN'S NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE TO STRIKE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1.

CLARK'S STATEMENT IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY DISPUTE ACCUSED PRESIDENT TRUMAN OF ENGAGING IN "A STRIKBREAKING ACTION" IN DIRECTING SEIZURE OF THE PLANTS "THE SOLE EFFECT OF WHICH CAN BE TO PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF THE PACKERS."

HE TERMED THE SEIZURE "A COMPLETE DOUBLE-CROSS," ASSERTING HIS UNION HAD "RECEIVED FROM HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS ASSURANCES THAT THE ORDER WOULD CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR MAKING EFFECTIVE INCREASES (IN WAGES) THAT THE (FACT-FINDING) PANEL MIGHT RECOMMEND."

HE CHARGED THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WHICH WILL OPERATE THE PLANTS, WAS "NOTORIOUSLY SYMPATHETIC TO THE PACKING INTERESTS."

CLARK TOLD NEWSMEN HE "ASSUMED" HIS UNION WOULD CONTINUE PICKETING. THEN REFERRING TO THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT'S AUTHORITY TO CALL IN THE ARMY, IF NECESSARY, HE SAID:

"IT IS SIGNIFICANT THIS DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT IS BEING METED OUT TO THE PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, WHEREAS THE PRESIDENT HAS DONE NOTHING TORENFORCE HIS RECOMMENDATION TO THE STEEL COMPANIES F SETTLEM

NOTHING TO ENFORCE HIS RECOMMENDATION TO THE STEEL COMPANIES FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL CASE OTHER THAN EXPRESS PIOUS WISHES THAT THE STEEL COMPANIES WOULD COOPERATE.

"NOR HAS HE TAKEN ANY ACTION TO MAKE EFFECTIVE THE REPORT OF THE FACT-FINDING PANEL IN THE GENERAL MOTORS SITUATION."

THE UNION HEAD SAID THE MEN WOULD BE READY TO RETURN TO WORK "AT SUCH TIME AS WE ARE ASSURED THAT THE EQUITIES OF OUR CASE WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION AND THAT A SUBSTANTIAL WAGE INCREASE WILL BE PUT INTO EFFECT."

ONE PEACE WAS MADE IN THE LABOR SITUATION, HOWEVER, WITH JOHN L.LEWIS' UNITED MINE WORKERS REAFFILIATING WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. AT THE SAME TIME SOME 90,000 WERE TAKEN OFF THE ROLLS OF STRIKE-IDLE BY SETTLEMENT OF A TRUCK DRIVERS STRIKE IN ST.LOUIS.

LEWIS, WHO BROUGHT HIS 500,000-MEMBER ORGANIZATION BACK INTO THE AFL, WHICH HE BOLTED IN 1936 TO FORM THE CIO, WAS ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE AFL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE ST.LOUIS TRUCK STRIKE, WHICH LASTED 18 DAYS, HAD PARALYZED DISTRIBUTION AND DELIVERY SERVICE IN THE ST.LOUIS AREA AND FORCED 60,000 PERSONS INTO IDLENESS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THAT CITY AND 30,000 OTHERS IN OTHER STATES.

WITH THE SETTLEMENT, THE NUMBER OF STRIKE IDLE IN THE NATION DROPPED TO ABOUT 1,620,000.

P552PCS

New Iranian Note To UNO Stands Pat In Russian Row

STEP TAKEN AFTER SHIFT IN PREMIERS

Security Council Told Interference Charges Can Be Proved

J. Parris

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Iran's delegation to the United Nations as-

NIGHT

serted in a new note to the Security Council tonight that Soviet interference in Iran's affairs "can be fully proved."

The new note, dated January 26, was disclosed shortly after Premier Ahmed Qavam es-Saltaneh, a long-time friend of Russia, was elected new premier of Iran. Ahmed Qavam's announcement that he would seek direct negotiations with Russia had given rise to speculation that his Government might withdraw or defer action on the complaint put before the Security Council.

Reply To Soviet Letter

The new 2,000-word note, it was understood, was delivered to the Security Council by the Iranian delegation on its own initiative, in reply to a Russian letter yesterday.

The Soviet letter opposed Security Council consideration of Iran's complaint, on grounds that the Soviet position in Iran was legal and justifiable under Soviet-Iranian treaty, and favored direct negotiation of the dispute by Russian and Iran.

An Iranian spokesman said his delegation had not yet received any new instructions from Tehran, but it was reported such instructions might be sent, possibly over the week end. The Security Council is slated to discuss the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian questions Monday.

Termed Treaty Violation

Today's Iranian note declared: "The refusal of the Soviet Government to allow passage of Iranian security forces through part of Iranian territory is clearly a breach of the tripartite treaty of Alliance of 1942, and the declaration of Tehran, by which the Allied powers undertook to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Iran."

The Iranians said the Soviet delegation had mistranslated a[illegible]

JAN 27 1946

30.24-591

misquoted the Iranian note of December 1 so that "the sense has been so altered it is exactly the opposite of what was said in the note." The Iranians said Russia quoted Tehran as denying Soviet interference, while the opposite was the truth.

Calls Attention To Protest

The new note called attention to American and British representations to Russia over the situation in Azerbaijan province.

Expressing agreement with a United States letter to the Soviet Government last November 24, which declared there no longer was any reason for the presence of foreign troops in Iran, the delegates' note said, "it is desirable that all foreign troops leave Iranian territory immediately."

It asserted that the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921—which Russia cited in partial defense of her stand—"is not relevant" because it "is only meant to apply to a case where Iran is occupied by a hostile power and by reason of this fact Iranian territory becomes a base of aggression against the USSR" which the Iranian Government could not eliminate "by its own action."

No Hostile Third Party

The note added that "no hostile third parties exist, and the Iranian Government is able to deal effectively with any situation that has arisen if it is allowed by Soviet authorities to send its troops and officials to disaffected areas."

Saying, however, that "withdrawal of Soviet troops is not the question before the Security Council," the statement asserted that the dispute "arises out of the fact that Iranian authorities have not been allowed by Soviet authorities to carry out their duties of administering law and order in areas in which Soviet troops are stationed.

Earlier Ahmed Qavam, elected premier by one vote in the Iranian Parliament, succeeding Ibrahim Hakimi, said he would support fully the Iranian delegation to the UNO. Ahmed Qavam also said he would negotiate with leaders of the recently proclaimed autonomous government in Iran's northwestern province of Azerbaijan.

Opens Speed-Up Drive

As the United Nations ended its second week, the United States delegation launched a speedup drive to bring the first General Assembly session to a close within ten days, so that the new peace organization could be moved to a site in the United States as soon thereafter as possible.

Russia and the United States received a setback during the day when they lost a fight in the Assembly to override a committee recommendation which prohibited nominations in the 51-nation organization.

The motion to override was put by the Soviet Ukraine. It grew out of the election without nomination of Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, as president of the Assembly. He defeated Soviet-nominated Trygve Lie, foreign minister, of Norway.

British Delegate Philip J. Noel-Baker, who had supported Spaak led the fight to prohibit nominations and won by an assembly vote of 25 to 18.

Frank Walker, United States delegate; Dmitri Manuilsky, Ukraine delegate; Andrei Gromyko, Soviet delegate, and Terje Wold, Norwegian delegate, argued against the prohibition.

Walker said that under such a prohibition he was not sure that "we are not denying freedom of speech to the members." Manuilsky said such a prohibition was undemocratic and that he sought, in the interest of the United Nations and the small nations, to "abolish lobbying behind the scenes." Gromyko said that under such a rule issues would not be discussed in the Assembly, where they should be discussed. Wold held the prohibition would be a "grave breach in the normal proceedings of the Assembly."

New Premier May Shelve Iran Case

J. Hightower

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Selection of Ahmed Qavam as Premier of Iran probably will give Russia at least a temporary victory in the first political dispute placed before the United Nations Security Council, American and British informants said today.

The Iranian delegation, which appealed to the Council a week ago to intervene in the Soviet-occupied zone of northern Iran, said new instructions were expected over the week end.

Premier Friendly With Russia

Officials predicted that Qavam, who is known to back friendly relations with Russia, would order the case either dropped or shelved while he negotiated directly with Moscow for a settlement.

Direct negotiation was advocated by Russia in a letter to the Security Council yesterday. Russia denied charges of interference in the internal affairs of Iran and said she was "categorically opposed" to Council consideration of the case.

Case May Be Refiled

One possibility known to have received consideration by Britain is that if the Iranian case is withdrawn from the Council by the Iranians themselves it might be refiled by some other nation on the ground that the dispute endangers world peace and security.

This was the ground on which the Soviet Uuion and the Ukraine asked the council to investigate British activities in Greece and the Dutch East Indies.

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Already Slated For Monday

The Security Council agreed unanimously yesterday to take up the Iranian case Monday and decide whether the charges wararnt an investigation.

Leaders of the big powers were reported trying to wind up the London meeting of the General Assembly within ten days and move the UNO to a site in the United States as soon as possible.

Russia, U.S. Lose In Assembly

Meanwhile, the Soviet Ukraine, backed by Russia and the United States, lost a fight in the General Assembly today to override a committee recommendation prohibiting nominations in the 51-nation body.

The issue grew out of the election of nonnominated Paul-Henri Spaak, of Belgium, as President of the Assembly. He defeated Soviet-nominated Foreign Minister Trygve Lie of Norway.

British Delegate Philip Noel-Baker, who had backed Spaak, led the fight to prohibit nominations, and the Assembly upheld him, 25 to 18.

Called "Undemocratic"

Dmitri Manuilsky, of the Ukraine, argued that to prohibit nominations was "undemocratic." He was supported in this argument by Russian Delegate Andrei Gromyko, American Delegate Frank Walker and Norwegian Delegate Terje Wold.

Wold said such prohibition would "constitute a grave breach in the normal proceedings of the Assembly" and would limit the rights of every member of the Assembly."

Walker declared that by prohibiting nominations he was "not sure that we are not denying freedom of speech to members."

Gromyko said if there were no nominations "candidates would be discussed in the corridors and lobbies, at cocktail parties and dinner parties."

"They would not be discussed," he said, "at the place where they should—in the Assembly."

Noel-Baker argued that the nominations led to embarrassment to members of the Assembly.

"Would Cause Lobbying"

Manuilsky contended that if members were not permitted to make nominations it would result in "lobbying and behind-the-scenes intrigues to which the Fascists in our time pointed as evils of the parliamentary system."

"In the interests of the United Nations and the small nations," he said, "we should abolish lobbying behind the scenes."

Noel-Baker won on the vote, however.

Session May End Soon

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the United States delegation and a member of the Security Council, told a delegation meeting this morning that he was hoping for a windup of the London session in ten days.

The British and Russians were reported by other American officials to have joined the speed-up drive.

Two big jobs remaining here were the selection of a site for UNO headquarters in the United States and the election of a secretary general. Gladwyn Jebb, UNO executive secretary, has wired a request to the site inspection committee now in New York to get back here by February 2 rather than February 4.

May Lead To Debate

Best reports are that the committee may not recommend a specific place for the UNO to settle down, but merely describe two or three locations in the New York area and a similar number around Boston without giving any one place priority. That might start a wide open debate here.

All progress on a five-power agreement on a secretary general is stalled at the moment, with the Russians awaiting new instructions from Moscow. They favor a candidate from a small eastern European nation, while the United States is complaints.

Decision To Act Applauded

Meanwhile, new confidence in the ability of the UNO to keep peace developed as a result of the Security Council's decision to consider the Iranian, Greek and Indonesian disputes promptly.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) was quoted as saying the council had made a "magnificent' beginning.

Representatives of both large and small nations said the Council, by voting to discuss the disputes—involving two of the five permanent members of the eleven-nation agency, Great Britain and Russia—had shown a capacity for coming to grips with pressing world problems.

Pleased With Atmosphere

None would be quoted directly, but many expressed satisfaction with what they termed the "easy" atmosphere of the Council's first "issue meeting" in the face of the delicate diplomatic controversies at hand.

An American spokesman said that was the view of the American delegation, and a British official expressed a similar opinion. At yesterday's Council meeting both United States and British delegates urged prompt consideration of the complaints despite Russia's objection to having the Iranian case discussed.

Committees Make Reports

With the three cases set for council consideration Monday, the General Assembly met to receive committee reports on procedural problems, and committees concerned with organizational work arranged to meet this afternoon.

The Greek delegation announced, meanwhile, that it had been instructed by its Government to be present when the Council takes up Russia's charges that British military actions in Greece endangered world peace.

Expect Instructions

An adviser said the delegation expected further instructions from Athens on the exact line to take in the discussions. Greek Premier Themistokles Sophoulis already has stated that British troops are in Greece with the full consent of the Greek Government.

NEW IRAN PREMIER BACKS UNO INQUIRY

Ghavam, Named by 52-51, Plans Parleys With Russia —Soviet Reply Disputed

J. Goodwin

By The Associated Press.

TEHERAN, Jan. 26—The Iranian Parliament by a one-vote margin chose today as Premier Ahmad Ghavam Saltaneh. The new Premier promised to seek direct negotiations with the Soviet Union in an attempt to resolve the dispute over Azerbaijan Province.

Mr. Ghavam, 65, a three-time Premier who once was banished from Iran on a charge of plotting against the life of the late Riza Shah, said he would "recognize fully and give full support" to Iranian representatives to the United Nations Organization, whose Security Council has before it an Iranian petition for settlement of the dispute with Russia.

[Iran's delegation to the United Nations Organization made public Saturday a letter to the Security Council in rejoinder to the Soviet denial of Teheran's charges against Russia. This document accused Moscow of misrepresentation of facts of the dispute over Azerbaijan Province and repeated a request that the Council study the conflict.]

[In Washington the Iranian Ambassador, Hussein Ala, said he feared that by direct negotiations "we will only be wasting time," and expressed the hope that the new Premier would not withdraw Iran's appeal to the Security Council.]

Mr. Ghavam succeeds Ebrahim Hakimi, who resigned Jan. 20 after having announced that Iran would appeal to the Security Council. The Parliament gave Mr. Ghavam 52 votes and former Premier Pirnia 51. Mr. Hakimi received one vote.

Owns Lands in Azerbaijan

The new Premier asserted that he would seek to negotiate with representatives of the autonomous Government set up in Azerbaijan, where he owns large estates.

After Mr. Hakimi's resignation, Mr. Ghavam had said that he had been "assured that Moscow will hear my presentation of the Iranian problem."

Mr. Ghavam was hailed by his supporters as the "only man" capable of negotiating with Russia and was strongly challenged by his opponents in Parliament as "pro-Soviet."

Iran's dispute with Russia arose when Red Army occupation troops barred Iranian forces from entering Azerbaijan, which borders Soviet territory, after having been dispatched there by Teheran to quell disturbances in the northwest. Later an autonomous Government was set up in the province, with headquarters in Tabriz, in defiance of authorities in Teheran.

Mr. Ghavam headed Iranian Governments from June, 1921, to January, 1922, June, 1922, to February, 1923, and June, 1942, to February, 1943. He resigned his last Premiership following Teheran bread riots.

Backed Oil Leases to U. S.

Before the first world war he was almost successful in sponsoring legislation which would have granted oil concessions in northern Iran to an American company. The negotiations were terminated after the assassination of a United States vice-consul.

He was arrested in 1921 while Governor of Khorrasan during the Saiyid Zia-Ud-Din coup d'etat and passed 100 days in jail. He was banished from the country in 1923 on a charge of plotting against the life of the late Riza Khan, then the power in the country, who became Shah in 1925.

In 1929 Qavam was permitted to return and later re-entered public life, holding various government portfolios before becoming Premier in 1942. Since his resignation in 1943 he has been the active leader of the minority group in the Parliament.

Stalin Confers With Clark Kerr On Indonesia

Briton Also Meets Molotov Before Leaving for Java and, Later On, America

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (AP).—British Ambassador Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, who leaves here

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tomorrow on a special mission to Indonesia, said today that he had talked with Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov about the situation in Indonesia and that both had expressed considerable interest.

Sir Archibald, newly designated ambassador to the United States, said good by last night to Stalin and lunched today with Molotov. He will try to help settle the dispute in Indonesia over Nationalist demands for independence from the Dutch.

Sir Archibald, who will succeed the Earl of Halifax at Washington on May 1, told a news conference that he believed his task in Indonesia would take two months and that he wanted a vacation in his native Scotland before taking up his assignment at Washington.

He said the Russians had approved Great Britain's nominee for his successor to the Kremlin and that the appointment would be announced very shortly at London.

Asked to name the high point of his service for Britain since 1942 in the Soviet Union, Sir Archibald replied unhesitatihgly: "Stalin. Stalin is always my high point."

Van Mook at Batavia

BATAVIA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, acting governor-general of Netherlands Indies, arrived at Batavia today after a visit home and conferences with Dutch and British leaders. Van Mook is reported to have brought new proposals from his government for settling the dispute over Indonesian demands for independence from the Dutch.

The Netherlands public relations office said today nine Dutch soldiers had been wounded by grenades and pistol bullets near Manado, Island of Celebes, a week ago when Japanese deserters attacked a patrol. It also declared some Japanese Navy deserters were helping Indonesians near Bandoeng, Java. A British statement said British artillery drove off Indonesians who had fired on Gurkhas mopping up positions near Bandoeng. One Gurkha was wounded.

Envoy Here Stands Fast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Iranian Ambssador Hussein Ala said today he hoped his country's newly appointed Premier would not withdraw Iran's appeal to the United Nations Security Council to intervene in the Soviet-occupied zone of Iran.

"I am rather afraid that by direct negotiation with Russia we will only be wasting time and lose this opportunity to bring up the matter before the Security Council," he told a reporter who informed him of the selection of Ahmed Qavan.

"It would be better," Ala said, "if we talked with Moscow concurrently with the investigation now scheduled by the Security Council."

Ala, who has been a frequent critic of alleged Russian interference in Iran's northern Azerbaijan Province, said he hoped the change in premiers "will not change my position in Washington."

RUSSIANS CLAIM ALL OF KURILES

Moscow Reports Agreement on Ownership of Islands Was Reached at Yalta.

LONDON, Jan. 26—(AP) The Moscow radio said tonight that the United States and Great Britain had promised Russia the Kurile islands of northern Japan under terms of a Crimea agreement.

The broadcast noted what it said was U. S. Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson's recent statement that he believed no definite commitments were made at Yalta, and said Tass, official Soviet news agency, had been "officially authorized" to disclose that Russia would get the Kuriles, southern Sakhalin and adjacent islands.

"On the question of the Kurile islands, Mr. Acheson is definitely wrong," the Tass statement was quoted as saying.

"At the Yalta agreement of the three powers, signed on the 11th of February, 1945 (which was then not published for very understandable reasons), it was clearly set out that after victory over Japan the Kurile islands would be handed over to the U.S.S.R. In addition, southern Sakhalin and the adjacent islands would return to the U.S.S.R."

British Labor Hit On Diplomacy

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Harold MacMillan, former Conservative Cabinet member, charged today that under the Labor Government British relations with Russia "have steadily deteriorated," and "our relations with the United States are far less intimate than they were."

"We were told that the return of a Socialist Government would immediately improve our relations with Soviet Russia," he told a Preston by-election rally, but "now the old alliance is dangerously threatened."

Refers To "Promises"

MacMillan, air secretary in Winston Churchill's last Cabinet, said Labor candidates had promised "utopia around the corner, and all we get is pompous appeals for patience and austerity."

Parliament next week will argue a bill to bring Britain's entire coal industry under state ownership, Anthony Eden, opposition leader during Churchill's vacation, has already posted a motion of rejection.

Fuel and Power Minister Emmanuel Shinwell, also stepping ahead of time into the coming debate on the coal bill, declared nationalization of the mines would not increase the consumer's cost of coal.

Mrs. Roosevelt Wants One Common Language

To Lead Move in U. N. O. for Compulsory School Study

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt announced today that she would sponsor within the United Nations Organization a move for compulsory teaching of one internationally understood language throughout the world.

Citing the many tongues spoken at the U. N. O. eGneral Assembly, where fifty-one nations are represented, Mrs. Roosevelt said "the language barrier is a very severe one—to international peace. She added: "I hope to bring up the fact in the organization that every child throughout the world should learn the language of his own country and one agreed language which would be the same all over the world."

Addressing more than 400 American soldiers at a London theater, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted that economically and politically the United States was "tied up with the rest of the world." She added: "We had better learn to think of other people's needs."

War Damage Cost in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Great Britain paid to individual claimants a total of £315,729,000 ($1,262,916,000) in war damages through Dec. 31, 1945, and claims are still coming in at the rate of 1,000 a week, "The Board of Trade Journal" said today.

No Post Offered to Windsor

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Prime Minister Attlee said today that no diplomatic or official government post had been offered to the Duke of Windsor. Attlee's statement was a written reply to a parliamentary question submitted by T. E. Naylor, of the Labor party.

GI's Battle British In Girl Roundup

London, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dozens of girls were questioned by police today following a "comb-out" of dance halls and other amusement places in mass raids which touched off fist fights involving United States soldiers.

Policemen, acting as a raiding force for the first time, conducted the search for female suspects and service deserters. Many officers who shadowed the policewomen broke up the fights.

Fists flew outside an American club when soldiers protested the questioning of their girl friends. Bottles were thrown in a pub. A soldier smashed a newspaper photographer's camera.

"Stick with me, Joe," some of the girls shouted as they were led away after failing to produce identity cards. As a result, the lobby of police headquarters was crowded with Allied soldiers waiting for their dates to emerge from the questioning room.

453 British Brides Board Ship for U.S.

Bringing 173 Babies, Sing 'God Bless America'

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Jan. 26 (AP).—The tearfully sung strains of "There'll Always Be an England" gave way tonight to "God Bless America" as 453 wives of American soldiers and their 173 babies departed from Southampton on the liner Argentina for their new homes in America.

Captain Thomas Simmons, skipper of the Argentina, said the ship is due in New York on Feb. 1. But he added: "I will slow down the ship just as soon as the weather gets bad."

No more than two mothers with children were assigned to each four or six bed cabin. Many of the brides were amazed at the ship's stock of 18,000 diapers and pleased at the prospect of bananas and other fruit for the children. As for themselves, they just "couldn't wait" to buy a slacks and sweater set and stockings as soon as the Argentina got out to sea.

GIs' British Brides Leave Space For America

Southampton, England, Jan. 26 (AP)—The liner Argentina sailed from Southampton for New York late today with more than 600 GI brides and babies en route to new homes in the United States.

The vessel departed at 4.05 P.M.

White-helmeted military police had helped the women carry aboard the children and baggage for the six-day voyage.

Tired from five days of grappling with their youngsters and filing through customs and emigration lines at the Tidworth processing camp, the women, upon boarding the ship, were relieved at the sight of neat staterooms and baby playpens.

In the line coursing up the gangplank was Military Policeman Matt Kastelic, of West Dallas, Wis., gingerly carrying a 7-month-old baby, while the mother, Mrs. Joan Hardiman, wife of Lieut. Francis Hardiman, of New York city, clutched 19-month-old Francis, Jr., in her arms.

Toys Provided

"And me a bachelor," said Kastelic, obviously embarrassed.

Dance music was being played over the ship's amplifiers as one bride, Mrs. Dorothy Randt, carried 7-month-old Maureen along the corridors to her cabin.

"I think this is ideal," she said. "It seems much cleaner and fresher after the camp."

Typical of the delight of the young mothers in finding the improvised nurseries was the observation of Mrs. Vera Bennett, wife of Tech. Sergt. Royal T. Bennett, of Provolt, Ore., whose baby was playing with the toys provided aboard the ship.

"She won't come out of the pen now," said Mrs. Bennett. "It's a blessing to be able to dump her somewhere."

Mrs. Charles Halcomb, who is going to Princeton, N.J., with her year-old daughter, Patricia, to rejoin her husband, a lieutenant commander in the United States Navy, said:

"It is such a relief to see how well the ship is fitted up. We were all very anxious, as the camp was far from perfect, although the authorities did what they could."

GOUIN NAMES HIS CABINET

Rumors Indicate Assembly May Prolong Own Life

By Wilson

Paris, Jan. 26 (AP)—France's week-long government crisis ended formally tonight when interim President Felix Gouin announced formation of a three-party, Socialist-dominated Coalition cabinet pledged to drastic financial reforms. The cabinet will hold its first session tomorrow.

The new government came into being amid persistent rumors that it might urge the Constituent Assembly to prolong its own life from May until next November, and to postpone the scheduled spring elections.

Harder Talk Ahead

"My task of constructing the French Cabinet is done; now begins a more difficult task," said Gouin, former head of the Assembly who became President after the resignation of General de Gaulle.

Gouin, who will serve while the Assembly drafts a Constitution for the Fourth Republic, gave nine Cabinet posts to his own Socialist party, and distributed seven each to the Communists and Popular Republicans (MRP). One post went to an independent.

De Gaulle's Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, MRP member, retained that post.

Among the notable casualties in de Gaulle's former cabinet were two ministers of state, Vincent Auriol, Socialist, who had been attending the United Nations General Assembly with Bidault, and Louis Jacquinot, Rightist.

The important and difficult post of minister of finance was taken from Rene Pleven, Independent, and given to Socialist Andre Philip. De Gaulle's colonies minister, Jacques Soustelle, and his information minister, Andre Malraux, also were replaced.

Gouin Forms Cabinet

Paris, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Felix Gouin announced tonight the formation of a new three-party coalition Cabinet, formally ending the French Government crisis which followed the resignation of General de Gaulle as President.

Gouin took the posts of President of the Cabinet and Minister of National Defense. He kept de Gaulle's Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault. Socialist Andre Philip was named Finance Minister. The President plans "massive reductions" in Government spending.

The Socialists, Gouin's party, received nine ministries and the Communists and the Popular Republicans (MRP) seven each. One post went to an independent.

Other Posts Assigned

Assignments in addition to those of Gouin, Bidault and Phillip:

Vice Presidents of the Cabinet Without Portfolios — Francisque Gay, MRP, and Maurice Thorez, Communist.

Justice — Pierre Henri Teitgen, MRP.

Interior—Nadre le Troquer, Socialist.

Armies—Armand Michelet, MRP.

Armament—Charles Tillon, Communist.

Agriculture — Pierre Tanguy-Prigent, Socialist.

Industrial Production — Marcel Paul, Communist.

Education — Marcel Naegelen, Socialist.

Public Works and Transport—Jules Moch, Socialist.

Communications—Jean Letourneau, MRP.

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Colonies — Marcius Moutet, Socialist.

Labor—Ambroise Croizat, Communist.

Public Health—Robert Prigent, MRP.

Reconstruction — Francis Billoux, Communist.

Veterans Affairs—Laurent Casanova, Communist.

Food—Henri Lonchambron, nonparty.

Under Secretaries

Named as Under Secretaries of State attached to the Presidency of the Cabinet were:

Information — Gaston Deferre, Socialist.

Labor—Marius Patinaud, MRP.

National Economy—Andre Gazier, Socialist.

Production and Coal — Auguste le Coeur, Communist.

In announcing the Cabinet, Gouin said that "a more difficult task" lay ahead. He had called upon the three major parties to accept his financial retrenchment program.

Financial Plan

Leaders of the three parties were asked by Gouin to reply to a letter describing his financial plan and calling upon them to agree on the "supreme problem of the day—defense of the franc."

General approval of Gouin's program, which includes large military cutbacks, had already been announced by the three parties. The newly elected President took the position, however, that he could form a new government only if every point were accepted.

Gouin announced earlier that Pierre Mendes-France, independent Radical Socialist and former Finance Minister, had declined to accept the finance appointment in his Cabinet.

Surpluses Sold in Europe.

Paris, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—The Foreign Liquidation Commissioner's office announced today that more than $35,000,000 worth of United States surplus war stocks in Europe have been sold, principally to the UNRRA which, with first buying priority, has taken up more than $60,000,000 worth.

U. S. to Allow Private Aid for Some Germans

Children, Pregnant Women, Aged and Ill to Receive Help From Relief Units

BERLIN, Jan. 26 (AP).—The United States government has given permission to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies to send relief to "special categories" of German civilians, it was announced today.

Eight representatives of the relief group are touring the American, British and French occupation zones under orders approved by the President's War Relief Control Board and the War and State Departments.

Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, commanding the American military government, said the committee was authorized to arrange only for the shipment of such items as medical and sanitary supplies, soap, cod liver oil, powdered milk and infant's food and clothing for the aged, young children, pregnant and nursing mothers and the ill.

Army May Supervise

The military government reserves the right to supervise the distribution of relief, which in the American zone is to be made through existing German welfare agencies. Details have not been worked out for distribution in the British and French zones.

Members of the council on tour are James Flint, of the Congregational Relief Society; Gilbert White and James Read, of the American Society of Friends; John Buttinger, of the International Rescue and Relief Committee; Dr Steward Herman, of the World Council of Churches; the Rev. James Hoban, of the Catholic Charities; Anthony Suchek, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Leon Denneneberg, of the American Federation of Labor.

Western Europeans in U. S. Camps

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—The overseas subcommittee of the Mead Senate Investigating Committee demanded an official Army explanation today of why more than 1,000 western Europeans were being allowed to remain in NURRA displaced persons camps in the American zone in Germany.

UNRRA officials said at a public hearing at Army headquarters that 212 French, 312 Italians, 206 Greeks, 148 Netherlanders, 122 Belgians and Luxembourgers, twenty-seven Norwegians and six Danes were at present being allowed to remain in the camps.

Mrs. Floretta Pomery, deputy American zone director of UNRRA, said the western Europeans "for various reasons don't want to go home." An Army source unofficially said the major factor seemed to be political.

5 MILLION TO VOTE ON COUNCIL POSTS IN GERMAN TOWNS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 26 —(AP) Political observers in the American zone said today they expected middle-of-the-road and slightly right-of-center political parties would take the leadership when German more than 10,000 communities vote tomorrow for rural councils.

Nearly 5,000,000 persons are eligible to vote.

Some sources expected a slightly better showing this time by the Communists, who trailed badly in last Sunday's test of political strength in greater Hesse.

Today the slightly right-of-center Christian Democratic union, made up of church and middle-class rural elements, assumed 949 of 1,070 uncontested seats in northern Baden, the left-of-center Social Democrats picked up 71 unopposed seats in the rural councils; the Democratic People's party 10; various independents 40, and Communists, none. There were no contests in 20 Gemeinden (communities under 20,000 population) in northern Baden.

Voters in the remaining 233 northern Baden Gemeinden, along with those in Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria and the Greater Hesse towns which did not vote last week, will take part in tomorrow's election.

Results Last Week

In last week's voting in 1,200 Greater Hesse communities, the Social Democrats, with a mildly socialistic platform, received 146,508 votes of the 376,794 cast. The Christian Democrats received 99,591, the Communists, representing the extreme left, polled 16,508, and the extreme right Liberal Democrats trailed far behind with 5,662.

With the second election, the Social Democrats were expected to lose some ground to the Christian Social Democrats and the Christian Democratic Union. The Democratic Union and the Christian Social Democrats in reality are the same, although they go by different names in different areas. Their main strength lies in Bavaria, greatest and most conservative province in the American zone.

In contrast with last Sunday, when slightly more than 400,000 persons were eligible to vote, the Military Government estimated that approximately 4,788,000 would be eligible tomorrow.

Rightists Win North Baden Seats

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP). With contests lacking, German Christian Democratic Union candidates today assumed 949 of the 1,070 seats in rural councils of northern Baden, a day in advance of elections throughout the American zone.

This party, slightly right of center, is an amalgamation of church interests and middle-class rural voters. It had the largest number of candidates entered in the 253 *gemeinden* (towns of under 20,000 population) of northern Baden where only one slate was filed. The left of center Social Democratic party picked up 71 unopposed seats, the Democratic People's party ten, the Communists none, and Independents 40.

In the 233 remaining *gemeinden* in northern Baden where more than one ticket has been entered, the communities will vote tomorrow with about 10,000 other communities in Baden-Wurttemberg, Bavaria and greater Hesse.

Hess Lawyer, 'Fired' Still Works On Case

Nuernberg, Jan. 26 (AP)—Rudolf Hess's attorney, disobeying the written order of his eccentric client, was at work in a hospital ward today preparing a case that might save the former deputy Führer's life.

The lawyer, Gunther von Rohrscheidt, broke one of his ankles in an accidental fall last Monday and received his "dismissal" by at almost the same time.

As soon as doctors had set the difficult fracture and informed Rohrscheidt that he would be bedfast up to four weeks, the veteran German attorney organized a legal office in the hospital, brought in his two secretaries, sent to the Palace of Justice daily for catalogued documents and pored over the official transcript of each session of the international military tribunal he had missed.

Own-Defense Request

The tribunal has withheld a decision on Hess's later formal request that he be allowed to conduct his defense alone. None of the battery of attorneys defending the 21 other Nazi war criminals, however, considers it likely that the Allied judges will humor Hess to such an extent.

Hess's note to Rohrscheidt asserted in effect: "I do not want any witnesses. I do not want any affidavits or documents. I do not want any lawyer. I do not want any defense."

Wryly his attorney commented: "He has no apparent fear of execution and seems to be completely thoughtless of his own life. But I believe he would seek if possible to defend his idea of the German people and their political faith."

Hess's wife and son, about whom he asks no questions from the American guards, are reported living on the charity of friends in one rented furnished room in a Bavarian mountain village. Hess's home in Munich was destroyed in the war.

3 DOOMED NAZIS GAIN CLEMENCY

BAD TOELZ, Germany, Jan. 26— (AP) Three of the 36 Dachau concentration camp officials sentenced last month to hang for cruelties to prisoners won commutation of their sentences to long prison terms today.

Lt. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commander of the Third Army, who reviewed the cases passed by a military court, also shortened the sentence of one of the four who had received prison sentences in the same trial.

Those whom Truscott saved from hanging were Dr. Hans Eisele, Dr. Fridolin Puhr and Emil Mahl.

The rest of the sentences were approved by Truscott but still are subject to review by the European theater commander, Gen. Joseph T. McNarny.

Eisele, whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, appealed for clemency on the claim that he tried to improve the lot of the prisoners. Puhr, who was physician for the SS troops and had little contact with the prisoners, had his death sentence changed to 20 years in prison.

Mahl was himself a prisoner at Dachau and in a dramatic appeal to the court pleaded that he acted as the hangman of fellow inmates only under compulsion by the SS guards. Truscott reduced his sentence from death to 10 years in prison.

The ten-year sentence originally given to Johann Schoepp was cut to five years on the appeal that he was a Romanian soldier drafted into the SS after his country's capitulation.

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP) —The first party newspapers in the American zone of Germany were published today. They are organs of the Christian Socialist, Social Democrat and Communist parties, and are licensed for publication of a single sheet once a week.

Former WAC Leader Weds California Man

Bad Nauheim, Germany, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Anna Walker Wilson, of Studio City, Cal., and Lloyd W. Steere, of Claremont, Cal., were married today.

The bride formerly was WAC staff director in the European theater and now is on special assignment with the theater general board at 15th Army Headquarters. Steere is deputy director of the United States Military Government's Office of Political Affairs.

Pope Praises U.N.R.R.A. for Aid to Children

Receives 35,000 Rome Boys and Girls at St. Peter's in His Largest Audience

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 26 (AP).—Pope Pius XII, receiving 35,000 Rome children in the largest audience of his pontificate, praised the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today for aid to needy children throughout the world, and called on children to pray and "resist evil."

He called U. N. R. R. A. "United Nations benefactors . . . heralds of kindness and distributors and thus pioneers of harmony and peace in the world" and thanked all public institutions and persons who aid the needy. He also received U. N. R. R. A. officials.

The Pope made his discourse in Italian and then closed with these words in English:

"The cry of children is rising over land made desolate by war. Hungry, cold, crippled they are calling, alas in vain, for a mother who would soothe them, for a gentle hand that would soothe their aching tired bodies.

"City streets are sadly echoing the braggart shout and hollow laugh of mere children, defenseless and guideless, as they slide along the ways of vice and crime.

"Theirs is the voice of tomorrow and it is a challenge: Are such as these to shape and build the future?

"Through them we hear the voice of their Creator, and its appeal, welling up from depths of infinite love: what you will do for them you do for me." . . .

"Our fervent prayer is that God's blessing may descend upon you all!"

The children sang hymns and acclaimed the Pontiff as he was carried through the main aisle of St. Peter's to the altar, giving the papal blessing. Massed in the nave and transepts—the boys on the right and the girls on the left—the children saw rather than heard the Pope speak, because the microphone was not working. Their voices hushed as the Pontiff lifted his hands and his face beamed with happiness over the enthusiasm of the children's ovation.

In greeting the children at St. Peter's the Pope stressed that it is the "largest church in the world" and added: "It seems to want to stretch itself to make room not only for the children of Rome who could not come but also for all your small needy brothers

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and sisters of Italy and the world and to receive all the young and old who hear the voice of the Lord."

Genoa Fascist Aide Gets Death

ROME, Jan. 26 (AP)—A dispatch from the Italian news agency ANSA said today that Carlo Emanuele Basile, former Fascist Prefect of Genoa, had been sentenced to death by the Pavia tribunal. Basile was arrested last April carrying 30,000,000 lire, which he said he was taking to Benito Mussolini.

Athens Papers Cut to One Sheet

ATHENS, Jan. 26 (AP)—Because of a shortage of newsprint, Athens newspapers will be reprinted on a single tabloid-size page starting Monday.

SOVIET DISAVOWS AIM TO RUN LISPE OIL FIELD

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Jan. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—A Russian source declared today that reports that the Russians intended to take over management of the Lispe oil field from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were untrue.

He insisted that the reports were based on an ambiguous translation of a document presented to the American management by a Soviet officer assigned by Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov to supervise production in the field, near the Hungary-Yugoslav frontier.

Americans agree that since the talks began between the Red Army Marshal and Maj. Gen. William S. Key, head of the United States military delegation on the Allied Control Commission for Hungary, the only apparent difference of opinion has been in the field's rate of production, now about 14,000 barrels a day.

Discussions on the field are conducted amicably and American members of the control council express confidence that an agreement can be reached.

RUSSIAN TROOPS SOON WILL RETIRE FROM MANCHURIA

PEIPING, Jan. 26—(AP) An exchange of farewell messages of good will between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Russians in Changchun lent emphasis today to reports that most of the Red army would be out of Manchuria by the first week in February.

The generalissimo's message to "the brave and gallant Soviet officers and men" was read for him yesterday by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, who went to the Manchurian capital to decorate 100 Red army officers. She returned to Peiping today.

"It was for the purpose of promoting early realization of total peace and also in pursuance of a policy of concerted action with other Allied nations that your troops have come to our northeast," Chiang said.

"Under the great leadership of Stalin and with your unrivalled bravery and superior equipment, seconded by the efforts of our brethren in the northeast (Manchuria) you brought about in a surprisingly short time the collapse of an invader deeply entrenched in the northeast. Our people will be ever grateful for your glorious military achievement."

The message added that "now that you have concluded your mission in the northeast and are about to return home" the generalissimo wanted to express his appreciation and "to bid farewell to you."

A representative of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, the Soviet commander who has returned temporarily to Russia, replied:

"In the past, present and future we always desire and want to cooperate with the Chinese people, who have shown themselves willing and ready to fight for their own liberation and who have lived on friendly terms with the Soviet Union.

"I believe that during your visit here you will see for yourself that the Red Army and the Soviet people are good friends of the Chinese people and a safeguard of the peace of the Far East."

Russian troops are due to leave Changchun and Mukden, Manchuria's largest city, for home this week, but a fuel shortage was slowing transportation. The current deadline for the Manchurian withdrawal is Feb. 1.

The Russians today were reported already pulling back toward Siberia from three points in two Chinese-contested northern provinces lying west of Manchuria—Chengteh, capital of Jehol province; Chihfeng, important railway in Jehol, and Tolun in Chahar province.

In Chungking, the political consultation (unity) conference expected to prolong its sessions, scheduled to have ended Saturday, for three or four days to gain time for resolving two unsettled questions — reorganization of China's peacetime government and the composition of the national assembly which will adopt a new constitution.

A subcommittee finished work on a draft of the constitution, providing for an elective house of representatives, a senate named by provincial legislatures with no legislative power save that of veto over certain measures, and a cabinet responsible to the house.

Russians Leave Chihfeng

CHUNGKING, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Communist dispatch reported today withdrawal of Soviet troops on Wednesday from Chihfeng in Jehol Province.

Chihfeng figured prominently in negotiations leading to the declaration of truce in China's civil strife. Before the Communists would sign the truce, they insisted that the Government waive plans for occupation of the city by its forces.

Chinese Women To Meet

Chungking, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Chinese National Women's Conference will be convoked by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Chungking newspapers said today. Yet to be decided are its dates and other details.

Chinese Pirates Peril Army Boats

Hong Kong, Jan. 26 (AP)—Increasingly bold Chinese pirates along south China's Kwangtung province coast have led United States Army personnel seeking the graves of missing American aviators in the region to ask for submachine guns while traveling by boat.

An order for the automatic weapons was dispatched after pirates shot a Chinese boatman this week at an isolated spot to which an American three-man team was scheduled to proceed.

The pirates have been raiding smaller craft and occasionally staging major coups by boarding crowded ferries as passengers, then commandeering them with pistols and grenades.

An American six-man team, under Lieut. Frank Wallace, of Bremerton, Wash., is seeking the graves of missing aviators in the Hong Kong-Canton region. The team has found about twenty American graves in this region, but some are unidentified.

Repatriates On Way

Singapore, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Choran Maru left today for Japan with 5,300 repatriates, including 499 army personnel described as unfit for work.

Mid-Pacific Army Paper Being Stopped

Honolulu, Jan. 26 (AP)—The middle Pacific edition of the army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* will discontinue publication Wednesday because "of lack of qualified personnel," Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., announced today.

In a special message to his mid-Pacific command, Richardson said:

"The necessity of returning promptly to the mainland officers and enlisted men eligible for discharge will almost completely deprive the paper of its staff and management personnel.

Circulation 90,000

"The passing of *Stars and Stripes* will be viewed with real regret by thousands of men of the armed forces who, have been so ably served through its columns."

The outspoken mid-Pacific edition began publication May 14, 1945. It averaged 90,000 circulation along the world's longest paper route—from Honolulu to Okinawa.

Richardson consistently supported the staff—all enlisted personnel—in its free and aggressive policy. From him the paper received only one admonition: not to call anyone "names." But he permitted criticism of policy, of Congress, the War Department or its lower echelons.

RAF STRIKERS WIN PLEDGE AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Jan. 26 (AP)—Amid shouts of "ships for blighty; not for Java," Air Marshal Sir Keith Park assured 4,000 RAF men today that he had met their demand for speedier discharges with a recommendation to the British Air Ministry for a reduction of overseas tours of duty for single men.

Sir Keith addressed the men in a hangar at the Seletar air base, outside Singapore, after a strike by ground crew personnel halted all flying operations.

Shouts of protest greeted an assertion by Sir Keith that the Air Ministry had agreed to a reduction of the duty tour "when possible." He said he had recommended that the tour for single men be reduced from three years and six months to three years.

CALCUTTA, India, Jan. 26 (AP)—Twelve hundred non-commissioned RAF personnel struck today at Lumbadum, twelve miles from Calcutta. A similar stoppage entered its third day at Colombo, Ceylon. Seven hundred men at Lydda, Palestine, and 700 near Cairo returned to their jobs today. A three-day strike near Karachi ended yesterday.

More RAF Men Strike

Calcutta, Jan. 26 (AP) — Twelve hundred noncommissioned RAF personnel struck today at Lumbadum, 12 miles from Calcutta, in the fifth "I want-to-go-home" demonstration by British airmen this week.

[A Reuter dispatch from Colombo said it was officially announced tonight that all RAF personnel who went on strike on Thursday at Katunayake Aerodrome, near Colombo, have resumed their duties.]

Seven hundred men stationed at Lydda, Palestine, and a like number at Almaza, near Cairo, returned to their jobs today, ending a walkout which had threatened to interrupt the withdrawal of troops from the Indian theater.

A three-day strike at the Mauripur camp near Karachi ended yesterday.

General Neyland Returning

Calcutta, Jan. 26 (AP)—After fourteen months as commanding officer of the Calcutta base section, Brig. Gen. Robert T. Neyland, who in peacetime coached University of Tennessee football teams, is returning to the United States, it was disclosed today. He will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Walter King Wilson, Jr., of Fort Barracas, Fla.

Harriman Guest of Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26 (AP)—Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to Russia, was an overnight guest of the Viceroy.

INDIANS CELEBRATE

BOMBAY, Jan. 26—(AP) Thousands of Indians in holiday garb paraded and attended a mass meeting tonight in a quiet observance of the congress party's declaration of independence day.

Police earlier had expressed fear that holiday celebrations might precipitate fresh violence in rioting which left 22 persons and injured 600 in the last three days. Authorities had described the riots as anti-British and anti-police.

The only outbreaks today consisted of stone throwing incidents in which five police were injured. Authorities said small groups of hoodlums were responsible.

Today's celebration marked the anniversary of the Congress party's 1929 declaration for complete independence instead of dominion status for India.

JAPAN MANEUVERS FOR EXPANSION OF HER FISHING AREAS

TOKYO, Jan. 26—(AP) Vanquished Japan, having lost her mighty war fleet and her globe-girdling merchant marine, has been maneuvering to regain at least her fishing empire in the Pacific.

In pursuance of this policy, Allied headquarters disclosed today, Japanese government and fishery officials have carried on a systematic campaign to break out of the restricted fishing areas assigned to the Nipponese since surrender and to resume their exploitation of distant waters.

Lt. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, chief of General MacArthur's natural resources section, said that in the four and a half months since surrender, the Japanese had submitted six requests for revision of fishing areas. Four were denied.

Schenck asserted that some of the requests were for areas so far from the home islands that there could be no doubt the Japanese were aiming to lever their way back into the world market—although their argument was the need of increasing Japan's home supply of sea products.

One fishing concern, he said, wanted the right to operate off northern Australia, in the Indian ocean and off the west coast of Mexico.

Meanwhile the Japanese government had its hands full trying to placate public discontent over the food situation, which flared up again recently in a raid by some 3,000 persons on a former arsenal in which food was stored.

Kyodo news agency said investigation showed that the commodities seized by the citizenry belonged to former workers there, and that arrangements for distribution were made before the raid.

The government promised in the future to ration stocks of concealed food and warned sternly against mob action.

Japs Out To Get Fishing Trade Back, U.S. Says

Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP)—General MacArthur's headquarters charged Japanese Government and fishery officials today with a systematic campaign to break out of fishing areas assigned Japan since surrender and to regain gradually a semblance of their former dominant fishing empire.

Lieut. Col. Hubert G. Schenck, chief of MacArthur's natural resources section, revealed that within the four and a half months since the surrender the Japanese have submitted six requests for revision of fishing areas. Four were denied.

Plead For Extensions

"While the Japanese plead for extensions in order to increase their home food supply of sea products," Schenck said, "some of the requests are so far from the home islands there can be no question that their produce would be used on the black market.

"It is apparent that, since most of the fish taken by the Japanese in distant waters before the war went to markets outside Japan, the Japanese must have been able to supply their home needs through operation of home-based fleets in

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an area somewhat similar to the one in which they now are permitted to operate."

Schenck said that even as the extension requests were pressed field inspections indicated "that in too many instances the Japanese are not making full use of the areas available to them."

Area Near Mexico Sought

A private concern sought fishing rights in waters as far distant as those north of Australia, the Indian Ocean and off the west coast of Mexico. The request was denied.

The Japanese government and a group of private companies asked permission to operate in the Yellow Sea and East China Sea. The Fishery Federation of Hokkaido asked for permission to fish between northern Hokkaido and Karafuto and the waters surrounding Kunashiri Island in the Kuriles. Both were denied.

Because of a food shortage, permission was granted on November 8 to conduct winter whaling operations in waters around Ogasaware (Bonin) and Kazan (Volcano) islands, which were outside the authorized areas.

Production Noted

Schenck's report showed that prior to the war, home and overseas fisheries production amounted to five to six million metric tons annually.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government promised to ration stocks of concealed goods as a result of a recent raid by some 3,000 persons on a former arsenal in which food was stored.

Kyodo news agency said reports showed that the commodities seized by the citizenry belonged to former workers at the arsenal and that arrangements for distribution were made prior to the raid.

The Government warned sternly against seizures by the people themselves.

Communist Speaks

A gathering of Japanese Communists was told by Sanzo Nosaka, party member who recently returned from Yenan, China, that the Government of Premier Kijuro Shidehara has no concrete plan for the reconstruction of Japan.

Nosaka urged that key industries be operated for the general welfare and that monopolistic capital be controlled. The Communist asserted that reactionary bureaucrats are attempting to hinder democratization of the nation.

Cabinet Moves Continue

Reorganization of the Shidehara cabinet continued with the appointment of Giichi Murakami as minister of transportation. He is president of the Japan Railway Association and a former director of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

Kyodo reported the appointment of Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, former professor at Tokyo Imperial University, as privy councillor. He is recognized as an authority on constitutions.

MACARTHUR GIVES MEDAL TO KRUEGER

Two Generals Celebrate Birthday with Ceremony in Tokyo.

TOKYO, Jan. 26—(AP) General MacArthur celebrated his 66th birthday today by decorating a comrade-in-arms for more than 40 years—Gen. Walter Krueger, retiring commander of the famed U. S. Sixth Army.

It was a double-barreled celebration, because it also was the 65th birthday for Krueger, who led MacArthur's spearhead all the way from the south Pacific through the Philippines.

Appearing as vigorous and alert as he was when he came out of the Philippines in the black days of 1942, MacArthur pinned the Distinguished Service Cross and an Oak Leaf cluster on Krueger.

"No Army in military history ever had a greater leader than General Krueger," MacArthur said, "and no army ever had a record of accomplishment greater than that of the Sixth Army."

Today the Sixth Army was formally inactivated. All its high-point veterans already are home, its low-pointers have been transferred to the U. S. Eighth Army of occupation, and Krueger himself will sail soon aboard the battleship New Jersey for home and retirement.

The Eighth Army also is stripping its ranks of veterans. More than 9,000 officers and enlisted men will sail from Yokohama Sunday and Monday.

Japan's Land Reform Program Held Lacking

Tokyo, Sunday, Jan. 27 (AP)—Japan's land reform program, ordered by General MacArthur to give the little farmer a chance to own his own land, has not come up to requirements, the agriculture division of headquarter's natural resources section reported today.

It marked the second straight day of critical comment by that section, which yesterday charged the Japanese Government and fishery officials were trying to break out of the restricted fishing areas assigned since the surrender.

The Japanese still have until March 15 to submit a complete land reformation program which must meet headquarter's approval before being instituted.

Poisoning Of Japanese At Iwo Jima Reported

Tokyo, Jan. 26 (AP)—Kyodo news agency today quoted a Japanese survivor of the Iwo Jima campaign as charging that 169 wounded Nipponese were tricked into drinking poisoned water just before United States Marines completed the capture of that volcanic island.

The soldier said that the Japanese corps commander, adopting suicide tactics, sent the precious water to a hospital tent in which were 170 severely wounded men. Only the man who related the story survived.

8th Army 45-Point Men Due To Come Home

Yokohama, Jan. 26 (AP)—All enlisted men in the 8th Army with 45 or more points were to have been in disposition centers by yesterday for return to the United States for discharge, headquarters announced tonight.

Also called in were officers with 67 points.

Enlisted men with 34 months' service and officers with 43 or more by January 31 are due at the centers on that date.

Mine Man Defends Jap In War Trial

Yokohama, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Japanese mining compan, official testified at the war-crime trial of Capt. Hiroji Honda today that the prison camp commandant protested against mistreatment of Allied prisoners.

The defense witness, Hisashi Terada, said Honda made the protests after prisoners were mistreated by civilian employés of the Joban Mining Company, near Honda's Sendai camp.

Terada testified that because the Joban mine was new, Allied prisoners there worked under better conditions than did Japanese miners elsewhere.

Honda is charged with responsibility for brutal treatment of prisoners.

German Woman In Japan Asks Damages

Kobe, Japan, Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. M. Schrirmer, 67, who described herself as German "but no Nazi," today asked General MacArthur's headquarters for $10,000 because of the destruction of her two "foreign houses" by American bombers.

She wrote that the houses "were burnt to the ground from your bombers" August 5 and "they were in a very quiet village with no factories at all."

She asked MacArthur's headquarters to forward her letter to the United States Court of Claims, Washington.

Sergeant Smashes Jap Black-Mart Ring

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Jan. 26 (AP)—An Air Corps sergeant today was credited with smashing a Japanese black-market ring in the midst of a plot involving theft of goods valued in excess of $1,000,000.

After posing six weeks as a henchman of the black-market operators, Sergt. Frank J. Oliver, 23, of Cross City, Fla., brought about the arrest of six Japanese and the confiscation of two truckloads of Japanese army goods and currency worth $2,000.

The Army Public Relations Office said the Japanese planned to seize 150 truckloads of Japanese property assigned to United States redistribution centers in the area. The goods would have yielded more than 15,000,000 yen ($1,000,000) on the black market.

GUERRILLA LEADER STIRS KOREANS AS HE RETURNS HOME

By ROBERT MYERS

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 26—(AP) A newly-arrived character as colorful and controversial as ever figured in a mystery drama has moved into the wings and may at any moment step to the center of the stage in Korea.

This shadowy figure is known as Gen. Kim Il Sung, reputed Communist and hero in fact or fancy to thousands of Koreans, who credit him with leading guerrilla warfare against the Japanese in Manchuria for nearly 15 years.

Everything about him at present is seen in a sort of legendary half-light, and reports concerning him are difficult to confirm, but it is indisputable that he has appealed to the imagination of many Koreans.

Little boys playing soldier vie to impersonate him. It has been said that the Japanese spent nearly $1,000,000 trying to capture him.

It also is said that he twice was decorated by the Soviet Union for bravery and leadership of guerrillas beginning with the 1931 Manchurian incident.

Recently it was reported that Kim had returned from Yenan, Communist capital in China, to Heijo, the largest city in Russian-occupied northern Korea. These same unconfirmed but widespread reports said thousands of his guerrillas followed.

When it was rumored that Kim would visit Seoul, welcoming committees were formed from the ranks of his leftist admirers, but he is not known to have come to the American-occupied zone.

On the other side of the picture, rightist elements openly scoff. One spokesman of Kim Koo's unrecognized Korean "provisional" government declared the present Kim Il Sung was an imposter and that the real Kim Il Sung was dead.

The Kim in Heijo admittedly is young, his age variously given as 33 to 37 years. Skeptics say this alone proves he is too young to have launched such a career in 1931 as is claimed for him.

Kim Il Sung's admirers say the very youth of their fiery hero was part of his original appeal to Koreans. A member of the underground told me two months ago about him, who then was reported still in Yenan but soon expected in Korea.

Red Hero Back in Korea

SEOUL, Korea, Jan. 26 (AP)—A newly arrived character, as colorful and controversial as ever figured in a mystery drama, may at any moment stride to the center of the stage in Korea. He is Gen. Kim Il Sung, a Communist and a hero to thousands of Koreans, who credit him with leading guerrilla warfare against the Japanese in Manchuria for nearly fifteen years.

A Korean leftist newspaperman, Sue Pyun Koon, told today of a trip to Heijo to interview Kim Il Sung, who now is secretary of the Northern Korea branch of the Communist party and is reported to be planning political activity.

Return Of Goods Abroad Secondary, Probers Told

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—Representative Bates (R., Mass.), inquiring whether heavy road equipment could be returned to the United States in view of the current steel strike, was told today that demobilization requirements had made handling of surplus material a secondary project.

Bates is chairman of the House Naval Affairs subcommittee touring the Pacific.

Commodore A. D. Hunter, public works officer of the Seabees, said used material now in storage would be useless within a year because of deterioration.

Junking Proposed

Capt. Philip White, in charge of navy air logistics in the Philippine area, suggested that the best method of disposing of a large proportion of the surplus in his department would be "by junking it or sinking it."

White added that airplane motors usable in commercial planes undoubtedly could be salvaged.

Vice Admiral James L. Kauffman, commander of the Philippine Sea frontier, said there is 1,000,000 tons of material, of which 400,000 could be declared surplus, in his area. He said this included construction materials.

Pooled Bids Urged

Rear Admiral E. G. Morsell, representing the Foreign Liquidation Commission, said there were tremendous amounts of materials to be disposed of in the area assigned the commission—Australia, China, Japan, Korea, Netherlands East Indies, New Caledonia, New Guinea, New Zealand, the Philippines and all other Pacific islands except Hawaii and the Aleutians.

Small buyers are being encouraged to pool their bids to eliminate small transactions which he said would require a staff far larger than the Army and Navy could provide because of the increased tempo of demobilization.

Other subcommittee members are Representatives Rivers (D., S.C.) and Fogarty (D., R.I.).

ARMY'S PACIFIC GHQ IS MOVING TO TOKYO

MANILA, Sunday, Jan. 27 (AP)—General Headquarters of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific will be transferred officially from Manila to Tokyo on Monday, Brig. Gen. Carl A. Russell, acting deputy chief of staff for administration, announced today.

He said that by Feb. 7 all remaining headquarters personnel except a few clean-up men will be out of Luzon. More than 3,000 GHQ officers and men are moving to Tokyo this week.

GHQ has functioned in Manila since February, 1945. Gen. Douglas MacArthur moved elements of his command to Tokyo just before the formal Japanese surrender aboard the battleship Missouri on Sept. 22 and followed up with the advance echelon of GHQ, consisting of several hundred officers and more than 1,000 enlisted men.

Army Forces, Western Pacific, known as "AFWESPAC," under Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, has the responsibility of administering Army functions in the Philippines and Okinawa.

Philippine Army To Total 40,000

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Philippine Government plans a regular peacetime army of 40,000 officers and men, Brig. Gen. Macario D. Peralta, new Filipino army deputy chief of staff, said today.

Twenty-two thousand will be in the Military Police Command, replacing the prewar constabulary force of 7,000. The remainder will be used for garrison duty and for training a citizen's army.

Peralta, 32, was a wartime guerrilla leader.

Jap Prisoners Retained

Manila, Jan. 26 (AP)—Approximately 65,000 Japanese prisoners of war will be retained in Western Pacific army installations as laborers until July 1, Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Styer told members of a House agriculture subcommittee today. The theater commander said they were needed to help construct permanent installations.

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Ford and Chrysler Settle With Auto Union; C.I.O. Meat Strikers Will Return Tomorrow

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Ford Grants Rise of 15.1%, Chrysler 16.2

Union Recedes From 30% Demand; No Increase in Retail Prices Seen

Reuther Adamant On Figure for G. M.

Says Company Must Give 17.5% Boost; Lack of Steel Still Bars Output

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union settled its wage disputes today with the Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation at approximately half the originally demanded 30 per cent increase.

Close on the heels of an agreement between Ford and the U. A. W. providing for an 18-cent-an-hour (15.1 per cent) increase, Chrysler and the union announced that their dispute had been settled on the basis of an 18½-cent-an-hour (16.2 per cent) increase.

One hundred thousand Ford workers participate in the increase, which brings their average wage to $1.37 an hour. Forty-eight thousand production and hourly rated employees share in the rise in Chrysler wages, which will average $1.32½ an hour.

The increases add $39,000,000 annually to the Ford pay roll and $18,000,000 a year to Chrysler wages.

No Effect on Prices

The increases granted by Ford and Chrysler are not expected to have any effect on new auto prices recently set by the Office of Price Administration.

A Ford spokesman said no requests for upward adjustment of auto prices would be sought, while Chrysler officials declined formal comment.

The new wage scale leaves Ford's average hourly wage 4½ cents an hour higher than Chrysler's, while under the old pay levels Ford paid 5 cents an hour more.

Union spokesmen pointed out that the newly formed Kaiser-Frazer Auto Company agreed on Jan. 9 to pay its workers the $1.19 hourly average rate now in effect at Ford. In addition, the company is to add whatever wage increases the U. A. W. obtains from General Motors. The Kaiser-Frazer contract also stipulates that a bonus of $5 an auto produced is to be set aside in a fund for distribution to workers on a per capita basis.

Announcement of the settlements brought no immediate comment from officials of the General Motors Corporation, whose 175,000 production workers have been on strike since Nov. 21.

Demands 19½ Cents

In Washington, however, R. J. Thomas and Walter P. Reuther, U. A. W. president and vice-president, respectively, announced that the union would expect more from General Motors than was obtained in the Ford settlement. "G. M. will have to go higher," said Mr. Thomas, "because its present rates are lower than Ford's."

The General Motors average now is $1.13.

Said Mr. Reuther: "We will not settle with G. M. for less than 19½ cents."

The U. A. W. in August demanded a flat 30 per cent wage increase from the entire motors industry. It lowered this figure after President Truman's fact-finding board recommended 19½ cents, or 17½ per cent, to settle the General Motors strike. General Motors' best offer was 13½ cents, or 11.6 per cent, and when the company rejected the fact-finding board's recommendations the U. A. W. returned to its 30 per cent demand against General Motors.

Despite the Ford and Chrysler settlements without strikes, however, the car industry's assembly lines, which have made approximately 125,000 passenger vehicles since last July, are expected to come to a standstill within the next fortnight if the steel strike continues.

Some of the plants have been able to continue limited production with dwindling stocks of glass, also short because of strikes. In a few instances cars have been shipped from factory to dealer with cardboard in the windshield frame and a notice that the plate glass could be installed later in the retailers' service departments.

But in the making of automobiles steel is essential, and even Ford, which makes a considerable volume of the metal, has already been forced to curtail operations. Ford announced the laying off of 15,000 Detroit area workers this week and plans to send home 25,000 next week because of the steel strike. Ford currently employs about 110,000 workers.

Aside from the direct requirements of the car factories, the assembly lines are dependent also upon the movement of steel to their supplier concerns. It is from these latter companies that most of the car makers obtain their frames, transmissions, gears, pumps and such parts of the finished vehicle.

G. M. Last Hold-Out

The Ford and Chrysler settlements, representing the largest agreement reached nationally since the close of the war, leave only General Motors of the Big Three yet to come to terms with the union, Henry J. Kaiser's new auto manufacturing company having already signed.

Both the Ford and Chrysler agreements must be submitted to the workers for ratification. The effective date of the Ford agreement was left to further discussions. The Chrysler contract, effective today, will run until Feb. 15, 1947.

The new contract, a joint Chrysler-union statement said, "recognizes the interest of both the union and management in peaceful settlement of differences through collective bargaining and also in high productivity. . . .

"We negotiated in a friendly and a constructive spirit, and both the union and the company earnestly intend to see to it that in our day-to-day relations these purposes are kept foremost in mind.

"In the same spirit we agree that there should be no vilification of the other by either the union or the company."

The Chrysler wage negotiations dated back to last Sept. 25. Both sides made concessions. Chrysler spokesmen said, which "will improve employee-management relations, better the procedures for handling grievances and raise productivity."

Joint Ford Statement

The Ford settlement was announced in the following joint management-union statement:

"An agreement on a wage increase of 18 cents an hour was reached today by the Ford Motor Company and the U. A. W.-C. I. O.

"The effective date of the wage increase still has not been decided. Details connected with fair, efficient and uninterrupted production will be discussed at an early date and we hope that the wage increase will become effective not later than Feb. 1.

"We have every confidence that there will be an early termination to all matters remaining to be negotiated."

The statement was signed by John S. Bugas, Ford industrial relations director, and Richard T. Leonard, national Ford director for the U. A. W.

The agreement will now be submitted to the U. A. W. strike strategy committee and, if approved by that body, will be passed on by the membership of the Ford U. A. W. local.

At a news conference following announcement of the agreement, Mr. Leonard said the union had taken the initiative in reaching the settlement.

He said he believed it would have a "strong impact" on negotiations with other automobile manufacturers as well as in the steel industry.

Asked why the union had scaled down its wage demand, Mr. Leonard said: "In nine weeks of negotiating we got to know more about the company's financial condition. We are convinced 18 cents per hour is all they can afford right now."

Company officials would add nothing to the prepared announcement.

Nothing on "Company Security"

Yet to be disposed of is the Ford company's demand for a "company security" agreement. There was no disclosure in today's announcement whether that had been dealt with. Neither was there any mention of an earlier management stipulation that any wage agreement must be coupled with the attainment of volume production.

The management originally stipulated it would agree to a wage increase only after output volume reached a minimum of 80,000 units a month. Current production is at a rate of about half that volume. Ford's normal production is close to 100,000 units monthly.

Formal negotiations between Ford and the union extended back to Nov. 20, when the conferees first met on the union demand for a 30 per cent wage increase. Previously they had exchanged correspondence with the company, taking the position on Nov. 14 that this was not "the time" to consider a wage increase.

Ford's first wage increase offer was for 15.5 cents an hour, or approximately 12.4 per cent, by company estimate, on an average wage of $1.19 an hour. The union turned down the offer.

Second Offer Made

The second Ford offer was a 17½ cents an hour increase, or 14.7 per cent. This offer, which the company said would involve an outlay of $37,000,000 a year, was made shortly after President Truman's fact-finding board in the General Motors strike recommended a wage increase of 19½ cents an hour for General Motors workers.

The U. A. W. departing from its 30 per cent demand, asked the company to match the 19½ cent recommendation in the General Motors dispute, which also was based on an original union demand for a 30 per cent rise.

Ford and the union then were

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stalemated at "17½ cents versus 19½ cents."

The Ford company's "security" proposal took a prominent place in the earlier negotiations.

Management proposed a $5-a-day fine for workers engaging in unauthorized strikes, the money to come from the union treasury.

The union countered with a proposal for a $3 fine for a wild-cat striker's first offense and $5 for the second, the company to collect the amount from the offender's pay checks.

Protest on General Motors

The action of the U. A. W. in ordering tool and die workers to stop all work on tooling for General Motors brought a protest today from Chester A. Cahn, managing director of the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturers Association.

In a letter to Mr. Thomas, the U. A. W. president, and the heads of two U. A. W. tool and die workers, Mr. Cahn charged the action was a violation of the union's bargaining agreement with tool and die companies.

Asking the union to reconsider its action, Mr. Cahn said: "We fail to see where any security exists for us in any kind of an agreement drawn with you if we are to be the victims of secondary pressure on another employer—now or at any other time."

There was no union comment.

CIO Meat Union Orders Work On Monday

Chicago, Jan. 26 (AP)—The CIO United Packing House Workers Union today urged its 198,000 members to return to work Monday in packing plants now under Government control but it did not call off its strike.

Coupled with assertions by the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen that its 55,000 striking members were back at work today or ready to go back, the CIO action, if carried out, would assure Uncle Sam that the 248,000 men on strike since January 16 would get meat production going again next week.

This decision of the UPW leadership, announced by Lewis J. Clark, union president, was a reversal of a stand taken yesterday before Federal seizure of the plantt at 12.01 A.M. today.

Clark said at a news conference that the unions national wage policy committee had made the decision and that he was telegraphing all locals throughout the country to withdraw pickets at 5 P.M.

A statement said the return to work was based upon assurance from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson that he would "apply immediately" for approval of any wage increase a fact-finding board might recommend.

It also said the union expected that "retroactive payments will be forthcoming."

May Resume Strike

When a reporter asked Clark what would happen if a recommended increase were unsatisfactory to the union, he replied:

"The strike will be on as usual. We are reserving our right to act on any wage increase through the national wage policy committee."

Clark also said that "we have kept in touch with Phil Murray (CIO president) all along."

Clark said he would meet later today with Gayle G. Armstrong, Government operator of the seized plants.

Armstrong's Comment

Armstrong, apprised of the CIO action, made this statement:

"The action fo the CIO packing house workers union this afternoon in deciding to go back to work shows a good spirit of co-operation and a national interest. With the co-operation of both labor and management now assured, we can get meat back into the markets within a matter of days.

"We need meat, and all plants should be back in full operation as quickly as possible. At the same time, it is very important that all shippers check with their agents before starting shipments. Marketing must be orderly, with shipments in line with plant capacities, in order to avoid gluts."

Clark's Statement

The CIO statement issued by Clark said further:

"We have received from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson in a telegram assurances which we understand to be a commitment on the part of a member of the President's Cabinet of the United States that he will use his high office to insure justice and equity for the packinghouse workers.

"He has assured us that he will take the necessary steps to make effective the report of the fact-finding panel. The packing-house workers regard these assurances from the Government of the United States as a recognition that workers are entitled at least to equality of treatment with big business."

Seizure "Regrettable"

The statement termed "regrettable" the government seizure action "and in that connection we are in complete agreement with William Wright, president of the American National Livestock Association, when he stated that seizure 'would be a retreat from collective bargaining,' and that his organization 'regarded seizur a neither equitable not justified.'"

The statement also said:

"It takes two to make a bargain, and the big packers saw fit to refuse to make that bargain."

AFL Agreed Earlier

The AFL union which struck with the CIO packing-house workers ordered its members back to work earlier.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL union, said its 55,000 striking members "returned to work peacefully; we'll be slaughtering in AFL plants Monday and back to normal by Wednesday."

Gorman said Anderson's telegram about the fact-finding board and wage recommendations "is the written assurance we wanted following previous verbal assurances."

The AFL men decided before the seizure to return to work under Government operation. Both unions have been on strike since January 16 after failing to reach agreement with the packers over wage demands.

Armstrong Acts

Armstrong, Government operator of the plants, met with representatives of eleven packing companies before the seizure. He said they agreed to co-operate and he designated the president of each company as his agent. They were instructed to appoint a manager for each plant as a Government representative. Armstrong planned similar meetings today with officials of the eight other companies involved.

The following is the complete text of a United Packinghouse Workers statement urging members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations union to return to work Monday at struck meat plants seized by the government:

The people of the United States are confronted with an attack on their lives, liberties and happiness by big business organized in a conspiracy to create uncontrolled inflation and to destroy the trade-union movement.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America stated their attitude with reference to that question in a statement issued yesterday. Since the issuance of that statement we have received from the Secretary of Agriculture, in a telegram sent from Washington at 8:24 p. m. Friday, assurances which we understand to be a commitment of a member of the President's Cabinet of the United States that he will use his high office to insure justice and equity for the packinghouse workers.

He has assured us that he will take the necessary steps to make effective the report of the fact-finding panel.

Call for Equal Treatment

The packinghouse workers regard these assurances from the government of the United States as a recognition that workers are entitled at least to equality of treatment with big business. It is regrettable that the government saw fit to take the seizure action, and in that connection we are in complete agreement with William Wright, president of the American National Livestock Association, when he stated that seizure "would be a retreat from collective bargaining" and that his organization "regarded seizure as neither equitable nor justified."

It takes two to make a bargain, and the big packers saw fit to refuse to make that bargain.

The United Packinghouse Workers of America are not calling off their strike. They are urging their membership to remain at work and to return to work on Monday morning, Jan. 28. In doing so they are attempting to co-operate with their government with the understanding that their government will co-operate with them. In taking this action we are fully mindful of special needs of the farmers and their close relationship to this industry. We solicit their continued support in insuring that a substantial wage increase be granted to the packinghouse workers.

We desire that it be clearly understood that the return to work under these circumstances will be for a sufficient period to enable the government to comply with its commitments. We, of course, reserve the right in the final analysis to be the judge of whether the increase made effective pursuant to the Secretary of Agriculture's telegram will be a substantial increase meeting the family needs of the workers of this industry, taking into account the low level of packinghouse workers' wages. And in this connection we expect that retroactive payments will be forthcoming.

Ask Utility Designation

We renew the requests made to the President of the United States calling for the establishment of the industry as a public utility and demanding a complete investigation of the industry now that the government is in possession and operation of its facilities. We again urge that the carry-back and carry-forward provisions of the tax laws which have become anti-democratic weapons in the hands of the big corporations be repealed.

We call upon all peoples, the entire trade union movement and all community groups who are interested in a free and prosperous America to rally to the cause of free collective bargaining and to the defeat of the big business conspiracy. We ask them to be vigilant with us in making certain that justice is done, not only in the case of the packinghouse workers but of all underprivileged people.

Statement by Meat Union

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ARBITRATION SET IN RAIL DISPUTE

Brotherhood Of Trainmen To Hold Strike Vote, However

Chicago, Jan. 26 (AP)—Officials of eighteen rail unions representing 1,250,000 workers and the nation's major railroads agreed today to submit union wage demands to arbitration.

In Cleveland, however, A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, one of two unions which walked out of the conferences here, said the agreement would not alter his union's plan to conduct a strike vote.

Ballots Mailed To 215,000

Whitney and Alvanley Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, left the hearing, both asserting that the Mediation Board's proposal was limited to the wage question and would not include changes in working rules.

"They undertook to ignore our request on rules changes and the railroads did the same," Whitney said.

The brotherhood chief said strike ballots had been mailed to some 215,000 brakemen, flagmen, dining car stewards, yardmasters, switch tenders and "about two thirds of the conductors" represented by his union. He estimated three weeks would be required to complete the balloting.

Plan Two Arbitration Boards

The engineers have arranged to meet next month to consider taking a strike vote.

The agreement signed today embraces approximately 85 per cent of the nation's rail employés. Management representatives said they were willing to enter a similar agreement with the other two unions representing the other fifteen per cent.

Under the agreement two arbitration boards will be set up. One of six members will function in the case of the fifteen nonoperating brotherhoods and a three-man board will decide the operating unions' dispute.

Decisions Are Binding

Wage demands include an increase of $2.50 a day for operating workers and 30 cents an hour more for nonoperating personnel. Decisions by the board of arbitration are binding on both parties.

Harry H. Schwartz, chairman of the Mediation Board which brought about the agreement, said this "was the first instance in which a group of employés of the magnitude of the American railroads and such a large number of employés have voluntarily submitted the issues of rates of pay to arbitration."

Whitney Stands On Ballot

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26 (AP)—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen said today that the agreement of major railroads and eighteen rail labor unions to arbitrate union wage demands would not alter the brotherhood's plan to conduct a strike vote.

"In order to arbitrate, the brotherhood would have to abandon proposed rule changes it is seeking in addition to a wage increase," Mr. Whitney commented.

"The National (Railway) Mediation Board proposed arbitration for the trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers last week, but arbitration they suggested was limited to the wage question.

"They undertook to ignore our request on rule changes and the railroads did the same."

Mr. Whitney asserted the trainmen "would not permit the other railroad labor organizations or the railroads to tell us what to do."

"If they want to arbitrate, that's all right for them, but they'll have to abandon their demands for rule changes," he said. "We're not aping those people.

"The trainmen will proceed with the strike vote and then consider what action is to be taken next."

Mr. Whitney's brotherhood represents some 215,000 brakemen, flagmen, dining car stewards, yard masters, yardmen, switch tenders and "about two-thirds of the conductors."

Truman Hails Agreement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—President Truman today congratulated the National Mediation Board, 134 railroads and eighteen of the twenty railroad labor unions on their agreement to submit a wage dispute to voluntary arbitration.

His statement was as follows:

"I have just received a telegram from the National Mediation Board reporting on the conclusion of mediation proceedings in Chicago. A wage dispute between all the 134 principal railroads of the nation and the railroad labor unions had been in process of mediation for the past three weeks.

"The telegram informs me that an agreement to submit the dispute to voluntary arbitration in accordance with the Railway Labor Act has just been concluded between the railroads and eighteen of the twenty railroad labor unions.

"About 1,300,000 employes are covered by the agreement.

"As the Mediation Board pointed out, 'this is another demonstration that collective bargaining is still functioning in this industry that has operated under the Railway Labor Act for the past twenty years.'

"I am highly gratified at this report from the National Mediation

Board and congratulate the board and the parties concerned on their fine accomplishment."

DIRE EFFECTS PREDICTED IN STEEL STRIKE

Early Closing Of Many Plants Expected As Tieup Persists

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26 (AP)—The gigantic steel strike, heading into its second week, threatened today to cut deeper and deeper into the nation's economic system with no apparent sign of a break in the wage deadlock between management and the CIO-United Steelworkers.

Steel men expected the walkout of 750,000 workers and the shutdown of the mills from coast to coast, cutting off the flow of steel supplies for the automobile, construction and many other industries, would be greatly reflected in the next week or two as stocks on hand diminish.

At Detroit, Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers, Inc., said the shortage will cause the closing of many automotive parts plants by the end of next week. He estimated 200,000 workers would be made idle.

Some Industries Cut Operations

Some industries were scaling down their operations. In Syracuse, N.Y., the Manufacturers Association reported industries not directly involved by the strike were beginning to shorten the work week, stretching out their existing stocks. The move was designed to avert layoffs.

Based on November figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the amount of lost wages to workers in the first week of the strike is computed at more than $23,000,000.

The strike was felt by workers in the coal, railroad, automobile and river shipping industries, directly or indirectly curtailed.

Thousands of bituminous coal miners were made idle in fluctuating shutdowns in the Pittsburgh area due to a freight-car shortage caused by hoppers being tied up in strikebound plants and sidings.

"Not Interested In Power"

While both sides appeared to be awaiting some development from Washington, Philip Murray, CIO chief, declared today he did not think the next move was up to him.

He referred to his acceptance of President Truman's proposal of an 18½-cents-an-hour increase, saying:

"I made my move."

Murray, commenting on Mr. Truman's news conference statement of last Thursday to the effect there is too much power on both sides in current labor disputes, said:

"I'm not and neither is my organization struggling for power. The people in this struggle are struggling for bread, butter, medicine, clothing and shelter. We are not interested in power."

Strike Fields Generally Quiet

The steel loss, figured on a production basis of 200,000 tons a day, ran over a million tons today as the paralyzing strike kept workers from their jobs for the sixth day. The strike fields have been generally quiet, except for isolated minor disturbances.

Both the union and management appeared to be waiting it out grimly in the pay dispute, which finds them 3½ cents an hour apart. The union wants the 18½ cents an hour while the United States Steel Corporation, leader in the industry, has offered 15 cents.

Brewers To Talk With AFL On Rejoining

Miami, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—President William Green of the AFL today invited officers of the Brewery Workers Union to a conference here next week on possible re-affiliation.

The union officers had requested such a conference in a telegram last Thursday. Green said the executive council, now in midwinter session, "will gladly meet with you and your associates."

Green said the conference, looking toward the return of 50,000 brewery workers who had been suspended by the Federation seven years ago, would be held on Monday or Tuesday.

The request for a conference was sent by William J. Kromelbin, general secretary-treasurer of the brewery workers.

Source Of Request

He said that the officers have been instructed by "our entire general executive board to ask for a conference" with the AFL executive council to discuss the jurisdictional dispute with the Teamsters Union which brought about its suspension from the federation.

Daniel J. Tobin, head of the teamsters and a member of the executive council, said he was hopeful that the jurisdictional dispute could be amicably settled this time. A year ago a similar conference between members of his union and the brewery workers was held in Miami, but, Tobin said, the talks were broken off when the brewerymen obtained a court injunction to restrain the teamsters from picketing at the Hamm Brewery in St. Paul, Minn.

The growing peace movement on the conservative AFL front was seen by leaders here as good for them, but bad for the CIO.

Progressives Object

Not even the vigorous objections of John Marchiando, head of the AFL-affiliated Progressive Miners Union which he claimed has 35,000 members, to Lewis's return cast any deep shadow over the federation picture.

Marchiando held a last-minute conference with AFL President William Green yesterday, then left for Springfield, Ill., to call his executive board together in preparation for a Progressive Miners' convention.

While it cannot be said with certainty what his union's mood will be, it is expected that the Progressives will accept with more or less good grace Green's promise that they may continue within the AFL fold independently of Lewis's UMW.

To Continue Separately

Green said he expected "no conflict" between the Progressives and the UMW and that each union would continue to represent its own members in territories in which they are now functioning.

Marchiando, asked if he might pull his union out of the AFL and join the CIO, was noncommittal but indicated that the matter would be discussed at Springfield.

Lewis's return to the AFL was looked upon by AFL executives as a bright spot in the general labor picture.

TRUMAN PROPOSAL ON FACT FINDING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. — (AP) Walter Reuther of the C.I.O. Auto Workers told senators today that President Truman was "not being realistic" when he proposed to settle strikes with fact-finding boards.

"I don't question his intentions," Reuther told the Senate Labor committee. "I question his judgment."

The committee is considering legislation for appointment of labor dispute fact-finding boards with power to subpoena company books. It would forbid strikes during a 30-day period while the boards worked.

Reuther was asked by Senator Ellender (D-La) what he thought of the idea minus the cooling off provision.

Reuther first said there would be "no harm in it," then expressed the opinion that the off-stage presence of a fact-finding procedure might impede preliminary efforts to settle a strike.

"The trouble in the General Motors case and in the steel case is that collective bargaining has not been tried," he said.

Reuther spent the greater part of three hours attacking General Motors for what he called "refusal to bargain" and declaring there is afoot a big-corporation "conspiracy to smash organized labor."

Reuther said the "public is hungry for consumer goods and the corporations thought this a good time" to crack down on labor unions.

He offered this program:

1. "A comprehensive investigation of what appears to be a conspiracy against organized labor, the American people and the policies of this government."

2. A Treasury ruling on whether General Motors can deduct from its taxable income "the costs of this vicious campaign."

3. Legislation forbidding deduction, by companies found responsible for a strike, of the costs incident to the work stoppage.

4. Reconsideration of tax laws to restore excess profits provisions, which he said would make the companies "realize they have to go back to work."

5. Immediate extension of price controls.

6. Strengthening of the Federal Conciliation service to attract the most capable men.

7. Legislation requiring companies to supply figures on wages, costs and profits.

REUTHER DERIDES

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London, Russian Envoys Of U.S. May Resign

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The imminent resignation of the two topmost United States envoys was forecast today by usually well-informed diplomatic officials.

They said that Averill Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, and John Winant, Ambassador to Britain, were ready to quit their posts.

There has been some speculation that Harriman may be succeeded by Fiorello La Guardia, former mayor of New York, now a columnist and radio commentator. La Guardia left Washington by plane this morning for South America to represent President Truman at inauguration of Brazil's new President.

Davies, Dunn Mentioned

One group has advocated appointment of a military man to the Moscow post.

Joseph Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, and James Dunn, assistant Secretary of State, have been mentioned as possible successors to Winant.

Harriman left Moscow by plane Thursday for home. His route will take him through Chungking, Tokyo and Korea with stopovers for conferences with Gen. George C. Marshall in China and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Winant May Get UNO Post

He has been reported as anxious to return to private business.

Winant's future plans are not known here, the officials said, but he probably will be offered the important post of American representative on the United Nations Social and Economical Council.

Some of his associates in London, however, say the former New Hampshire Governor has an urge to return to politics, perhaps with the Senate as his immediate objective.

In any event, they say he will remain in London until after the United Nations Assembly has adjourned.

Hawaii Facing Big 'Problems'

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The "severe impact" of the war on Hawaii's economy presents rehabilitation problems "calling for real intelligence," Secretary of Interior Ickes reported today.

In his annual report to the President, Ickes said:

"In Hawaii, the problems of housing and public health, which are now extremely critical, will need continued attention for some time.

Better Formula Sought

"There may be a partial reversal of the wartime influx of workers from the mainland; but, in any case, as a result of the severe impact of the war upon Hawaii's economy, the readjustment of industry and agriculture and the rehabilitation of returning service men and local labor, will present problems calling for real intelligence."

All the territorial areas—Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—are trying "to establish a more workable formula for their political relationship with the continenal United States," Ickes said.

Winant Likely To Resign Post; Harriman, Too

LaGuardia Is Mentioned for Moscow Post if Envoys to Britain and Russia Quit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The imminent resignation of the two topmost United States envoys was forecast today by usually well informed diplomatic officials.

They said that Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, and John Winant, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, were ready to quit their posts.

There has been some speculation that Mr. Harriman may be succeeded by F. H. La Guardia, former Mayor of New York, now a columnist and radio commentator. Mr. La Guardia left Washington by airplane today for South America to represent President Truman at the inauguration of Brazil's new President. Mr. La Guardia called the trip his "first major ambassadorial assignment."

One group has advocated appointment of a military man to the Moscow post.

Joseph G. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, and James Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Winant.

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Some of his associates in London, however, say the former New Hampshire governor has an urge to return to politics, perhaps with the Senate as his immediate objective.

In any event, they say he will remain in London until after the United Nations conference has adjourned.

Nimitz Sees U.S. First Target In Next War

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP) — Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared today that if there is a World War III the aggressor's first move will be a smash at the United States.

"Two world wars have shown beyond dispute that the United States is the real barrier to anyone dreaming of conquest," he told the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense.

"The Kaiser learned it no less thoroughly than Mussolini and Hitler and Tojo. If ever there is a next time, the United States will be first on the list.

"Strength May Block Try"

"If we can be crushed, the current of conquest may well engulf the world. But if we have at hand

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the strength we need, the attempt will almost certainly not be made."

The Navy's chief of operations asserted that the rush to demobilize is "doing what all our enemies could not do—cutting away the very bone and muscle of our armed forces."

"There Is No Weak Leader"

"There is no such thing as a weak and helpless leader," Nimitz said. "If we are to lead the world toward lasting peace, we must be strong enough to discharge the responsibilities of leadership."

The atomic bomb and other new weapons "may eventually revise the nature of our defense needs," he added, "but nothing could be more dangerous than to throw overboard the facts we have in anticipation of methods or weapons that are untried, untested and even unknown today."

UREY WARNS ON ATOM BOMB

Scientist Says World Faces Choice Between Two Roads

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—Dr. Harold C. Urey, famed atomic-bomb scientist, asserted today the weapon has brought the world abruptly to a choice between taking the road toward international government or moving toward domination by some one nation.

In a speech before the 20th Annual Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, he said the so-called peace-loving nations occupying Germany and Japan are the countries to be feared.

"The difficulties in the future will arise between them," Dr. Urey said. "Particularly, we must fear a division of the world into two groups, a Russian group and an American or Anglo-American group."

Washington Chapter Forum

But he said he did not believe the United States would want to consider occupying Russia, or that Russia would consider occupying this country.

Another atomic scientist, Dr. Arthur H. Comoton, told a forum conducted by the Washington chapter of the American Veterans Commitee:

"We must work toward placing all major war-making power, including in particular the use of atomic weapons, in the hands of a world organization that will serve as police to prevent wars between nations."

Because it will take time to create and make such an organization effective, Compton said, America should continue producing enough atomic weapons "to make it unprofitable for another nation to attack us."

Survival Prescription

A resolution set for a vote by the Veterans' Committee chapter at the close of the forum proposes that the United States immediately stop making atomic bombs except for experimental purposes.

Representative Voorhis (D., Cal.) gave the veterans forum this "minimum prescription for human survival":

Only an international agency must be allowed to possess atomic weapons. It must have the power to over-ride sovereignty of nations in order "to forbid and prevent any nation or agency from possessing atomic weapons anywhere in the world."

More Vital To Outlaw War

Brig. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed the army's atomic bomb production project, agreed with Dr. Urey at the women's conference that it is more vital to outlaw war than the atomic bomb.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the naval operations, declared that regardless of the atomic age the United States must keep a strong fleet if it is to remain a strong nation.

600 Representatives Attend

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) asserted that America "will never again play the sucker role" by sponsoring a disarmament conference like that held after World War I, "when our battleships, cruisers and destroyers settled to the bottom of the sea."

The convention, attended by some 600 representatives of 32 patrotic and veterans' auxiliary organizations, will close tomorrow with a vote on resolutions on such subjects as the atomic bomb; universiti military training and what to do with Pacific islands we have conquered.

STORY OF DRINKING IS DENIED BY SHORT

Refutes Rumor Officers Were 'Sleeping Off Jag'

When Japs Hit,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short denied today that Army and Navy oficers were "sleeping off a jag" when Japan blasted Pearl Harbor. He blamed the disaster on "100 per cent failure" by Washington to get vital information to Hawaii.

Short named Gen. George C. Marshall, 1941 chief of staff, Lt. Gen. L. T. Gerow, war plans chief, and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, intelligence head, as the men he had chiefly in mind when he testified the War department tried to make him the "scapegoat" for Pearl Harbor.

Answering a question by Senator Ferguson (R- Mich), the former Army commander in Hawaii identified a scapegoat as:

"Someone they saddled the blame on in order to get it off themselves."

Concludes Testimony

Short finished his testimony to a Senate-House committee investigating the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on the Pacific Base.

Before his dismissal at the end of five days in the witness chair, he also:

Expressed belief that if the Hawaiian military forces had been on an all-out alert the attack might never have been made. It was "quite probable", he said, that the Japanese raiding force might have learned of the state of readiness from spies and turned back for fear of heavy losses.

Declared he would have pleaded innocent on every one of 11 proposed counts had he been brought to trial before a court martial.

There was a ripple of applause from spectators as Short left after thanking the committee for the opportunity to tell his story publicly. He said that as a "loyal soldier" he had been forced to keep silent for four years while bearing "the burden of public censure."

The committee now has questioned all major Army-Navy figures connected with the Pearl Harbor debacle.

Zacharias to Testify

On Monday, it will hear Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias and former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts. Zacharias, a naval intelligence officer, has been quoted as saying he predicted both the time and place of the Japanese attack in a talk with Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific fleet commander, in March, 1941.

Roberts headed a presidential commission in 1942 made an investigation of the attack and concluded there was "dereliction of duty" on the part of both Short and Kimmel.

Although Short had complained that the War department failed to supply him with needed anti-aircraft weapons and planes, he testified in reply to questions from Rep. Keefe (R-Wis) that the major factor in the Japanese success was his lack of information.

"Regardless of what you had had this attack would have been a surprise?" Keefe asked.

"On the basis of the information I had," Short replied.

"What we needed was infarmation from Washington giving us time to go on the alert."

"Your position is that intelligence from Washington failed?" Keefe continued.

"100 per cent," the witness replied.

Questioned on Drinking

It was Keefe who brought up the question of whether drinking played any part in the disaster.

He told "the story has gone around the country that you were all drunk out there that Saturday night and were sleeping off a jag that Sunday morning."

"There is absolutely no truth in it," Short said.

While Short was on the stand, committee counsel put into the record a file of War department memoranda concerned with the question whether Short should be court-martialed.

This disclosed that Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, as judge advocate general, said on Jan. 27, 1942, that "it is impossible to predict with certainty" the result of a trial.

In a memorandum to Marshall, Cramer added:

"It will be noted that the offenses charged against General Short are offenses of omission or nonfeasance which require a much stronger showing to justify a trial than those involving misfeasance or malfeasance.

"General Short's nonfeasance or omissions were based on an estimate of the situation which, although proved faulty by subsequent events, was, in so far as I am able to ascertain from the report of the (Roberts) commission, made or concurred in by all those officers in Hawaii best qualified to form a sound military opinion."

The proposed charges were based on the general allegation that Short failed to take proper measures to guard against attack. He had alerted his command only against sabotage and, in the present hearings, has contended that on the basis of the information Washington supplied to him that appeared to be all the situation necessitated.

PRESS FREEDOM URGED AS CLAUSE IN TREATIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Assistant Secretary of State William Benton tonight advocated provision in future peace treaties for free access to news sources, and freedom to transmit news from one country to another without discrimination.

He appeared with Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications commission, in an NBC radio broadcast sponsored by the State department on the subject: "Freedom of the Press—Worldwide."

Hicswa to Stay in Japan Until Case Is Reviewed

Army Contradicts Senator's Story of G. I.s Return

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The War Department said today that Private First Class Joseph E. Hicswa, sentenced to death by a court martial at Tokyo on charges of slaying two Japanese civilians, will remain in Japan until his conviction is reviewed.

Senator Albert W. Hawkes, Republican of New Jersey, said at Montclair yesterday that he had been informed Hicswa was en route to the United States.

A War Department announcement today noted that the Army had announced on Jan. 23 that Hicswa's case was under review by his commanding general in Japan and that if the sentence was sustained the "records in the case only" would come to Washington for final review and action.

5-Man Advisory Board Is Created by Benton

To Develop U. S. Communications Plan for U. N. O. Study

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—A five-member advisory board was created today by William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, to help develop American proposals on communications for consideration by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organziation.

The board will include:

Edward W. Barrett, editorial director of "Newsweek" and former director of the overseas branch, Office of War Information, as chairman.

Thurman L. Barnard, vice-president and director of Compton Advertising, Inc., New York City.

Don Francisco, vice-president and director of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency, New York City, and former assistant co-ordinator in the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Ferdinand Kuhn jr., former chief of "The New York Times" London bureau and later deputy director of the O. W. I.

John Hay Whitney, former motion-picture chief, Office of Inter-American Affairs, and later a colonel in the Army Air Forces.

'Army Air Forces' Goal Is For Own West Point'

System of Schooling Also Places Accent on Youth

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Army Air Forces are setting up a system of high level schooling for the leaders of any future air war, with the accent on youth.

The unofficial "Army and Navy Register" said today the schools for senior and junior air officers are designed to develope ultimately into an A. A. F. University. Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz, new Air Forces chief, suggested this week an air school of the same importance as West Point and Annapolis.

Under the new school system, which is headed by Major General Muir S. Fairchild, every officer will complete his specialized education in his first twenty years of service.

"In the past we have devoted our efforts too often to educating for the retired list," the "Register" quoted General Fairchild as saying. "By the time an officer finished the Army War College he had in many cases only two or three more years to serve."

The program includes an air war course, a command and staff course, a tactical course for junior officers, a special staff school and an A. A. F. engineer school.

The engineer school has been assigned to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, and the others to the Maxwell Field, Alabama, area.

Red Cross Workers To Help War Brides

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—The American Red Cross announced today it is assigning recreation and social workers to ships bringing war brides to New York and San Francisco.

Red Cross chapters in the port cities will assist wives and children of service men and veterans on their arrival and others will help out in towns where they have long stopovers.

In towns to which the wives and children are going, the Red Cross said it would make sure the relatives expected and were prepared to receive them. It said the War Department had asked it to discourage plans for husbands and other relatives to meet incoming ships.

The Army has set aside special ships to bring war brides to this country.

Vinson Views Asked On Tax Carrybacks

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Ways and Means Committee today asked Secretary Vinson for his opinion on proposed legislation to deny excess profits tax refunds to businesses closed by strikes.

The 85.5 per cent excess profits levy, imposed during the war, was repealed on Jan. 1, 1946, but Congress provided a system for certain refunds to those corporations failing in 1946 to make net profits equal to their pre-war average earnings.

E. M. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, declared in a statement yesterday that Philip Murray, CIO president, had "misstated the facts" in asserting that the Government would repay more than $67,000,000 to the corporation if it "breaks even" in 1946.

"The truth is," Mr. Voorhees said, "that if United States Steel breaks even in 1946, it will not be repaid one penny by the Government under the carryback provision of the Federal tax law."

HOUSING POWERS GRANTED WYATT

Washington, Jan. 26 (A. P.).—

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President Truman and Reconversion Director Snyder transferred new powers today to Housing Expeditor Wilson W. Wyatt to speed a remedy of the nation-wide housing shortage. By executive order the President authorized Wyatt, selected to be National Housing Administrator as well as Expeditor, to:

1. Formulate plans and programs to provide an increased supply of housing of all kinds, particularly moderate priced homes for sale or rent to veterans.

2. Issue orders to other Federal agencies and to co-ordinate the activities of such agencies regarding housing.

3. Recommend to the President the enactment of legislation.

4. Consult and co-operate with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, industries, labor and other groups regarding housing problems.

The President also directed executive agencies to exercise their emergency powers to aid in the solution of the housing emergency. At the same time, Snyder delegated to Wyatt the powers Snyder exercises to issue orders, regulations, or directives to other executive agencies to alleviate the housing shortage.

Veterans Lose Car Priority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—The War Assets Corporation will accept no more applications for the purchase of automobiles by veterans after this week. Certification of veterans' preference applications will be discontinued on Monday, the agency said, because the number applying is already far greater than the number of cars expected to be declared surplus.

LA GUARDIA STARTS AIR TRIP TO BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—Former Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia left National Airport this morning for Rio de Janeiro on what he termed his "first major Ambassadorial assignment."

He is head of a United States mission representing President Truman in the inauguration of Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, new President of Brazil.

Shortly before his departure on a B-17 Flying Fortress converted for passenger-carrying, Mr. La Guardia said he was glad he had been chosen on this Ambassadorial assignment.

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Walsh, who is accompanying Mr. La Guardia, said that the plane, one of the latest-built Flying Fortresses, was scheduled to make the trip to Brinquen Field in Puerto Rico in about six or seven hours.

Mr. La Guardia is expected to fly from Borinquen Field, which is in the northwestern coast of the island, to San Juan, the capital, and spend the night there.

University Women Ask Approval of British Loan

Letter to Congress Leaders Predict Improved Trade

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP).—Swift approval of the proposed $3,750,000,000 loan to Great Britain was urged today by the American Association of University Women.

In letters to the majority and minority leaders in the House and Senate, the organization, which claims to represent 80,000 members, indorsed the British loan "as an important step toward the building of a sound system of world econocy."

Noting that the loan is a vital part of the Anglo-American agreements negotiated last December, the association pointed out that these agreements would foster better trade for both countries and avoid breaking up the world in competing economic blocs.

The letters were signed by Dr. Louise Pearse, of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, chairman of the association's national committee on international relations; Dr. Bessie C. Randolph, president of Hollins College, Hollins, Va., and Dr. Mabel Newcomer, head of the economic department at Vassar College.

He is Robert Ratcliffe, 23, who said he had served 5½ years in the Canadian Navy, was drafted last August while on an automobile tour celebrating his discharge from service, and now is stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Private Ratcliffe said he has written Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada and has been promised action on his request for release.

Decided To Tour U.S.

Last June after he was discharged from the Canadian navy, Ratcliffe said, he decided on a motor tour of the United States and stopped off at Washington where the Canadian Embassy said he could remain in the country 90 days.

His troubles began in Jacksonville, Fla., where he ran through a red traffic light. A policeman said he had to have a draft card since he had been in the country more than 29 days.

So he registered and at the Jacksonville draft board "they laughed and said that registering was just a formality—they even fixed my ticket with the cop. I thought they were swell."

On his return to Washington last August, he said, he notified the draft board of his change in address and promptly got back a notice to report in Washington for induction.

Loaded Into Truck

"I went up there to explain. Instead I was loaded into a truck and taken to the armory at Baltimore. There I told a lieutenant I didn't want to go in the American Army—and showed him my papers. He said I would have to take the oath or be listed as a conscientious objector."

He refused to take the oath "but it didn't seem to make any difference because when they were through I was ordered with the others to Fort Meade. I stayed there until I was sent here (Fort Belvoir) for training as an engineer."

Ratcliffe said he was engaged to a girl who was "waiting" for him in Toronto.

'Shanghaied' Into Army, Canadian Wants Release

Washington, Jan. 26 (AP)—A Canadian navy veteran who, over his protest, was somehow drafted into the American army while visiting in this country, wants to get out.

USS NAUTILUS RETIRED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—(AP) Retirement of the 3,000-ton Nautilus, largest United State submarine and first to sink a Japanese aircraft carrier, was announced by the Navy tonight. The 15-year-old Nautilus, with roughly twice the tonnage displacement of modern fleet submarines, was decommissioned at the Philadelphia Navy yard.

Exploits of the Nautilus in its 14 war patrols included taking Carlson's Raiders to Makin island, landing pre-invasion scouts on Attu in the Aleutians, and slipping under the noses of the enemy several times to land supplies for the Philippine guerillas.

MacArthur Is Quoted On Super-Atom Bomb

Has 1,000 Times the Power of First One, Industrialist Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 (AP).—Charles E. Moore, San Francisco industrialist, said yesterday that General of the Army Douglas MacArthur had told him in Tokyo that America is equipped with atomic bombs equivalent to 20,000,000 tons of TNT, or a thousand times more powerful than the one dropped on Hiroshima.

Mr. Moore, in a talk before the Commonwealth Club, related his conversation with General MacArthur in the general's Tokyo headquarters as follows:

"The general said warfare is no longer warfare—it is a question of civilization. This is what he said with no restrictions as to secrecy:

"'The finest explosive in the world is our TNT. But that bomb dropped on Hiroshima was equal to 20,000 tons of T N T. It is already obsolete. We are now ready with one that is equal to 20,000,000 tons of TNT.'"

Mr. Moore said that when he visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where the two atom bombs were dropped, he found all wood, metal and glass had disappeared, but that the concrete works and stone bridges still stood.

U. S. TAX PROGRAM TO BALK INFLATION VISIONED BY RUML

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26—(AP) Federal taxation should block inflation by maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar, Beardsley Ruml, author of the Ruml "pay-as-you-go" income tax plan, today told a joint conference of the American Finance associations.

"By all odds, the most important single purpose to be served by the imposition of federal taxes is the maintenance of a dollar which has stable purchasing power over the years—sometimes this purpose is stated as the 'avoidance of inflation,'" Ruml said.

"However, if federal taxes are too heavy or of the wrong kind, effective purchasing power in the hands of the public will be insufficient to take from the producers of goods and services all the things these producers would like to make. This will mean widespread unemployment.

"Taxes should be high enough to protect the stability of our currency, and no higher—or, putting it another way, as low as they possibly can be without putting the value of our money in danger of inflation," he declared.

The economist appealed for elimination of taxes on consumption "except when these are imposed for regulatory purposes," and abolition of corporation income taxes.

"The (corporation) tax is uncertain in its effect with respect to the stabilization of the dollar, and it is inequitable as part of a progressive levy on individual income," said Ruml. "It tends to raise the prices of goods and services. It tends to keep wages lower than they otherwise might be and it reduces the yield on investment and obstructs the flow of savings into business enterprise."

Ruml urged adoption of a "simple and understandable" tax system accompanied by regulatory measures "so that the corporate form of doing busines will not be used as a device to avoid payment of individual income taxes or as a means of building up unneeded and unused corporate surpluses, or to secure tax advantages over unincorporated business."

Russia Will Rule Iran, Returning American Says

Dr. Millspaugh Was Head of 1943 Financial Mission

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26 (AP).—Dr. Arthur C. Millspaugh, head of an American mission to Iran, returned today on board the ship John S. Elliott and predicted that Iran either will be dismembered by Russia or will become a puppet of Russia.

He said his mission was sponsored by the State Department, and that he returned when the State Department withdrew its support because of Russian opposition to it.

Dr. Millspaugh said the State Department had followed a pattern of appeasement toward Russian action in Iranian affairs.

Went to Iran in 1943

Dr. Millspaugh went to Iran in January, 1943, at Iran's request, as the head of an American financial mission to assist in the reorganization and administration of the national finances. He went as a private citizen, recommended by the State Department, to be employed and paid by the Iranian government, but as Administrator General of Finance he was invested with considerable authority. On Jan. 11, 1945, the Iranian Parliament passed a bill abolishing the plenipotentiary economic powers of Dr. Millspaugh, confining his work to finances only.

19,000 Veterans Getting Home

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 16,000 returnees are expected to debark from thirteen ships today at six West Coast ports, while 3,304 arrive at New York on ten vessels. Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Lyman Abbott, from Marseille: 509 troops, including companies C, E and L of 398th Infantry Regiment.

Fitzhugh Lee, from Antwerp: 573 troops, including medical detachments of 4,156th Quartermaster Truck Company and 338th Harbor Craft Company.

John Brown, from Marseille: 564 troops of 100th Infantry Division (originally due yesterday).

Empress, from Southampton: 445 troops, including 413th Military Police Escort Guard Company, 3,256th Signal Service Company, 8th Airforce members.

Miscellaneous on:

Frederick Howe, from Le Havre: 75.

Rufus Choate, from Swansea: 26.

Nathan Towson, from Barry: 24.

Francis A. Retka, from Barry: 18.

Henry Baldwin, from Barry: 589.

Exceller, from Marseille: 481.

California Ports

At San Francisco — Sakatonchee: 12 miscellaneous.

At San Diego — Miscellaneous on Escort Carrier Thetis Bay: 1,208 Navy and Marine Corps.

Escort Carrier Kula Gulf: 1,520 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Navy Tug Ata 202: 8 navy.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous on:

Knox, from Manila: 1,495.

LCI's 796 and 713, from Pearl Harbor: Unspecified number.

Washington And Oregon

At Tacoma — U.S.S. General Stewart, from Karachi: 3,304 miscellaneous (originally due yesterday).

U.S.S. General Eltinge, from Shanghai and Manila: 1,553 miscellaneous.

U.S.S. Bottoneau, from Nagoya: 1,981 miscellaneous.

At Seattle—U.S.S. Shamrock Bay, from Yokohama: 1,107 miscellaneous.

U.S.S. Beckman, from Sumar: 8 army, 1,653 navy.

At Portland—Kenton, from Yokohama: 2,065 miscellaneous.

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LONDON, JAN. 26--(AP)--THE TEXT OF THE IRANIAN NOTE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION'S SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT FOLLOWS:

JAN 27 1946

"THE IRANIAN DELEGATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE TAKEN NOTE OF THE LETTER OF JANUARY 24, 1946 ADDRESSED TO THE DELEGATION OF THE SOVIET UNION BO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND DESIRE TO BRING TO THE ATTENTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL THE FOLLOWING ACTS:-

(1) THE CONTINUED INTERFERENCE OF SOVIET MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN CAN BE FULLY PROVED. THE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS SHOWING THIS INTERFERENCE AND CONTAINING THE NECESSARY PROOFS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS IN FACT BROUGHT MANY INSTANCES OF SUCH INTERFERENCE TO THE NOTICE OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN A NUMBER OF NOTES WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAVE EITHER COMPLETELY IGNORED OR FAILED TO DEAL ADEQUATELY WITH THE COMPLAINT.

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WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN ITS NOTE OF NOVEMBER 26, 1945, CONTRARY TO THE TRUE FACTS, CATEGORICALLY DENIED THE ALLEGATIONS OF INTERFERENCE CONTAINED IN THE NOTE OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT OF 17 NOVEMBER, YET IT REMAINS THE FACT THAT IN THEIR NOTE OF 26 NOVEMBER 1945, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD NOT BEEN WILLING TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS TO SUPPRESS THE REVOLT IN AZERBAIJAN ON THE CLEARLY UNJUSTIFIABLE GROUNDS THAT, ACCORDING TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE ARRIVAL OF IRANIAN TROOPS IN PART OF THEIR OWN TERRITORY AND THAT IN THE EVENT OF THE OUTBREAK WOULD CAUSE DISTURBANCE AND BLOODSHED AND THAT IN THE EVENT OF THE OUTBREAK OF DISTURBANCES THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD, TO MAINTAIN SECURITY IN THE AREAS STATIONED BY HER ARMED FORCES, BE CONSTRAINED TO COMPLEMENT HER ARMED FORCES. LATER, HOWEVER, IN THE SOVIET NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATED 29 NOVEMBER 1945, THEY TRIED TO FIND A NEW EXCUSE FOR THEIR ACTION

ALLEGING THAT IT WAS "A MATTER OF ASPIRATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE ASSURANCES OF THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF THE AZERBAIJANIAN POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRAN WHICH IS SEEKING NATIONAL AUTONOMY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE IRANIAN STATE", WHICH POINT IS NOW REITERATED IN PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE LETTER OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SOVIET UNION TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

JAN 27 1946

LATER, HOWEVER, IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT NOTE TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, DATED 29 NOVEMBER, 1945, THEY TRIED TO FIND A NEW EXCUSE FOR THEIR ACTION ETC.....

THE ABOVE REASONS GIVEN BY THE SOVIET UNION ARE SO UTTERLY WITHOUT FOUNDATION THAT THE IRANIAN DELEGATION DO NOT FEELED CALLED UPON TO MEMKE ADVANCE REFUTATION. IT IS PERHAPS USEFUL TO REMIND THE SOVIET DELEGATION OF THE SUBSTANCE OF A WELL KNOWN SPEECH DELIVERED BY M. LITVINOFF, ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AT THE GENERAL COMMISSION OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA ON 6 FEBRUARY 1933, IN WHICH A REMARKABLY CLEAR AND PRECISE MANNER HE GAVE A DEFINITION OF AN AGGRESSOR NATION. M. LITVINOFF SAID: —

"NO CONSIDERATIONS WHATSOEVER OF A POLITCAL, STRATEGICALL OR ECONOMIC NATURE, INCLUDINGTHE DESIRE TO EXPLOIT NATU AL RICHES OR TO OBTAIN ANY SORT OF ADVANTAGES OR PRIVILEGES ON THE TERRITORY OF ANOTHER STATE, NO REFERENCES TO CONSID RABLE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS OR OTHER ESPECIAL INTERESTS IN A GIVEN STATE, OR THE ALLEGED ABSENCE OF CERTAIN ATTRIBUTES OR STATE ORGANIZATION IN THE CASE OF A GIVEN COUNTRY, SHALL BE ACCEPTED AS JUSTIFICATION OF AGGRESSION.

"NOR DO THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS ALLOW ANY NATION TO BECOME AN AGGRESSOR: —

"THE INTERNAL SITUATION IN A GIVEN STATE, AS FOR INSTANCE, POLITICAL ECONOMIC OR CULTURAL BACKWARDNESS OF A GIVEN COUNTRY ALLEGED MAL-ADMINISTRATION, A REVOLUTIONARY OR COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT, CIVIL WAR, OR DISORDERS OR STRIKES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OR MAINTENANCE IN ANY STATE OF ANY POLITICAL OR SOCIAL ORDER."

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THE REFUSAL BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF IRANIAN TERRITORY IS CLEARLY A BREACH OF THE TRIPARTITE TREATY OF ALLIANCE OF 1942 AND THE DECLARATION OF TEHERAN, BY WHICH THE ALLIED POWERS UNDERTOOK TO RESPECT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, THE SOVEREIGNTY, AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF IRAN. IT IS EXPRESSLY STATED IN THE TRIPARTITE TREATY THAT THE "PRESENCE OF ALLIED FORCES ON IRANIAN TERRITORY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A MILITARY OCCUPATION AND SHOULD DISTURB AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECURITY FORCES OF IRAN, THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY, THE NORMAL ASPECTS OF THE POPULATION AND THE APPLICATION OF IRANIAN LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

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IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT BOTH THE UNITED STATS GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN A NOTE OF 24 NOVEMBER 1945 AND A LETTER OF 27 NOVEMBER 1945 RESPECTIVELY IN WHICH BOTH THESE POWERS STATED THAT IRAN HAD FULL FREEDOM WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM THE ALLIED CIVIL OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO MOVE ITS FORCES THROUGH IRAN WHENEVER NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN ORDERIN THEIR OWN TERRITORY. THE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT WOULD BE ISSUED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO THESOVIET COMMANDER

IN IRAN WHILST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATED THAT THEY WERE DISTURBED THAT

IRANIAN FORCES HAD BEEN STOPPED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES AND FELT THAT THE

ACTION OF THE SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN HALTING SUCH FORCES ON THEIR

WAY TO AZERBAIJAN MUST BE DUE TO SOME MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE POSITION.

(4) THE IRANIAN NOTE OF DECEMBER 1945, TO WHICH THE SOVIET DELEGATION

REFERS WAS IN ANSWER TO THE SOVIET NOTE OF 26 NOVEMBER 1945, WHICH NOTE

WAS IN TURN A REPLY TO SEVERAL WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS BY THE IRANIAN GOV-

ERNMENT THAT IRANIAN TROOPS DESTINED FOR AZERBAIJAN HAD BEEN PREVENTED

FROM PROCEEDING BY SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES. THE IRANIAN NOTE OF 1

DECEMBER IS NOT CORRECTLY QUOTED OR TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN IN THE

LETTER OF THE PERSIAN DELEGATION.

THE SENSE HAS BEEN ALTERED SO THAT IT IS EXACTLY THE OPPOSITE OF WHAT WAS SAID IN THE NOTE. IT IS NOT TRUE THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AS ALLEGED IN PARAGRAPH ONE OF THE SOVIET LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL, EXPRESSED ITS SATISFACTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE "FACT. . . THAT THE INTERFERENCE OF THE SOVIET OFFICIALS. . . IS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FACTS". THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT INTIMATED THAT IT UNDERSTOOD FROM THE SOVIET NOTE OF 26 NOVEMBER THAT SUCH INCIDENTS WOULD NOT BE REPEATED, AND IT WAS ON THIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED THEIR SATISFACTION. THE ACTUAL TEXT OF THIS PASSAGE IS AS FOLLOWS:-

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IN

"IN ANSWER TO THE COMMUNICATION WHICH YOU REPLY THAT THE CHARGES MADE CONCERNING THE INTERFERENCE OF SOVIET OFFICIALS IN OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS, I THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, ARE UNFOUNDED, THE MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AF AIRS DOES NOT WISH TO THROW MORE LIGHT ON THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE CASE. IT TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION OF THE PURPORT OF YOUR STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT HENCEFORTH SUCH INCIDENTS WILL NOT REPEAT THEMSELVES."

THUS THE TEXT SHOWS THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN WASEXPRESSING ITS SATISFACTION NOT WITH THE FACT THAT NO INTERFERENCE ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD OCCURRED BUT ONLY WITH THE FACT THAT IN THE FUTURE THEY WOULD NOT REPEAT SUCH INTERFERENCE.

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AGAIN, THE PASSAGE FROM THE IRANIAN NOTE OF 1 DECEMBER 1945, QUOTED IN THE PENULTIMATE SENTENCE OF PARAGRAPH 1 OF THE LETTER OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION IS NOT CORRECTLY SET OUT. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN THAT PASSAGE EXPRESSED ITS SATISFACTION AT THE ASSURANCE THAT THE SOVIET OFFICIALS RESPECTED THE TRIPARTITE TREATY AND THE TEHERAN DECLARATION BUT THE NOTE DID NOT EXPRESS ANY AGREEMENT WITH THE STATEMENT THAT THE SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD IN FACT RESPECTED THESE OBLIGATIONS. THE TEXT IS AS FOLLOWS:-

"YOUR ASSURANCE THAT THE OFFICIALS OF THE SOVIET UNION FULLY RESPECT THE PROVISIONS OF THE TRIPARTITE TREATY AND OF THE DECLARATION SIGNED IN TEHERAN BY THE THREE GREAT POWERS WHO ARE THE ALLIES OF IRAN, IS ALSO A SOURCE OF GRATIFICATION."

JAN 27 1946

30.24—605

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN ITS ANXIETY TO AVOID ANY DISPUTE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WERE WILLING IF THESE INCIDENTS DID NOT OCCUR AGAIN TO AVOID ANY DISCUSSION AS TO THE PAST, BUT NOWHERE IN THE IRANIAN NOTE OF [redacted] 1 IS THERE ANY AGREEMENT ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE INTERFERENCES BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN HAD NOT TAKEN PLACE. IN FACT IN TWO PASSAGES BESIDES THE ONE REFERRED TO ABOVE THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT STATED THAT THEY HOPED THAT SUCH ACTIONS ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES WOULD NO LONGER TAKE PLACE; THAT THE INTERFERENCES ON THE PART OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES WOULD CEASE AND THATTHE SECURITY FORCES OF IRAN WOULD NOT BE STOPPED FROM MOVING FREELY. THESE WERE ALL EXPRESSIONS OF HOPE THAT IN FUTURE WHAT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE PAST, NAMELY THE UNWARRANTED ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WOULD NO LONGER OCCUR. A TRANSLATION OF THE WHOLE IRANIAN NOTE OF DEC. 1 IS ATTACHED HERETO TO SHOW THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION DID NOT CORRECTLY QUOTE ITS TERMS OR DRAW THE CORRECT CONSLUSION FROM ITS LANGUAGE.

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AS REGARDS THE STATEMENT IN PARAGRAPH TWO (2) OF THE LETTER FROM THE SOVIET DELEGATION, THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATED THIS QUESTION WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, THE IRANIAN DELEGATION REPEATS THAT THE ATTEMPTS ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WERE UNSUCCESSFUL. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN A NOTE OF NOV. 17, 1945, INFORMED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THEY WERE SENDING TROOPS TO AZERBAIJAN TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER. IN NOTES DATED NOV. 22 AND 23, 1945, THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE TROOPS DESTINED FOR AZERBAIJAN HAD BEEN HALTED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES AND REQUESTED THAT THESE TROOPS SHOULD BE ALLOWED PASSAGE IMMEDIATELY. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER, 1945, WENT SO FAR AS TO OFFER THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OF IRAN SHOULD GO WITH THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO MOSCOW TO DISCUSS THESE MATTERS, BUT THE OFFER WAS

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AS STATED ABOVE, THE SOVIET NOTE OF NOV. 26 ADMITTED THAT PASSAGE HAD BEEN REFUSED BECAUSE THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DID NOT CONSIDER THE PRESENCE OF IRANIAN REINFORCEMENTS ADVISABLE. IN THE IRANIAN NOTE OF DEC. 1 REFERRED TO ABOVE THE REQUEST WAS REPEATED THAT ALL OBSTACLES BE REMOVED IN THE WAR OF DETACHMENTS OF IRANIAN GROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN HALTED SINCE NOV. 20 BY THE SOVIET FORCES. SUCH REQUEST HAS NEVER BEEN GRANTED. FINALLY ON DEC. 15, 1945, THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN A NOTE ADDRESSED TO THE THREE POWERS ASKED THAT FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES SHOULD ABSTAIN FROM IMPEDING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF IRANIAN FORCES.

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AS THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT CLEARLY HAS THE RIGHT, BOTH UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UNDER THE TRIPARTITE TREATY OF ALLIANCE AND UNDER THE DECLARATION OF TEHRAN TO SEND THESE FORCES TO AZERBAIJAN, THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF ANY NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THAT THE AGREEMENT BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO THE REQUEST OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE FORCES SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO PROCEED. THE IRANIAN NOTE OF DEC. 1 REPEATED THE REQUEST ALREADY URGENTLY EXPRESSED TO ALLOW UNINTERRUPTED PASSAGE TO THESE TROOPS; IT CANNOT THEREFORE BE MAINTAINED IN VIEW OF THE

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CATEGORICAL REFUSAL CONTAINED IN THE SOVIET NOTE OF NOV. 26 THAT THE QUESTION WAS NEGOTIATED AS INTIMATED IN THE LETTER OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION.

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT TRIED TO USE THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN ORDER TO REPRESENT THIS FACT AS A BREACH OF IRANIAN SOVEREIGNTY BUT HAS MAINTAINED THAT THEIR CONTINUED PRESENCE WITHOUT A RAISON D'ETRE TOGETHER WITH THE CONDUCT OF THOSE TROOPS IN INDULGING IN UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF IRAN IN DEFINITE BREACH OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENTS TREATY UNDERTAKINGS, IS A DIRECT CAUSE OF THE INABILITY OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER IN AZERBAIJAN.

THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN ITS LETTER TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS NOT RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOVIET FORCES.

30.24-607

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THE DELEGATI N FEELS HOWEVER, THAT IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ~~HOLDS THE VIEW~~ IN THEIR NOTE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HOLDS THE VIEW WHICH WAS EXPRESSED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN THEIR NOTE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OF NOV. 24 THAT THE RAISON D'ETRE FOR THE PRESENCE OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN IRAN HAS DISAPPEARED AND THAT IT IS DESIRABEE THAT ALL FOREIGN TROOPS SHOULD LEAVE IRANIAN TERRITORY IMMEDIATELY, THUS FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE SET BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AS REGARDS THEIR FORCES. THE TREATY PROVIDES THAT FOREIGN TROOPS MAY REMAIN UNTIL SIX MONTHS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR BUT DOES NOT REQUIRE THAT ~~NEX~~ THEY SHALL DO SO. THE TREATY OF 1921 TO WHICH THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAS ALLUDED IS NOT RELEVANT TO THE PRESENCE OF SOVIET TROOPS IN IRAN.

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THE PROVISION OF THE TREATY AS TO THE ENTRY OF SOVIET TROOPS ON IRANIAN TERRITORY IS NOT ONLY CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT APART FROM THAT IS ONLY MEANT TO APPLY TO THE CASE WHERE IRAN IS OCCUPIED BY A HOSTILE ~~NEX~~ POWER AND BY REASON OF THIS FACT IRANIAN TERRITORY BECOMES A BASE OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THE

USSR, AND IN THAT EVENT ONLY IF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT COULD NOT ELIMI-

NATE THIS DANGER BY ITS OWN ACTION, IS RUSSIAN INTERVENTION ALLOWED.

THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION OF THE TREATY BEING INVOKED IN THE PRESENT IN-

STANCE SINCE NO HOSTILE THIRD PARTIES EXIST AND THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

IS ABLE TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH ANY SITUATION THAT HAS ARISEN IF IT

IS ALLOWED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO SEND ITS TROOPS AND OFFICIALS TO

THE DISAFFECTED AREAS. FURTHER, THE TREATY HAD NO BEARING ON THE SOVIET

TROOPS STATIONED AT PRESENT ON IRANIAN TERRITORY SINCE THE TREATY OF ~~1942~~

ALLIANCE OF 1942 EXPRESSLY PROVIDES FOR THEIR WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT ANY

REFERENCE BEING POSSIBLE TO THE TREATY OF 1921.

HOWEVER, THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SOVIET TROOPS IS NOT THE QUESTION

BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THE PRESENT DISPUTE WITH THE SOVIET GOVERN-

MENT ARISES OUT OF THE FACT THAT THE IRANIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT BEEN ALLOWED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES OF ADMINISTERING LAW AND ORDER IN THE AREAS IN WHICH SOVIET TROOPS ARE STATIONED. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT REQUESTS THAT THESE TROOPS AND OFFICIALS SHOULD BE GIVEN FREE PASSAGE AND THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO PLACE NO OBSTACLES IN THEIR WAY.

THE IRANIAN DELEGATION DENIES THAT THERE IS ANY PROPAGANDA HOSTILE TO THE SOVIET UNION IN IRAN OR THAT IT HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED BY THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT. EVEN IN SPITE OF THE VIOLENT PROPAGANDA ON THE PART OF THE MOSCOW PRESS AND RADIO AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIMILAR POLEMICS ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN PRESS. IT IS TRUE THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN IRAN HAVE SOMETIMES DISINGENUOUSLY CHARACTERIZED OPPOSITION TO THE INTERFERENCES OF THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN IRANIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AS ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY. ATTACK IS THE BEST FORM OF DEFENCE.

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IN ORDER, HOWEVER, THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO POSSIBLE GROUNDS OF DISAGREEMENT ON THIS SCORE BETWEEN THE IRANIAN AND SOVIET GOVERNMENTS THE IRANIAN DELEGATION INVITED THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH ALL DETAILS OF SUCH PROPAGANDA, WHICH DETAILS HAVE NOT SO FAR BEEN GIVEN; IN ORDER THAT FULL ENQUIRY MAY BE MADE AS TO ANY UNJUSTIFIED PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES OR ABUSE OF THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE IRANIAN DELEGATION MAINTAIN THAT THE CONDITIONS ENVISAGED BY ARTICLE 25 OF THE CHARTER ARE PRESENT AND THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE CHARTER, INVESTIGATE THIS DISPUTE BETWEEN THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

YOURS SINCERELY, (SIGNED) S. H. TAQIZADEH, HEAD OF THE IRANIAN DELEGATION.

TH
WB/ 725P

JAN 27 1946

30.24—609

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, 63-YEAR-OLD CAREER DIPLOMAT WITH 40 YEARS OF SERVICE IN WORLD CAPITALS, WILL BECOME AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES MAY 1.

SIR ARCHIBALD, NOW AMBASSADOR TO THE SOVIET UNION, WILL SUCCEED THE EARL OF HALIFAX, WHO HAS REPRESENTED BRITAIN IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1941 AND HAS "ASKED LEAVE TO RESIGN HIS APPOINTMENT."

JR4AES

LONDON, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT TWO 200,000-ROUBLE ($16,660 AT THE DIPLOMATIC RATE) STALIN PRIZES HAD BEEN AWARDED TO KONSTANTIN ANTONOVICH AND GEORGI LEONOV, SENIOR MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF THE USSR, FOR "SOME PROCESS IN CONNECTION WITH URANIUM."

MQ1237AES

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LONDON, JAN. 26--(AP)--THOSE WHO KNOW PRONOUNCE UNO "YOU-KNOW."

THE TWO SYLLABLE EXPRESSION HAS SUPPLANTED THE USE OF EACH INITIAL---U-N-O.---IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TALK AT UNITED NATIONS MEETINGS.

A VARIATION, "UH-OH," HASNEVER SERIOUSLY IN THE RUNNING.

FRENCHMEN, IN THE OTHER WORKING LANGUAGE OF THE ASSEMBLY, SOMETIMES REFER TO THE NEW ORGANIZATION AS "ON-NEUS." THIS COMES FROM THE INITIALS OF THE FRENCH "ORGANIZATION DES NATIONS UNIES."

SPANISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES SAY "ON-KNOW" IN SPANISH, BUT TURN TO THE LONG "U" WHEN USING ENGLISH.

"YOU-KNOW" HAS RESULTED IN MANY JOKES AND PUNS, SUCH AS THAT OF THE CONFUSED OLD LADY WHO STOPPED OUTSIDE CENTRAL HALL TO ASK WHAT WAS GOING ON AND WAS ONLY FURTHER BEWILDERED BY THE REPEATED ANSWER: "UNO."

APRA 12 REMERS 1626 SECOND ADD 250PES

AS THE AMERICANS PRESSED FOR A RAPID CONCLUSION TO THE ASSEMBLY'S BUSINESS, THE ONLY OTHER PROBLEMS STILL OUTSTANDING WERE THE ELECTION OF A SECRETARY-GENERAL, AND THE SELECTION OF A SPECIFIC UNITED STATES SITE FOR THE ORGANIZATION'S PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SECRETARY GENERALSHIP, THE UNITED STATES STILL WAS CAMPAIGNING FOR LESTER PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, AND THE RUSSIANS, FAVORING AN EASTERN EUROPEAN CANDIDATE, ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ASKED FOR NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW. ADD LDN (UNO) XXX ASSEMBLY

A POSSIBILITY AROSE THAT NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LIE MIGHT BE THE COMPROMISE SELECTION. HE HAD BEEN SUPPORTED BY AMERICA AND RUSSIA FOR PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY. IN THIS RESPECT IT WAS CONSIDERED NOTEWORTHY THAT LIE WAS RECALLED TONIGHT FOR A SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED CONSULTATION WITH PRIME MINISTER EINAR GERHARDSEN.

WITH REGARD TO THE PERMANENT SITE FOR THE UNO, THE SITE COMMITTEE, STILL IN THE UNITED STATES, WAS ORDERED TO REPORT BACK TO THE ASSEMBLY BY FEB. 1.

A175

JAN 27 1946 NIGHT (Parris)

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION REVIEWED THE PROGRESS OF THE UNO TO DATE AND FOUND IT GOOD. IN THE PAST WEEK THE DELEGATES LISTED THESE SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS:

1. IN THE FIRST DECISION ON A MAJOR WORLD ISSUE, THE UNO TOOK OVER THE JOB OF FINDING MEANS TO CONTROL ATOMIC ENERGY.
2. THE SECURITY COUNCIL ORDERED CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE FIVE MAJOR NATIONS TO MEET BEFORE FEB. 2 TO BEGIN MOBILIZING A WORLD PEACE ARMY.
3. THE UNO SET UP AN 18-MEMBER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, PLEDGED TO RAISE STANDARDS OF LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

FA251PES

INSERT LDN (UNO) XXX STATIONED

"EVEN IN SPITE OF VIOLENT PROPAGANDA ON THE PART OF THE MOSCOW PRESS AND RADIO AGAINST THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT," THE NOTE CONTINUED, "THERE HAS BEEN NO SIMILAR POLEMICS ON THE PART OF THE IRANIAN PRESS."

AFTER 11TH GRAF NIGHT (Parris)

THE NOTE SAID THAT "SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN IRAN HAVE SOMETIMES DISINGENUOUSLY CHARACTERIZED OPPOSITION TO INTERFERENCES X X X IN IRANIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AS ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITY" AND CONCLUDED WITH A REITERATION OF THE DELEGATION'S REQUEST THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL INVESTIGATE THE DISPUTE. IT WAS SIGNED BY S.H.TAYIZADEH, HEAD OF THE IRANIAN DELEGATION.

INSERT LDN (UNO) XXX AZERBAIJAN

IRAN'S DELEGATION LODGED THE COMPLAINT WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL ON THE AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE DISPUTE WHILE HAKIMI WAS PREMIER. HAKIMI RESIGNED LAST SUNDAY, AND HIS SUCCESSOR, MANY DIPLOMATS HERE FELT, MIGHT FAVOR SHELVING THE DISPUTE IN THE INTERESTS OF WHAT RUSSIA HERSELF PROPOSED ONLY YESTERDAY -- DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

IF TEHRAN DECIDES TO DROP THE COMPLAINT, IT WILL BE LOOKED UPON BY MANY HERE AS A TEMPORARY VICTORY FOR RUSSIA. THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING MONDAY IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP THE IRANIAN, GREEK AND INDONESIAN

NIGHT (Parris) AFTER 13TH GRAF

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT IF IRAN WITHDREW ITS COMPLAINT, IT MIGHT BE REFILED BY SOME OTHER UNITED NATIONS MEMBER, ON GROUNDS THAT THE DISPUTE ENDANGERS PEACE AND SECURITY. IF THIS HAPPENS, THE IRANIANS COULD ARGUE AGAINST REFILING, POINTING OUT THAT THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS PROVIDES FOR SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION.

ADD LDN (UNO) XVY Gort. DAY (HighTower)

A GREEK SPOKESMAN DISCLOSED THAT GREECE WAS OPPOSED TO ALBANIA'S APPLICATION FOR UNO MEMBERSHIP, FILED YESTERDAY. THE COUNCIL ARRANGED TO CONSIDER THE APPLICATION MONDAY. THE SPOKESMAN, REMARKING THAT GREECE AND ALBANIA ARE STILL OFFICIALLY AT WAR, SAID GREECE FELT THAT ALL NATIONS EVENTUALLY SHOULD JOIN THE UNO BUT THAT ALBANIA WAS NOT YET READY FOR PARTICIPATION.

IRAN AND THE UKRAINE, INVITED ALONG WITH GREECE TO ATTEND THE COUNCIL MEETING AS NATIONS CONCERNED IN THE DISPUTES, ALSO WERE EXPECTED TO BE REPRESENTED MONDAY'S MEETING.

IRAN IS DIRECTLY INVOLVED SINCE SHE FILED CHARGES ALLEGING RED ARMY "INTERFERENCE" IN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE, WHILE THE UKRAINE ACCUSED BRITAIN OF ENDANGERING THE PEACE BY HER MILITARY ACTIONS IN INDONESIA.

JR238AES

ADD LDNO (Rockefeller)

AMERICANS, SHE SAID, ARE "NATURALLY ISOLATIONISTS" AND UNLESS THEY "UNDERSTAND THE REST OF THE WORLD WE SHALL HAVE TO DO AGAIN WHAT WE ALREADY HAVE DONE TWICE."

RQ1112AES

DAY

XXY Needs

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 26--(AP)--DECLARING SHE "CAN'T FIND A HOUSE" IN BRITAIN,

MRS. ROBERT JOHN POYNTER, AMERICAN WIFE OF A FORMER BRITISH AIRMAN, SAILED TODAY

ON THE LINER CAVINA TO HUNT A HOME IN HER OWN COUNTRY WHERE HER HUSBAND WILL

TRY TO JOIN HER.

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"IN VIEW OF THE HOUSING DIFFICULTIES IN THIS COUNTRY--I CAN'T FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CHILDREN--I'M GOING BACK TO FLORIDA," SHE SAID.

THE CHILDREN, JOHN PHILLIP, FOUR MONTHS OLD, AND ROBERT CHRISTOPHER, 19 MONTHS, SAILED WITH HER.

POYNTER AND HIS WIFE MET AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., NEAR MRS. POYNTER'S HOME (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) IN 1942 WHILE HE WAS IN TRAINING AS AN RAF PILOT. AFTER A CRASH AT SEA POYNTER, UNABLE TO FLY AGAIN, JOINED A GROUND

CREW AND RETURNED TO BRITAIN.

HIS WIFE WAS GIVEN SPECIAL PASSAGE TO COME TO HIM IN 1943.

POYNTER, NOW WORKING FOR THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SLOUGH,

A LONDON SUBURB, SAID HE HAS BEEN PROMISED A JOB IN A FLORIDA COTTON

WAREHOUSE AS SOON AS HE CAN ARRANGE TO GO THERE.

ARR/TOMPKINS1655S/THO/118P

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SUSSEX, ENGLAND, JAN. 26--(AP)--MISS ANNE BOUGHEY,

YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE BOUGHEY, BARONET, AND LADY BOUGHEY OF MELLING HOUSE, LEWES, WAS MARRIED TODAY TO LT. JAMES RODDY HUFF OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN., CULMINATING A ROMANCE BEGUN A YEAR AGO WHEN BOTH WERE STATIONED AT SALISBURY, ENG.

30.27—611

THE NUPTIAL VOWS WERE READ IN THE 16TH CENTURY CHURCH ~~THAT~~ WHERE JOHN HARVARD, FOUNDER OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, WAS MARRIED.

THE BRIDE'S FATHER, RETIRED AFTER WORKING AS A CIVIL SERVANT IN INDIA, IS CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE BRIDEGROOM IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. C. W. HUFF, ~~HE~~ 3602 TACOMA ST., CHATTANOOGA. A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, HE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY BEFORE HE JOINED THE ARMY.

MRS. HUFF, WHO WAS EDUCATED AT DOWHAM SCHOOL IN ESSEX, HAS SERVED AS A VOLUNTEER NURSE IN AN ARMY HOSPITAL FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS. SHE IS AN ACCOMPLISHED HORSEWOMAN AND A DEVOTEE OF OUTDOOR LIFE.

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LONDON, JAN 26-(AP)-HERMAN STEINER, CHESS EDITOR OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, DEFEATED J.J.STONE OF GREAT BRITAIN, TODAY GIVING THE AMERICAN NINE POINTS AND FIRST PRIZE IN SECTION A OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY.

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HT1958PES

WITH LONDON

WASHINGTON, JAN 26-(AP)-IRANIAN AMBASSADOR HUSSEIN ALA SAID TODAY HE HOPED HIS COUNTRY'S NEWLY-APPOINTED PREMIER WOULD NOT WITHDRAW IRAN'S APPEAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO INTERVENE IN THE SOVIET-OCCUPIED ZONE OF IRAN.

"I AM RATHER AFRAID THAT BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION WITH RUSSIA WE WILL ONLY BE WASTING TIME AND LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BRING UP THE MATTER BEFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL," HE TOLD A REPORTER WHO INFORMED HIM OF THE SELECTION OF AHMED QAVAM.

RUSSIA HAS SUGGESTED DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN IRAN AND THE SOVIETS ON THE DISPUTE.

IN LONDON, OFFICIALS PREDICTED THAT THE NEW PREMIER WOULD ASK THE IRANIAN DELEGATION TO WITHDRAW OR SHELVE ITS COMPLAINT PENDING DIRECT NEGOTIATION WITH THE RUSSIANS.

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"IT WOULD BE BETTER," ALA SAID, "IF WE TALKED WITH MOSCOW CONCURRENTLY WITH THE INVESTIGATION NOW SCHEDULED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

ALA, WHO HAS BEEN A FREQUENT CRITIC OF ALLEGED RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN IRAN'S NORTHERN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE SAID HE HOPED THE CHANGE IN PREMIERS "WILL NOT CHANGE MY POSITION IN WASHINGTON."

GG1049AES

BY RICHARD R. KASISCHKE

BERLIN, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY, CHARGED TODAY THAT NAZIS AND FRIENDS OF THE JUNKERS HAD SABOTAGED PART OF THE LAND REVISION PROGRAM IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.

THOUSANDS OF JUNKER ESTATES ARE BEING SPLIT UP AMONG PEASANTS, FARMHANDS AND NEW SETTLERS. BUT THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT IN THE PROVINCE OF SAXONY ALONE 120 OWNERS DISPOSSESSED HAVE ALREADY RETURNED TO THEIR OLD ESTATES.

THE VOLKSZEITUNG CHARGED THAT "NAZI ELEMENTS AND JUNKER FRIENDS" HAD FOILED THE PROGRAM BY GETTING NEW FARMS PARCELLED OUT TO THEIR CHILDREN AND RELATIVES TO TO KEEP ESTATES INTACT.

IT ADDED THAT THESE ELEMENTS, WHICH IT CALLED SABOTEURS, HAD FOULED UP THE ARRANGEMENTS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT "IN ONE COUNTY ALONE THERE ARE 14 ESTATES WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN REDISTRIBUTED."

THE COMMUNIST PRESS ANNOUNCED MORE THAN A MONTH AGO THAT, THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE, MORE THAN 7,000 ESTATES OF PRUSSIAN JUNKERS AND NAZIS TOTALING MORE THAN 4,000,000 ACRES HAD BEEN REDISTRIBUTED AMONG NEARLY 300,000 SMALL HOLDERS.

HJ939PES

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BERLIN, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY, "THE GROUPER," SAID TODAY THAT SECRET GERMAN DOCUMENTS HAD BEEN FOUND WHICH SHOWED NAZI PLANS TO SET UP A SPY RING AT THE VATICAN, BUT IT GAVE NO INDICATION HOW SUCCESSFUL THE SCHEME MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

THE PAPER SAID THE DOCUMENTS SHOWED THAT GERMAN AGENTS UNDER THE GUIDE OF ACCREDITED DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES AND SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL MISSIONS WERE ORDERED TO SPY ON IMPORTANT VISITORS TO THE HOLY SEE AND "SOUND OUT THEIR FEELINGS TOWARD A 'STALIN-ROOSEVELT' ALLIANCE."

THE PAPER SAID DR. RUDOLF GNAUK, HEAD OF THE GERMAN ACADEMY BRANCH IN BERLIN, HAD BEEN NAMED HEAD OF THE PROJECT, AND THAT HIS PAPERS SHOWED THE NAZIS CONSIDERED THE VATICAN AN IDEAL SPOT, SINCE THE HOLY SEE STILL HAD REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL COUNTRIES.

"IT WAS A FAVORABLE MEETING GROUND FOR PERSONS WHO WERE INCLINED TO COOPERATE WITH THE AXIS POWERS AGAINST THE ALLIES," ONE OF GNAUK'S LETTERS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.
HJ838PES

BY JAMES F. KING

BERLIN, JAN. 26-(AP)-FRANCE IS DETERMINED TO STAND BY HER ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ DEMANDS FOR INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR VALLEY AND THE RHINELAND, ~~IT BECAME INCREASINGLY CLEAR~~ TODAY AMID INDICATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES ~~SOON~~ WOULD ANNOUNCE ITS POSITION ON THE MATTER SOON--~~BEFORE THE PEACE CONFERENCE~~.

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RANKING FRENCH OFFICIALS, WHO FRANKLY EXPRESS ~~M~~ BEWILDERMENT OVER WHAT THEY TERM ~~XX~~ APPARENT HESITATION ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN TO STATE THEIR VIEWS, ARE LOOKING FOR FULL SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA.

U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON BROADLY HINTED THAT AMERICA'S DECISION WAS IMMINENT WHEN HE VISITED BERLIN THIS WEEK. HE ASSERTED THAT GERMANY'S WESTERN BOUNDARIES WOULD HAVE TO BE DECIDED SOON, ~~ONE WAY OR ANOTHER~~.

THE WHOLE ISSUE HAS BEEN PLACED ON A GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL, AND SEPARATE DISCUSSIONS ARE KNOWN TO BE ALREADY UNDER WAY IN WASHINGTON, LONDON AND, PRESUMABLY, MOSCOW.

FOR THREE MONTHS, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNORS IN GERMANY--FIRST GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, THEN GEN. JOSEPH T. MCNARNEY--HAVE CRITICIZED THE FRENCH FOR HOLDING OUT AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL GERMAN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES. THE FRENCH HAVE MADE IT ~~SO~~ PLAIN THEY WANT THE FUTURE ~~XXXX~~ OF THE RUHR AND THE RHINELAND ~~XXXXXX~~ DECIDED FIRST.

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COL. RAYMOND DE GEOFFREY, HEAD OF THE FRENCH RHINE RIVER COMMISSION, VOICED IN AN INTERVIEW WHAT APPEARS TO BE A GENERAL VIEW AMONG FRENCH OFFICERS. HE DECLARED "IT'S A QUESTION OF LIFE AND DEATH WITH US."

"WE HAVE BEEN INVADED THREE TIMES BY GERMANY IN A HUNDRED YEARS," DE GEOFFREY SAID. "WE ARE NOT SURE THAT GIS WILL BE HERE IN ~~XXXXXX~~ 10 OR 20 YEARS, BUT WE REMAIN ALWAYS FACE TO FACE WITH GERMANY."

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, HE INSISTED, MUST BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND

30.24-613

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE DISPUTED REGIONS--THAT THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR IS THE "KEY TO GERMAN WAR POWER" AND THAT THROUGH THE RHINELAND RUH RAILROADS AND HIGHWAYS LEADING TO ANY POSSIBLE GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF THE RUHR, DE GEOFFREY MAINTAINED, WOULD NOT NECESSARILY MEAN STRIPPING GERMANY COMPLETELY OF THE

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 26-(AP)-FOUR CONTINENTAL PORTS CLEARED 3,924 AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR HOME IN A 24-HOUR PERIOD LANDED LATE TODAY U.S. HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

COMPANIES E AND F OF THE 302ND REGIMENT SAILED TODAY ON THE NORWAY VICTORY AND REMAINING UNITS OF THE 94TH INFANTRY DIVISION ARE SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE BY TOMORROW. MOST OF THE 94TH IS ALREADY AT SEA.

ALSO SCHEDULED TO SAIL WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS WERE THE 319TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION AND THE 356TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION.

ALREADY AT SEA ARE THE 408TH FIELD ARTILLERY GROUP, THE 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION, THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, THE 910TH A.W. BATTALION, THE 132ND AND 134TH A.A. GUN BATTALION, THE 756TH TANK BATTALION AND ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE 893RD TANK DESTROYER BATTALION AND THE 975TH F.A. BATTALION.

HJ908PES

LAST WEEK 83 PER CENT OF THOSE ELIGIBLE VOTED, BUT IT WAS DOUBTFUL WHETHER SUCH A HIGH PERCENTAGE WOULD PARTICIPATE THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE ZONE. ADD FRANKFURT (ELECTIONS) TOMORROW

THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN CAMPAIGNING ACTIVELY SINCE THEIR SETBACK LAST WEEK, BUT ANY GAINS THEY MAY MAKE ARE NOT EXPECTED TO THREATEN SERIOUSLY THE DEMOCRATIC UNION'S LEADERSHIP. THE VOTE ITSELF WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED A GOOD TEST OF COMMUNIST STRENGTH, BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS DRAW THEIR STRENGTH IN LARGE PART FROM THE CITIES. NIGHT (2 ALREADY)

AMERICAN OBSERVERS SAID THEY WERE PLEASED BY THE SHOW OF STRENGTH OF THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD PARTIES, BOTH OF WHICH, BY AMERICAN STANDARDS, COULD BE CONSIDERED LIBERAL. MOST OBSERVERS BELIEVE THE COMMUNISTS LOST GROUND SWIFTLY SINCE JUNE BECAUSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE AND THE ATTITUDE THERE TOWARD LAND OWNERSHIP, COUPLED WITH RUSSIAN REPARATIONS POLICIES.

COMMUNIST HOPES OF A COALITION WITH THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE DEALT A BLOW BY THE POOR SHOWING LAST SUNDAY. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, AFTER THEIR OWN LARGE SHOW OF STRENGTH, WERE SAID TO HAVE ASSUMED THE ATTITUDE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD NOTHING TO OFFER THEM.

FA100PES

ADD NUENBERG (HESS) XXY WAY

VON ROHRSCHEIDT, WHO ARGUED TWO MONTHS AGO THAT HESS WAS MENTALLY INCAPABLE OF STANDING TRIAL ONLY TO HEAR HESS HIMSELF DENY IT TO THE TRIBUNAL, INDICATED HE WAS CONVINCED OF HIS CLIENT'S SANITY BUT WAS NONPLUSED BY HIS "FIXED IDEAS." DAY (DeCuce)

"WHEN HE GETS AN IDEA HE SEEMS TO THINK OF NOTHING ELSE BUT THAT," THE LAWYER SAID.

"IF THE TRIBUNAL PERMITS ME, I INTEND TO DEFEND HIM REGARDLESS OF WHAT HE HAS HIMSELF ORDERED. THERE WILL BE NO WITNESSES, SO IT APPEARS NOW, AND THERE WILL NOT BE ANY DOCUMENTS, BUT THERE IS A CASE TO BE MADE FOR HIM AND I SHALL GO ON WORKING ON IT."

RP/WD907AES

ROME, JAN. 26-(AP)-VICE PREMIER PIETRO NENNI, WHO HAS JUST RETURNED FROM LONDON CONFERENCES WITH BRITISH LEADERS, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF TODAY THAT THE FINAL DRAFTING OF A PEACE TREATY BETWEEN ITALY AND THE ALLIES WOULD BEGIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

HE WAS QUOTED IN A MILAN DISPATCH AS SAYING THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WOULD HAVE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD DURING THE NEGOTIATIONS, BUT THAT "NATURALLY, WE MUST PREPARE OURSELVES FOR SACRIFICES..."

JR706AES

FOLO (BUDAPEST) (OIL FIELD)

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION AT THE PACE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IN A WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE TUESDAY. HE SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT WAS KEEPING IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH THE SITUATION.

FA1137AES

CAIRO, JAN.26-(AP)-THREE EGYPTIAN CABINET MEMBERS RESIGNED TODA
BECAUSE, THEY SAID, THE GOVERNMENT'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIO
ORGANIZATION HAD FAILED TO PRESS FOR NATIONAL DEMANDS, INCLUDING
THE WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM EGYPT.
THOSE WHO RESIGNED WERE FINANCE MINISTER MAKRAM ABADE PASHA, SUP
MINISTER TAHA EL SIBAIE BEY AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE EL SAI
SELIM.
PS1219AES

FIRST LEAD IRAN
BY JOSEPH GOODWIN
TEHRAN, JAN. 26-(AP)-AHMED QAVAM ES SALTANEH, 65-YEAR-OLD FORMER PREMIER, WAS CHOSEN BY A ONE-VOTE MARGIN IN PARLIAMENT TODAY TO LEAD THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT IN ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE THE SOVIET-IRANIAN DISPUTE OVER AZERBAIJAN.
HE SUCCEEDS IBRAHAM HAKIMI AS PREMIER. AHEMD QAVAM'S FOLLOWERS SAY HE IS "THE ONLY MAN WHO C

HE SUCCEEDS IBRAHAM HAKIMI AS PREMIER. AMH

HE SUCCEEDS IBRAHAM HAKIMI AS PREMIER. AHMED QAVAM'S FOLLOWERS SAY HE IS "THE ONLY MAN WHO CAN NEGOTIATE WITH RUSSIA."
AN OLD CAMPAIGNER WHO HAS HELD THE PREMIERSHIP THREE TIMES AND SERVED IN VARIOUS OTHER GOVERNMENT POSTS, AHMED QAVAM'S CANDIDACY WAS STRONGLY CHALLENGED IN PARLIAMENT ON THE GROUND THAT HE WAS PRO-RUSSIAN.
THE OFFICIAL COUNT GAVE HIM 52 VOTES AGAINST 51 FOR FORMER PREMIER PIRNIAS. HAKIMI, WHO RESIGNED AFTER ORDERING THE DISPUTE WITH RUSSIA REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, RECEIV ONE VOTE FOR RETURN TO THE PREMIERSHIP.
HAKIMI RESIGNED ETC XXX SECOND GRAF ORIG. AND ELIMINATE THIRD GRAF STARTING "SALTANEH'S SUPPORTERS."
(DASH)
(EDITORS: THE IRANIAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON ADVISES THAT THE "ES SALTANEH" OF THE NEW PREMIER'S NAME IS A TITLE OF A TYPE GENERALLY DROPPED IN MODERN IRAN AND THAT THE PREMIER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO AS AHMED QAVAM. THE LONDON SECOND LEAD UNO MAY BE EDITED TO CONFORM.)
RQ111SAES

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, JAN. 27-(AP)-LO LUNG-CHI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE LEAGUE WOULD WITHDRAW FROM THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE SEEKING TO UNIFY CHINA UNLESS THE GOVERNMENT COULD GIVE A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION FOR T POLICE SEARCH OF THE HOME OF A LEAGUE DELEGATE.
LO SAID THE POLICE HAD SEARCHED THE HOME OF HUNG YEN-PEI, 67-YEAR-OLD FOUNDER OF THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, WHICH IS ONE OF THE GROUPS CONSTITUTING THE LEAGUE.
HE SAID A FORMAL LETTER OF PROTEST AGAINST THIS AND OTHER INCIDENTS HAD BEEN SENT TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND THAT THE LEAGUE ALSO WAS DEMANDING A CHINESE BILL OF RIGHTS PLEDGED BY CHIANG JAN. 19, AS THE PRICE OF CONTINUING WITH THE CONFERENCE.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE IS A COALITION OF MINORITY ELEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN POLITICALLY OPPOSED BOTH TO THE KUOMINTANG GOVERNMENT PARTY AND THE COMMUNISTS.
THE UNITY CONFERENCE, STILL DEADLOCKED ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION PLANS, WAS TO HAVE ENDED SATURDAY, BUT WAS EXPECTED TO PROLONG ITS SESSIONS THREE OR FOUR DAYS IN AN EFFORT TO AGREE.

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COMMUNIST QUARTERS REPORTED MEANWHILE THAT CHOU WOULD LEAVE TODAY FOR YENAN TO REPORT TO MAO TSE-TUNG, THE CHINESE COMMUNIST LEADER.
LO LUNG-CHI SAID THE CONFERENCE SUBCOMMITTEE DEALING WITH REORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT HAD REACHED AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, NOW CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WOULD BE HANDED OVER TO A REORGANIZED STATE COUNCIL.
THE COUNCIL, HE SAID, ALSO COULD OVER-RIDE A PRESIDENTIAL VETO BY A THREE-FIFTHS VOTE, INSTEAD OF THE TWO-THIRDS VOTE ADVOCATED BY THE KUOMINTANG.
THE COUNCIL WOULD BE COMPOSEDOF 40 MEMBERS, HALF OF THEM FROM THE KUOMINTANG AND THE OTHER 20 FROM OTHER PARTIES.
SUBCOMMITTEE AGREEMENT ON THE REORGANIZATION PROGRAM LEFT ONLY ONE MAJOR PROBLEM STILL TO BE RESOLVED, THE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL ADOPT A NEW CONSTITUTION.
EW856PCS

PEIPING, JAN.26-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TODAY TELEGRAPHED HIS SYMPATHY TO FRANK FILAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, FOR INJURIES SUFFERED WHILE MAKING A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE ACTIVITIES OF A TRUCE TEAM IN THE KALGAN AREA. FILAN SUFFERED A BROKEN ARM IN A TRUCK ACCIDENT WHICH KILLED TWO MEMBERS OF THE TRUCE TEAM.
JACK WILKES, OF LIFE MAGAZINE, WHO SUFFERED SLIGHT INJURIES IN THE ACCIDENT, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN STRICKEN WITH PNEUMONIA AND HOSPITALIZED AT KALGAN.
NN-RA1033PCS

PEIPING--CHINESE-RUSSIAN BUDGET, INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF:
X X X IS FEB. 1.
(AN OFFICIAL CHINESE GOVERNMENT DISPATCH RECEIVED IN CHUNGKING SAID ALL SOVIET TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN SATURDAY FROM SINMIN AND CHANGWU IN MANCHURIA'S LIAONING PROVINCE.)

SINGAPORE JAN.26-(AP)-THE CHORAN MARU LEFT TODAY FOR JAPAN WITH 5,300 REPATRIATES, INCLUDING 499 ARMY PERSONNEL DESCRIBED AS UNFIT FOR WORK.
--DASH--
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER MOOSA SAID IF CHIANG APPROVED, THE DRAFT WOULD BE LAID BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MAY 5 FOR ADOPTION.)
-DANS- JW340PCS ADD PEIPING (Chinese) XXX house

ADD TOKYO (LAND REform) XXX MUST WAIT
THE NATURAL RESOURCES SECTION SAID TODAY THAT ALTHOUGH THE STEPS SO FAR TAKEN "GENERALLY WERE IN LINE WITH THE OBJECTIVES OF THE LAND REFORM DIRECTIVE," THEY BY NO MEANS ACCOMPLISHED ALL THE PURPOSES.
1SPTNCSFY)

MANILA SUNDAY JAN.27-(AP)-SOHIE KATSURA TODAY BECAME THE FIRST JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL TO BEGIN SERVING HIS SENTENCE IN THE PHILIPPINES. GENERAT MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS APPROVED THE FINDINGS OF A MILITARY COMMISSION IN HIS CASE.
KATSURA, CIVILIAN INTERPRETER FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY, WAS CONVICTED DEC. 24, 1945 OF TORTURING A FILIPINO GIRL AND WAS SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS AT HARD LABOR.
SEVERAL OTHER JAPANESE, NOTABLY LT.GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, HAVE BEEN SENTENCED BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS. THEIR CASES HAVE NOT YET BEEN REVIEWED.
UM1131PPS NM

30.27-615

MANILA JAN.26-(AP)-WARREN LIBBEY, HEAD OF THE U.S. COMMERCIAL CO.--SUCCESSOR TO THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION--SAID TODAY PHILIPPINE COPRA PRODUCTION WOULD BE UPPED TO 50 PER CENT OF THE PREWAR OUTPUT BY JULY 1.

YOKOHAMA, JAN 26 (AP)-SHARON ROGERS AND HER ALL-GIRL BAN... WHOSE SIX-MONTH PACIFIC USO TOUR WAS CLIMAXED BY A CRASH-LAND... IN THE SEA LAST SUNDAY, PLAN TO LEAVE FOR HOME TOMORROW--BY BOAT.

THEY'LL BE ABOARD THE GENERAL WEIGLE ALONG WITH 5,222 ARMY PERSONNEL SAILING FOR SEATTLE. LEAVING FOR THAT WEST COAST PORT MONDAY WILL BE THE ADMIRAL CAPPS, WITH 4,187 MEN.

GG1051ACS

COLOMBO, CEYLON, JAN. 26--(AP)---ALL RAF PERSONNEL WHO STRUCK THURSDAY AT THE KATUNAYKE AIRDROME NEAR COLOMBO HAVE RETUR... TO DUTY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT.

THE STRIKE ENDED AFTER AIR COMMODORE C.E. CHILTON ASSURED THE MEN IN A MESSAGE BROADCAST BY THE SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND THAT THEIR GRIEVANCES CONCERNING DEMOBILIZATION WOULD BE "PLACED BEFORE" HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

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APRA 162 TONKINS 01290 JNT 327PES

OTTAWA, JAN 26-(AP)-CANADA'S POSTWAR ARMY ORGANIZATION, AS OUTLINED TODAY BY DEFENSE MINISTER DOUGLAS ABBOTT, WILL INCLUDE AN AIRBORNE STRIKING FORCE OF 10,000 MEN READY TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD SECURITY. IT WILL HAVE ALSO A HOME AND ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE OF 19,000 MEN AND A RESERVE ESTABLISHMENT OF 180,000 IN SIX DIVISIONS.

ABBOTT SAID THE WHOLE FORCE WOULD BE RAISED BY THE VOLUNTARY METHOD. HE EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT ATTRACTIVE RATES OF PAY AND OTHER POPULAR CONDITIONS WOULD BRING OUT THE NECESSARY MEN.

MT257PES

WASHINGTON JAN.26-(AP)-THE ARMY AIR FORCE IS SETTING UP A SYSTEM OF HIGH LEVEL SCHOOLING FOR THE LEADERS OF ANY FUTURE AIR WAR, WITH THE ACCENT ON YOUTH.

THE UNOFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER SAID TODAY THE SCHOOLS FOR SENIOR AND JUNIOR AIR OFFICERS ARE DESIGNED TO DEVELOP ULTIMATELY INTO AN AAF UNIVERSITY. LT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, NEW AIR FORCES CHIEF, SUGGESTED THIS WEEK AN AIR SCHOOL OF THE SAME CALIBRE AS WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS.

UNDER THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM, WHICH IS HEADED BY MAJOR GENERAL MUIR S.FAIRCHILD, EVERY OFFICER WILL COMPLETE HIS SPECIALIZED EDUCATION IN HIS FIRST TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE.

"IN THE PAST WE HAVE DEVOTED OUR EFFORTS TOO OFTEN TO EDUCATING FOR THE RETIRED LIST," THE REGISTER QUOTED FAIRCHILD. "BY THE TIME AN OFFICER FINISHED THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE HE HAD IN MANY CASES ONLY TWO OR THREE MORE YEARS TO SERVE."

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THE PROGRAM INCLUDES AN AIR WAR COURSE, A COMMAND AND STAFF COURSE, A TACTICAL COURSE FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS, A SPECIAL STAFF SCHOOL AND AN AAF ENGINEER SCHOOL.

THE ENGINEER SCHOOL HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO WRIGHT FIELD, DAYTON,O., AND THE OTHERS TO THE MAXWELL FIELD,ALABAMA, AREA.

EG557AES

WASHINGTON JAN 26-(AP)-GENERAL A.A.VANDEGRIFT, MARINE COMMANDANT, ANNOUNCED TONIGHT A BOARD HAD BEEN APPOINTED TO SELECT AND RECOMMEND TEMPORARY OFFICERS FOR REGULAR COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

IT WILL BEGIN TO REVIEW APPLICATIONS EARLY NEXT MONTHS, "POSSIBLY IN ADVANCE OF ENACTMENT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION" TO FIX THE MARINES' PEACETIME STRENGTH AT 100,000 MEN AND 8,000 OFFICERS, VANDEGRIFT SAID IN A STATEMENT.

GG911PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.26-(AP)-CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER WAS OPPOSED TO ANY CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE RAPIDO RIVER BATTLE OF JAN. 20-21, 1944.

AN INQUIRY WAS ASKED BY THE 36TH DIVISION ASSOCIATION AT A REUNION IN TEXAS RECENTLY. THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER WAS MADE AT THE COST OF A LARGE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

MAY TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF HAD INFORMED HIM HE DID NOT BELIEVE SUCH A PROBE WOULD "SERVE ANY USEFUL PURPOSE." MAY HIMSELFXPRESSED A SIMILAR

PURPOSE." MAY HIMSELF EXPRESSED ASIMILAR VIEWPOINT LAST WEEK.

AB1239PES

WASHINGTON, JAN 26-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL WAS AWARDE TODAY TO BRIG.GEN.GEORGE OLMSTEAD WHO WAS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF F GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER IN THE CHINA THEATER.

HY102AES NM

(ADVANCE)-(WX)-BALTIMORE, JAN 26-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PATRICK J.HURLEY SAI TONIGHT THAT AMBASSADOR CLARENCE E.GAUSS TOLD HIM IN AUGUST, 1944, THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK "WOULD AND SHOULD COLLAPSE."

HURLEY REPLACED GAUSS AS AMBASSADOR TO CHINA IN NOVEMBER, 1944, A RESIGNED LAST NOVEMBER 27, AFTER COMPLAINING THAT CAREER DIPLOMATS WERE SABOTAGING AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BEFORE A MEETING OF THE MARYLAND BAR ASSOCIATION, HURLEY REPEATED HIS NOVEMBER ASSERTIONS, BUT SINGLED OUT GAUSS PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME.

HIS PREDECESSOR IN CHUNGKING, HURLEY SAID, HAMPERED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICH AND BACKED THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AGAINST GENERALISSI CHIANG.

GAUSS MADE HIS STATEMENT THAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT "WOULD AND SHOULD" SOLLAPSE IN A CONVERSATION WITH HURLEY AND DONALD NELSON, FORMER WAR PRODUCTION BOARD CHIEF, HURLEY SAID.

HE SAID THAT HIS RESIGNATION STATEMENT HAD "FORCED DIPLOMACY AND THE AMERICAN POLICY IN ASIA INTO THE OPEN," BUT ADDED THAT "ALL THE FACTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC."

NIGHT LEAD JOURNALISTS

COLUMBUS, O., JAN. 26-(AP)-THERE IS NEW HOPE FOR THE WORLD IN REC STRIDES BY AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS IN MAKING TRUTHFUL NEWS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLICATION AROUND THE GLOBE, KENNETH OLSON, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR, TOLD JOURNALISM TEACHERS MEETING IN ANNUAL CONVENTION HERE TODAY.

OLSON, DIRECTOR OF THE MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO EUROPE DURING WHICH HE OBSERVED THE EXPANDED OPERATIONS OF AMERICAN NEWS ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNTRIES WHERE CENSORSHI RIGID NEWS CONTROL WERE IN EFFECT BEFORE THE WAR.

"THERE IS NEW HOPE FOR THE WORLD IN THE PROGRESS WHICH OUR AMERICAN AGENCIES HAVE MADE IN GOING AFTER WORLD COVERAGE AS THEY HAVE NEVER DONE BEFORE," OLSON TOLD THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF JOURNALISM.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN MANY PARTS OF TH WORLD ARE NOW HAVING ACCESS TO TRUTHFUL, OBJECTIVELY-REPORTED NEWS, UN-TAINTED BY THE BIAS OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

OLSON EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT AMERICAN AND BRITISH INFLUENCE WOULD LEAD TO INCORPORATION WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS SETUP OF "GUARANTEES OF NEWS FREEDOM."

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A SHORT TIME LATER, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND DEPART-MENTS OF JOURNALISM, MEETING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JOURNALISM TEACHERS, ADOPTED A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT UNO ESTABLISH A COMMISSION ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF JOURNALISM ELECTED DR. CURTIS D.MACDOUGALL (CAP M, D) OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AS PRESIDENT AND NAMED DR. WILLIAM F.SWINDLER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO TO SUCCEED HIM AS VICE-PRESIDENT.

NORVAL NEIL LUXON OF OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY WAS RE-ELECTED TO HIS SIXTH TERM AS SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE GROUP.

KL952PES

NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-THE TIMES SAYS THE NAVY IS GOING INTO PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NATION'S COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND INDUSTRIAL LABORATORIES TO ENCOURAGE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

IN A STORY UNDER A WASHINGTON DATELINE, WRITTEN BY BENJAMIN FINE, THE TIMES SAYS 30 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS NOW ARE NEGOTIATING, OR HAVE SIGNED ALREADY, CONTRACTS FOR RESEARCH IN THE FIELDS OF ELECTRONICS, NUCLEAR PHYSICS, NUTRITION, RADIO, BIOLOGY, MATERIAL DETERIORATION, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, FLIGHT, GUIDED MISSILES, MEDICINE AND OTHERS.

THE PAPER SAYS THE PROGRAM CALLS FOR EXPENDITURE OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS AND THAT WHILE THE INSTITUTIONS AND LABORATORIES WILL RECEIVE FINANCIAL AID FROM THE NAVY THEY STILL WILL HAVE FREEDOM TO "INITIATE, EXPLORE, TEACH AND PUBLISH THEIR FINDINGS."

PARTICIPATING COLLEGES ARE BEING ASKED, THE TIMES SAYS, TO

30.27—617

INTEGRATE THE NAVY-SUPPORTED RESEARCH WITH THEIR EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, WITH DEGREE CREDIT, AND TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS TO WORK IN THE PROJECTS WHEREVER FEASIBLE.

REAR ADMIRAL H.G.BOWEN, CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND INVENTIONS, IS QUOTED BY THE TIMES AS SAYING:

"UNLESS WE SPEND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH NOW WE ARE OPENING OURSELVES TO DISASTER. IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO RUN A NAVY WITHOUT THE CLOSEST CONTACT WITH THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

"IN CARRYING OUT OUR PROJECT WE WILL HELP MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR COLLEGES TO TRAIN A GREAT MANY YOUNG SCIENTISTS. THE DRAFT CAUSED A SHORTAGE OF 17,000 TECHNICALLY TRAINED MEN. THROUGH OUR PROGRAM THAT SHORTAGE CAN BE IN PART REPLACED."

HJ1201AES

NIGHT LEAD STASSEN

NEW YORK, JAN. 26-(AP)-HAROLD E.STASSEN, REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADER, TODAY ATTRIBUTED THE PRESENT LABOR-MANAGEMENT SITUATION TO "THE FAILURE OF GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION" AND CALLED FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO SPONSOR A COOPERATIVE EFFORT OF ALL INTERESTS TO DETERMINE "A BASIC ECONOMIC POLICY."

STASSEN, ADDRESSING THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB, SAID THAT ONCE THE BASIC POLICY WAS SETTLED "INDIVIDUAL DISPUTES CAN BE RAPIDLY CLEARED UP."

"THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, WITH OVER 1,600,000 WORKERS ON STRIKE, AN ALL-TIME HIGH, AND THOUSANDS OF ADDITIONAL WORKERS BEING THROWN OUT OF WORK EVERY DAY BY THE STOPPAGE OF SUPPLIES, WITH THE RESULTANT LOSS OF PRODUCTION OF URGENTLY NEEDED GOODS AND GREAT LOSS OF WAGES, PRESENTS AN EXAMPLE IN A BRIEF PERIOD OF MONTHS OF THE FAILURE OF GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATION," THE FORMER MINNESOTA GOVERNOR SAID.

"THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN A FREE PEOPLE SHOULD HAVE BEEN AND SHOULD NOW BE TO BRING TOGETHER ALL OF THE ECONOMIC GROUPS INVOLVED AND THE LEADERSHIP OF BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES AND, WITH EXPERT ADVICE FROM LEADING ECONOMISTS, TO DEVELOP AGREEMENT ON A BASIC ECONOMIC POLICY."

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STASSEN ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THERE MUST BE NO LEGISLATION FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OF STRIKES OR INFRINGING THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

ACCUSING THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAINTAINING A "STAND PAT" ATTITUDE, THE GOP LEADER SAID THE SITUATION TODAY "CLEARLY REQUIRES THE PRESIDENT TO PROMPTLY RE-ESTABLISH NEGOTIATIONS" IN LABOR DISPUTES.

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"THE PRESIDENT, REPRESENTING THE PEOPLE AS A WHOLE, CAN NEVER PROPERLY BREAK OFF CONTACT WITH AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE OF AS GRAVE A NATIONWIDE SIGNIFICANCE AS THE CURRENT STEEL STRIKE," STASSEN SAID. "THERE WILL BE LESS LOSS OF WAGES TO THE STRIKERS AND TO LABOR AS A WHOLE IF THE PRESIDENT ACTS THAN IF HE FAILS TO ACT.

"AND HIS ACTION SHOULD BE THAT OF OBTAINING AGREEMENT BY THE PARTIES AND OF RELATING IT TO BROAD ECONOMIC POLICIES AND NOT THAT OF MAKING SNAP DECISIONS."

TA142AES

(ADVANCE)..THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON
Y THE ASSOCIATED ~~PRESS~~
CONGRESS

SENATE: SOUTHERNERS FILIBUSTERED AGAINST A PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMISSION.

HOUSE: APPROVED AND SENT TO SENATE A BILL APPROPRIATING $5,600,000,000 FOR EXPENSES OF INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AFTER DENYING FUNDS FOR ADDITION TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

SENATE COMMITTEES APPROVED AND SENT TO SENATE FOR A VOTE MEASURES TO:

RAISE NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE FROM 40 TO 65 CENTS AN HOUR.

ORDER INVESTIGATION OF WARTIME COURTS MARTIAL.

AUTHORIZE STUDY OF PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

OUSE COMMITTEES APPROVED AND SENT TO HOUSE MEASURES TO:

LET FACT-FINDING BOARDS DEAL WITH LABOR DISPUTES--A MODIFIED VERSION MEETING ONLY PART OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S REQUESTS.

RETAIN UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL UNTIL JULY 1, 1947.

FORBID COERCIVE PRACTICES AFFECTING RADIO STATIONS.

CONTINUE SUBSIDIES ON HAWAIIAN AND PUERTO RICAN SUGAR TO JUNE 30.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

PEARL HARBOR COMMITTEE FINISHED QUESTIONING REAR ADMIRAL HUSBAND E.KIMMEL, STARTED ON MAJ.GEN.WALTER C.SHORT, HAWAIIAN COMMANDERS WHEN JAPAN ATTACKED.

SENATE-HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE PROPOSED PLAN TO STREAMLINE CONGRESS.

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDED EIGHT-POINT ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PLAN.

WHITE HO
PRESIDEN. TRUMAN:
SENT ANNUAL AND BUDGET MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, PROPOSING A $35,800,-
000,000 FISCAL PROGRAM FOR THE YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1.
ORDERED GOVERNMENT SEIZURE OF STRUCK MEAT PACKING PLANTS.
NAMED BOARD TO DIRECT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.
APPOINTED GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ TO SUCCEED GEN.H.H.ARNOLD AS CHIEF OF
ARMY AIR FORCES.
CALLED LABOR DISPUTES A STRUGGLE BETWEEN MANAGEMENT AND LABOR FOR
POWER: SAID DISPUTES WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO BLOCK NATION'S MARCH
TOWARD PROSPERITY.
CONSIDERED A VACATION IN FLORIDA NEXT MONTH.
SUPREME COURT
IN RECESS.

JAN 21 1946

BLANK

JAN 28 1946

30.24-619

IRAN COMPLAINT TO UNO ON REDS MAY BE SHELVED

Delegates Await Possible Instructions from New Premier.

BRITISH ISSUE SLATED

Council to Act Today on Russian Charges Also.

J. SHAH

LONDON, Jan. 27—(AP) Iranian delegates to the United Nations Assembly, ready to press Iran's complaints against the Soviet Union before the world security council, waited tonight for possible new instructions from a premier known to be friendly with the Russians.

Speculation increased that Iran might ask the council to shelve the charges of Soviet interference in her affairs, pending direct negotiations between Tehran and Moscow.

New Premier Named

The Iranian Shah confirmed today the designation by the Parliament of Ahmed Qavam Es Saltaneh as premier, and Tehran dispatches said Ahmed Qavam went to the foreign office to dispatch new instructions to the UNO representatives. A spokesman for the Iranian delegation here said, however, that no advices had been received, adding that the delegates were proceeding "with some uncertainty."

The Iranian delegation said in a new note to the council last night that Russian interference in Iranian affairs can be "fully proved." A delegation official said the delegation acted "independent of new instructions" in filing this note. The 2,000 word document was in reply to a Russian memorandum opposing council consideration of this dispute.

The council is scheduled to take up tomorrow Albania's application for UNO membership and then the Iranian issue. This will be followed by the Russian complaint against the British involving Greece and the Ukraine complaint against the British involving Indonesia.

Iranian and other UNO sources said it was doubtful that the Iranian case would be withdrawn entirely.

Autonomy Set Up

Moscow dispatches, meanwhile, quoted the Communist newspaper Pravda as saying that friends of democracy received with satisfaction the democratic "transformation" in Iranian Azerbaijan, where an autonomous government has been set up in defiance of authorities at Tehran.

Action of Soviet troops in preventing Iranian forces from entering the Soviet-occupied province to quell disturbances resulted eventually in the filing of the complaint before the security council.

The foreign observer in Pravda described the presentation of the complaint to the council as "the last gesture" of the government of the resigned premier, Ibrahaim Hakimi.

The newspaper declared also that events in Southern Iran "cannot but arouse serious uneasiness," and said Tehran newspapers "are full of statements about armed southern tribes" coming from Iraq territory to attack Iranian settlements.

Pravda Puts Emphasis On Greece And Indonesia

Moscow, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Communist newspaper *Pravda* declared today that the "Greek and Indonesian problems have become so sharp" that their consideration and settlement by the United Nations Security Council "is a ripe and really important task."

Pravda's foreign observer said that the raising of the Greek and Indonesian questions by the Soviet and Ukraine delegates to the UNO "was warmly supported by the democratic organizations of these two countries."

Shah Confirms Qavam

TEHRAN, Iran, Jan. 27 (AP)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi confirmed today the appointment of Ahmad Qavam as Premier of Iran. Qavam was selected yesterday by Parliament to succeed Ibrahim Hakimi.

[A Tehran dispatch received in London said that immediately after the confirmation Qavam went to the Foreign Ministry to dispatch new instructions to Iran's United Nations Organization representatives. A spokesman for the Iranian delegation in London said, however, that no advices had been received, adding that the delegates were proceeding "with some uncertainty."]

Calls Term "Big 3" Too Like Axis

LONDON, Jan. 27 (AP). — The Most Rev. Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, told Catholic delegates to the United Nations Assembly today that the term "Big Three or Big Five" is "too reminiscent of the Axis."

The cardinal-designate, at a high mass at Westminster Cathedral, declared that nations "are great only in so far as they work with other nations in a spirit of justice and charity." He called for international good will, which he said can "never exist if nations assembled at a conference are only interested in the aggrandizement of their own nation or pursue a policy of selfishness."

Mrs. Roosevelt Decries Lack Of Women At UNO

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—To Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt "it seems extraordinary" that only two women are delegates to the United Nations General Assembly here.

Speaking over the British radio tonight, she said that "the matter of keeping peace in the world is probably of primary interest to women." MISS E. WILKINSON - DEAN

BRITON ADVOCATES LESS SECRECY ON WORLD RELATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 27—(AP) Prime Minister Attlee's new public relations advisor, Francis Williams, says "less secrecy and more positive information" is needed about international relations as a contribution "to the working of democracy."

Williams, Britain's wartime controller of news and censorship, published a book today in which he advocated "a general international agreement by governments not to subsidize" news services nor to "use them in any way as instruments of propaganda."

Hits Envoy's Reports

The book, "Press, Parliament and People," says the British government has been "sadly misguided" by reports from its ambassadors and predicts that Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin will drastically reorganize the foreign service.

In Britain as elsewhere, Williams writes, "I believe it is of great importance to the working of democracy, nationally and internationally, that there should be less "secrecy and more positive information in the future."

Williams says there were times during the war when the British government "considered they had a right to influence" the Reuters news agency "and to dictate to it the policy it should adopt in handling news of diplomatic importance."

News Service Praised

Reuters "strongly resisted" that view, he says, and "retained throughout its editorial independence."

"I am glad," Williams continues, "that Reuters, along with the American news agencies, has firmly announced its opposition to any postwar subsidizing of international news services.

"Reuters is one of the most important of all the instruments for presenting Britain and the British point of view on international events to the world, the more so because of its independence."

The book advocates an early end to all censorships, declaring that news is "the raw material for ideas and in the world of news and ideas there should be no frontiers.

FREE PRESS PRINCIPLE BACKED BY HUNGARY

LONDON, Jan. 27. — (AP) Istvan Ries, Hungarian minister of justice, said tonight over the Budapest radio that "the Hungarian government stands by the principle of complete freedom for the press."

Ries said he would submit to the Hungarian Parliament next week a bill for the protection of democracy.

"With the right to individual liberty and with it the freedom of the press will expand," he said, adding that the government was working on a new bill concerning the press.

BRITISH REPORTED READY FOR EGYPTIAN PARLEY

LONDON, Jan. 27—(AP) A reliable but unquotable source said tonight that Great Britain had offered to negotiate on Egyptian demands, including full independence and the evacuation of British troops from Egyptian territory. The Egyptian government has agreed not to present their demands to the United Nations Organization.

NIGHT

The source said a British note, replying to an Egyptian request of Dec. 20 for revision of treaty relations, was handed to the Egyptian embassy yesterday.

The note was described as "friendly in tone" and publication of the exchange of messages was said to be "under consideration."

A cabinet crisis over the failure to present Egypt's case to the United Nations Organization was climaxed in Cairo last night by the resignation of three ministers.

Besides evacuation of foreign troops and full independence, Egypt's "national demands" listed by Premier Okrachi Pasha in Parliament on Jan. 7, included a place for Egypt at the peace conference.

EGYPTIAN MINISTERS END CABINET CRISIS

CAIRO, Jan. 28—(AP) Three Egyptian ministers ended the cabinet crisis today by withdrawing their resignations.

Announcement that the three ministers would rejoin the coalition government of Premier Nokrachi Pasha came after a conference with King Farouk. They submitted their resignations Saturday as a protest against the refusal of Egypt's United Nations Organization delegate to place before the UNO the country's demands for removal of foreign troops and for full independence.

The three were Finance Minister Makram Pasha, Supply Minister Sibaie Bey and Minister of National Defense El Said Selim.

The withdrawals of the resignations came simultaneously with a report from a reliable source in London that Britain would negotiate with Egypt on the matter of treaty revision.

Allied Chief in Java Replaced

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Monday) (AP)—"The Daily Mail," in a dispatch from Batavia, said today that Lieutenant General Sir Phillip Christison would leave his pos tas Allied commander in chief in Java soon after the arrival of special envoy Sir Archibald John Clark Kerr and would be succeeded by Lieutenant General Sir Montague Stopford, former commander in Malaya. STOPFORD

NIGHT

3 Trainloads Of Yank Brides And Babies Head For America

CREIGH

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Three special trains crowded with brides and babies of American soldiers left today for English south coast points in London's greatest "evacuation" since the war ended.

Six hundred and thirty-nine wives and 306 children were in the second contingent to be started toward the United States. They turned huge Waterloo Station into a mammoth nursery. Not since London's children were evacuated from the city early in the war had there been such a parade of perambulators, strollers and cribs.

Coming Over On Queen Mary

Grandparents wept as the trains pulled out, taking the women with children to Bournemouth and the others to Tidworth. Most of the émigrés will leave late in the week on the liner Queen Mary. The S.S. Argentina, with 453 wives and 173 babies, sailed yesterday.

Some of the children viewed the expedition tearfully, but not 7-year-old Patricia West, whose father, William West, has promised her a kitten when she and her mother reach their new home near Holland, Va.

"I've got lots of money, too—15 shillings," Patricia confided. "That will b[illegible]'s see—$3 in American money."

NIGHT

The youngest passenger was the son of Sergt. and Mrs. Max Mazleah, of the Bronx, N.Y., who will be 3 months old on February 6. He slept through the hubbub.

Nobody To Bid Her Good-By

There was no one to wave goodby to Mrs. Samuel Grimsley, who is bound for Chicago with her 13-month-old daughter, Vivian.

"I'm Irish, the baby's father is American and the baby was born in Scotland," she said. "I'm not leaving anyone behind, so I'm not in the least sad."

Mrs. Heffer, whose daughter will join her [illegible]band, George Frederick, Ch[illegible], had only one complaint—"It's too bad I can't go, too."

Mrs. Earling Hansen, who will live in South Ozone Park, Long Island, N.Y., looked sad when a group began singing "Good-by to Piccadilly, farewell Leicester Square."

"There's no place like home," she remarked.

Mrs. Doris Jolly said she had been apart from her husband, Elton, of Lake Providence, La., for eight months.

"I'm looking forward most to seeing him—and after that, buying some clothes," she laughed.

Hearty concurrence came from Mrs. Carl Abel, who is on her way to Providence, R.I. She said her 14-months-old Susan "grew so fast she took all my clothing coupons, and I'll be glad to have some new things for myself."

The wife of Joseph Trudniak, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., had both hands full with blond, curly-haired Michael, 23-months-old, and his baby sister, Rosemary. Mrs. R. B. Williams, bound for Wynnewood, Okla., had twin sons aged 8 months, twice as old as the twin boys of Mrs. Lily Dinaro, who will live in Bellport, Long Island, N.Y.

She Craves A Banana Split

"My husband isn't demobilized yet," said Mrs. Monica Outlaw, wife of Pfc. Glenwood Outlaw, of 1723 Bull street, Columbia, S.C. "But he will be soon. I'm so anxious to go into a drugstore and have a banana split—maybe two."

Like many of the others, Mrs. Donald Perry, en route to Cohoes, N.Y., is eager to meet her husband's family, to whom she has spoken by telephone.

Self-described "luckiest girl on the train" was Mrs. Edmund Dully,

whose husband left for his home in Bogota, N.J., only last Sunday.

"We've hardly been separated at all," she said.

Bronx Honeymoon Coming Up

When Mrs. Sema Stein joins her husband, Sam, in the Bronx, she wants "another honeymoon."

"We've had two in England, but I'd like one in the States, too," she explained.

A beautiful baby contest would have found 18-month-old Stephen Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Smith, of Tulsa, Okla., a strongly backed entry. Curly red-haired Stephen's 4-month-old brother, Peter, would have been a competitor, too.

Arrangements for the wives-and-children exodus were handled by Lieut. Harry Haines, of Mount Kisco, N.Y. He said, "there's not a chance of my getting home anyway, so I might as well enjoy helping other people get there."

Seasickness Takes Heavy Toll On GI Bride Ship

Aboard The S.S. Argentina, Jan. 27 (AP)—British brides of American service men agreed that Father Neptune is no gentleman as seasickness kept all but a hardy few in their bunks while the Argentina plowed through heavy swells bound for New York.

Many of the mothers and children in the first major contingent headed for the United States from Great Britain were incapacitated, creating a serious problem for United States Army and ship personnel.

Doctors and nurses worked around the clock. The dispensary was crowded and volunteers were called to tend the children. However, there were no serious mishaps.

Despite the extra work, the Red Cross workers took time to help two mothers celebrate the birthdays of their children. Loudspeakers broadcast "Happy Birthday" for Weldon Guntry's first anniversary and Carol Ann Kingsbury's second. Weldon is en route to Los Angeles with his mother from Warrington, Lancashire, and the Kingsburys are going to New York from London.

American Is A Winner In London Chess Tilt

London, Jan. 27 (AP)—Herman Steiner, chess editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, defeated J. Stone, of Britain, yesterday, giving the American a total of nine points and first prize in Section A of the international chess tournament.

Arturo Pomar, 14-year-old Spaniard, lost his final match in 32 moves to S. Friedmann, of Czechoslovakia, and finished in a tie for sixth place.

Dr. Ossip Bernstein, of France, finished second in Section A with 8 points, followed by Dr. S. Tartakower, of Poland, 7½ points; Karel Opocensky, of Czechoslovakia, 7 points; H. Holombek, of Britain, 6; L. Prins, of Holland, and Pomar tied for sixth place with 5½ points; W. Fairhurst and Dr. P. M. List, of Britain, 4½; R. J. Broadbent, of Britain, 4; J. S[illegible]e, of Britain, 2½, and Friedmann, who defeated the Spanish boy prodigy yesterday, 2 points.

Results of the final-round matches: Prins beat Golombek in 62 moves, Bernstein drew with List, Tartakower beat Opocensky in 41 moves.

GOUIN HINTS AT HARD NEWS

New President Hopes French People "Will Understand"

Paris, Jan. 27 (AP)—President Felix Gouin held his first meeting with his new economy-minded Cabinet today and afterwards indicated that the French people may have to face hard news when the cabinet decisions are announced to the Constituent Assembly Tuesday.

At the close of a two and a half hour meeting of the Socialist dominated three-party Cabinet Gouin said:

"I shall not tell you the ministerial statement, which I reserve first for the National Assembly. The country shortly will know the decisions we had the courage to make. We hope it will understand."

Counting On Country's Goodwill

"I am convinced we can count on the goodwill of the country which so often has given proof of self-denial and courage."

A brief communiqué said there was "a broad exchange of views" at the meeting and a discussion of food supply, finances and international problems. Gouin, who thanked the ministers for accepting office "in the present grave circumstances," is advocating increased taxes, price fixing and a slash in Government expenditures to combat inflation.

News Blackout In Paris

Parisians, meanwhile, found it difficult to get news of their government, as a strike for higher pay by rotary pressmen on French language newspapers went into its second day.

For the first time the Government's official journal, in a special Sunday issue listing the new Cabinet, was sold on the street. People also snatched up special issue of the Communist paper *l'Humanite*, printed in handbill form on a flatbed press, as well as the English language newspapers, not affected by the strike.

Army To Drop Newsmen

Paris, Jan. 27 (AP)—American correspondents will be disaccredited by the United States Army in all liberated countries in the European theater February 10, it was announced today. Disaccrediting of correspondents in France was announced last week for the same date.

MIDDLE-ROAD PARTY LEADS GERMAN VOTE

Christian Social Union In Front; Communists Running Third

Frankfurt, Germany, *Monday*, Jan. 28 (AP)—Rural Germany as represented in the American zone trod a middle-of-the-road political path in Sunday's elections, returns today showed.

The Christian Social Union, a party slightly to the right of center, piled up huge majorities in traditionally conservative Bavaria and early today led almost two-to-one over its nearest rival on the basis of more than 1,000,000 votes counted in the American zone.

For Seats In Rural Councils

The balloting, limited to communities of under 20,000 population, was for seats in rural councils. American Military Government officials estimated that about 84 per cent of those eligible went to the polls.

Both the Left-Wing Communist party and the extremely conservative Liberal Democrats trailed far behind, while the Social Democrats—mildly leftist with a Socialist platform—were second in the unofficial and incomplete compilations by the American-sponsored German news agency Dana.

Hesse For Social Democrats

Bavarian election totals compiled from 3,543 precincts out of 7,191 gave the Christian Social Union 546,131 votes and 9,081 seats in rural councils; the Social Democrats 173,712 votes, 1,607 seats; the Communists 20,427 votes, 127 seats; the Liberal Democrats (the most conservative party on the ticket) 8,767 votes, 74 seats, and nonpartisans 33,536 votes and an undetermined number of seats. The heavy vote for nonpartisans reflected the situation in rural voting where candidates instead of parties are the leading figures.

In Hesse the Social Democrats took the lead, but it was not enough to overcome their losses in Bavaria. Totals here gave the Social Democrats 324,304 votes, the Christian Social Union 240,200, Communists 49,500, Liberal Democrats 16,750 and nonpartisans 80,655.

Burgomeister Arrested

Dana reported the arrest of a German Communist leader in Heilsbronn for giving election officials false information.

In Wiehau, the burgomeister was arrested for marking ballots to give Social Democrats an unfair advantage, *Dana* said, and at Oberstaufin several persons were taken into custody for distributing illegal pamphlets. *Dana* gave no indication of the contents of the pamphlets.

The weather held good and in all rural areas German men and women in their Sunday best flocked to the polls. In some villages, particularly in Bavaria and Upper Hessen, they wore picturesque peasant costumes.

GERMAN GENERAL BLAMES HEYDRICH FOR MUNICH BLAST

DE LUCE

NUERNBERG, Jan. 27 — (AP) Reinhard Haydrich, the assassinated "hangman" of Bohemia-Moravia, was accused today by a bitter enemy on the German army general staff of staging the 1939 beer cellar explosion in Munich in order to shatter a peace movement among high army officers.

Heydrich was accused by Gen. Georg Thomas in a statement to American authorities of stage managing the deadly explosion while Hitler was safely absent.

Eight Nazis Killed

A bomb exploded in the Burgerbrau in Munich on Nov. 8, 1939, killing eight obscure Nazi party members, shortly after Hitler and high party leaders left. Hitler had just commemorated the 16th anniversary of the abortive Munich Putsch with a bitter speech against Britain.

The Nazi propaganda ministry of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels charged that the bombing was the foiled plot of the British secret service to assassinate Hitler. Thomas said Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler cooperated with Goebbels' anti-British propaganda not only by lending the services of his protege Heydrich, but by trapping two British agents on the German-Dutch border as obvious scapegoats.

Heydrich was slain three years later.

Thomas claimed the beer cellar blast was timed by Himmler's men to shatter a fledgling peace movement among high army figures, described by Thomas as distasteful of Hitler's blitzkrieg warfare and resentful of Nazi politicians.

Thomas said the dissident generals, represented by Gen. Ludwig Beck, former chief of staff, asked him to lay before the entire general staff their proposal for "removal of the Hitler cabinet if Hitler should not be ready for an immediate understanding with the western powers.'

Anti-Hitler Plot Fails

These generals, of whom Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben was the preeminent moving spirit, did not carry out their plans until five years later when the 1944 plot to assassinate Hitler failed, and Witzleben and several other high army officers were executed.

Former Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, one of the defendants in the war crimes trial, has requested Thomas as a defense witness. Thomas has named Schacht as one of a handful of prominent German civilians who supported a small clique of the Nazi general staff considering in the late summer of 1939 "how to stop Hitler." Both Schacht and Thomas were imprisoned at Dachau after the 1944 assassination failure, for which Thomas claims no responsibility but about which Schacht hinted he had a behind-the-scenes role.

Nazi Doctors Held in 450 Deaths

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police announced today the arrest of two physicians in connection with the killing of 450 patients, more than 350 of them children, at an asylum at Uchtspringe, Saxony, between 1941 and 1945. Previously, they had arrested three asylum nurses.

British Palestine Policy Assailed

Munich, Germany, Jan. 27 (AP)—David Ben Gurion, president of the executive committee of the Jewish agency, charged before the Congress of Liberated Jews today that "the British Government was sending the Royal Navy, paratroops and the RAF to drown Jews in the sea, or arrest them but not to let them return to their own country."

Criticising British policy in the Holy Land, Ben Gurion said Palestine was "the only place in the world, since the abolishment of the Nuernberg laws, where there still is racial discrimination against the Jews."

Ben Gurion said the Jews would continue to immigrate to Palestine "despite the British Navy because there is something stronger than the British Navy, and that is the Jews' attachment for their homeland."

Ben Gurion came from Palestine to attend the first Jewish Congress in Germany in a dozen years. Delegates from displaced persons camps and Jewish communities met in the Munich City Hall council chamber to discuss emigration and reparations for victims of nazism.

TRANSJORDANIA PLAN PROTESTED BY ZIONISTS

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 — (AP) The New Zionist Organization of America said today it had protested to President Truman against Britain's announced plan to establish Trans-Jordania as an independent state.

The group said it asked President Truman in a letter to "use your good offices to put a stop to this latest British move."

"Trans-Jordania belongs to Jewish Palestine by every moral, historical and legal right," the organization wrote the President. It was placed under supervision of Great Britain on the same conditions which applied to Western Palestine, that is, the establishment of a Jewish national home."

Moscow, Vienna Exchange Aides

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (AP)—E. D. Kiselev, political adviser to Marshal Ivan S. Konev, Russian commander in Austria, has been made the Russian Government's political representative to Austria, it was announced today. Russia accepted Karl Waldbrunner, Socialist member of Parliament, as Austria's political representative in Moscow.

Jerusalem Postoffice Guarded

JERUSALEM, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police increased security measures in streets around the general postoffice here today as rumors persisted of threats to blow up the building. Barbed wire barricades were placed in near-by lanes. No parcels were accepted by the postoffice. Police examined bags of persons entering the building, checked identity papers and watched closely those who mailed letters.

NO NEED SEEN FOR U.S. GROUP

Communist Says Chinese Can Only Afford A Small Army

Chungking, *Monday*, Jan. 28 (AP). The Democratic League sent its delegates back to China's Unity Conference today after a 24-hour withdrawal in protest against search of some of its members' homes by Chungking police.

A spokesman for the league announced that the Government had sent a satisfactory reply to its protest.

He said the league would take

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part in today's subcommittee meetings dealing with two main unsolved problems of the Political Consultation (unity) Conference—Government reorganization and the National Assembly.

Harriman In Chungking

The spokesman declared the Government's delegation replied to the league in orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who promised that the Supreme National Defense Council would reconsider today the wartime labor laws restricting the people's liberties.

The reply also said the Government would investigate charges that police violated the sancity of the homes of some members of the league and would punish those responsible.

The Generalissimo conferred with General Marshall, presidential envoy to China, and Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, who arrived yesterday afternoon on his way home from Moscow.

The league, which charts its political course between that of the Government Kuomintang party and the Communists, tossed its bombshell Saturday just as the Political Consulation (unity) Conference was reporting some progress.

Government Concern Shown

The Government showed its concern by sending Gen. Chang Chun, one of its leading delegates and its truce negotiator, to league headquarters. He found nobody in.

Gen. Chou En-lai, head of the Communist delegation, was already en route to his headquarters at Yenan to confer with Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader on progress made. Chou is due to return today.

With league delegates on the sidelines, two subcommittees still debating plans for reorganizing the Government and Assembly were forced to cancel yesterday's deliberations.

The purpose of Harriman's visit to Chungking was not disclosed. It was reported unofficially that he was here to talk with Marshall and that he would visit Korea and Japan on his way home.

Sergeant Talks For Double Meal

Chungking, Jan. 27 (AP)—A talkative sergeant got a double meal today because General Marshall turned up at the United States Army's headquarters mess for lunch today.

Marshall, accompanied by Col. Lloyd W. Goeppert, of Hollywood, Cal., Chungking station commandant, arrived without warning as most of the GI's were halfway through their meal.

The General and the colonel sat down casually at one of the tables. The soldiers stiffened in awe and answered Marshall's casual remarks in monosyllables. Colonel Goeppert whispered to a mess officer to bring around someone who might not be so tongue-tied.

The mess officer promptly picked Sergt. Robert Cressy, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Cressy, of Utica, N.Y., and seated him beside Marshall.

Cressy already was nearly finished at his own table, but nonchalantly started all over on a new meal, chatting easily the while. What they talked about was not disclosed, but Marshall, who finished first, sat until Cressy was through eating.

As they rose to go, the General remarked, "This is precedent-making; for once I have not had to sign an autograph."

The words were no sooner out of his mouth than a soldier who had just heard of Marshall's presence rushed up with a short-snorter bill in his hand. Marshall smilingly signed.

Chinese Red Declares U.S. Mission Unneeded

Yenan, Jan. 27 (AP)—Gen. Chu Teh, Chinese Communist army commander in chief, declared today China could afford only a small army for the next five years and that a United States mission was unnecessary.

In the first press conference since China's truce, General Chu said he was optimistic over prospects for a long peace and hence China could do with a small, efficient army equipped with the arms it now has.

Economic Experts Sought

"If the income of Chinese economy during the next five years is employed to support 50 or 100 mechanized divisions, there would be no money for clothes or food," he said.

"Only on the basis of a sound industry can a strong army be built. Consequently, and speaking personally as a military man, I would welcome American advisory groups which would provide China with economic experts, engineers and technicians."

Chu said an American military advisory group, asked by the Chungking Government, therefore would be unnecessary, but "if it would help to reduce Chinese armies to a point at which they can be safely supported by our now weakened economy, then there would be a meaning to it."

Communist Proposal Backed

The General said he stood behind the recent Communist proposal that the Government reduce its armies to 90 divisions totaling 1,900,000 men and the Communists cut their forces to twenty divisions of 400,000 men. For that matter, he thought they could be cut to more than that.

Asked how China could defend herself from outside attack in the next five years, Chu declared that a small army would just have to do because the nation could not afford a larger one.

Given a five-year breathing spell, Chu said he thought China would be able to build an "adequate" army to stand up to any aggressor.

ChinaHasTranquilDay After 18 Years of War

YENAN, China, Jan. 27 (AP).—China had on Friday its first day of complete tranquillity in eighteen years. General Chu Teh, Chinese Communist commander in chief, told correspondents here that all fronts were quiet, with no fighting by either Communist or Nationalist troops.

Later reports were incomplete but they indicated that General Chu Teh was correct in his announcement that at last China had laid down its arms.

CHINESE GROUPS PROPOSE BAN ON FOREIGN VESSELS

SHANGHAI, Jan. 27—(AP) The Shanghai Chamber of Shipping disclosed today that it, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and several other Chinese shipping organizations had adopted a resolution demanding that the Central Government "debar ships flying foreign flags from the privilege of plying Chinese waters."

Y. L. Lee, secretary general of the shipping chamber, urged the government to "wipe out the humiliation of having to [illegible] foreign ships in Chinese waters."

Lee said the United States had promised to send China ten Liberty Ships to bolster her merchant marine but that the first ten which reached Shanghai had not been given to the Chinese "due to foreign interference."

Lee also charged that "a certain country's selfish reasons" had prevented delivery of important shipping tonnage promised by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He did not elaborate either complaint or explain what country he meant, but appealed to "China's friends, especially the United States" for assistance in reviving the merchant marine.

Lee warned Chinese against playing into the hands of foreigners who are ready to shed crocodile tears to induce us to give up our rights by sweet promises" while looking for a chance to monopolize China shipping.

The case was viewed by some foreigners here as typical of a growing hostility towards foreign business, which has led some business men to leave China and others to hesitate in resuming prewar operations.

Strike In RAF Spreads

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (AP)—The "we want to go home" strike of RAF personnel gained 1,200 fresh adherents this week end at Calcutta's Dumdum airfield, press reports said today.

This brought to an estimated 2,000 the total number of RAF personnel striking in India in protest to what airmen claimed was a slower rate of demobilization for them than for the British army and navy.

The unrest at Mauripur, it was reported, spread yesterday to an establishment in near-by Karachi itself but was settled during the day. The new Karachi incident was said to involve only ratings below sergeant, which also was the case at Dumdum.

[The British Air Ministry said in London Friday that the strike reportedly involving 2,000 RAF men at the big base at Mauripur had ended].

Appeal To Air Ministry

An undetermined number went on strike at Palam Airfield near New Delhi Friday but resumed work Saturday.

A committee from among 1,000 would-be repatriates waiting passage at the Worli camp near Bombay recently cabled the Air Ministry in London that they had been sitting there for four weeks and the next two boat lists covered only 250 of them.

"We respectfully appeal to your sense of fairness on behalf of the men and their families to make an immediate substantial increase in the allotment of shipping space for tour-expired airmen," the cable said.

Exceptions For Essential Work

Efforts were made at Karachi and elsewhere to explain demobilization and transport difficulties to the men as a reason for the delays in repatriation.

The strikes apparently have been peaceful with the men simply remaining in their quarters in defiance of their duty assignments. However, the men were said to have made exceptions for duty in essential services such as messing and the handling of home-bound personnel.

The men at Worli said some of their number had been overseas nearly four years and added: "We'll go home in anything; tramp steamer or windjammer if you like."

Dispatches from Ceylon said an undetermined number of RAF men at the Katunayake Field there had been on strike since Thursday.

4,000 Strike At Singapore

Singapore, Jan. 27 (AP)—An estimated 4,000 RAF ground crew men striking to go home were idle today at the Seletar airfield on the northeastern end of Singapore Island. There were noticeably few aircraft over Singapore.

Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, air commander in chief of the Southeast Asia Command, called in staff officers to consider the strike. Earlier he met ground crews to answer a barrage of questions.

A spokesman for the strikers said: "We are not going back to work until we get what we want."

700 Out At Palestinian Base

Jerusalem, Jan. 27 (AP)—An estimated 700 RAF men were involved today in a strike at Lydda. Thus far authorities in the Levant have issued no statements. Lydda, the only base affected in Palestine, is a key point on the United Kingdom-Far East route.

Hicswa Case Beyond His Scope, General MacArthur Declares

TOKYO, Monday, Jan. 28—(AP) General MacArthur today notified a Texas woman that the case of Pfc. Joseph Hicswa is not "within the scope of my authority" and "final action is with authorities in Washington."

His statement was made in response to a message signed "Mary Foley Cruse of Beaumont, Tex." It said a petition bearing approximately 75,000 names had been sent to President Truman protesting the "severe sentence" given to the Wallington, N. J., youth who has been condemned to death for killing two Japanese civilians last Nov. 24.

"We earnestly request your mercy and leniency in your review of his sentence," it added.

General Replies

MacArthur replied, "I have read your radio message regarding the case of Pfc. Joseph Hicswa with deepest sympathy. I have nothing to do with the matter, however, as it is not within the scope of my authority."

MacArthur's headquarters announced yesterday that Maj. Gen. Arthur McK. Harper, commander of the 98th Infantry division, has power to approve or commute Hicswa's sentence.

"If he commutes the sentence," said a headquarters press statement, "this closes the case. If he approved the death sentence, the case will be reviewed in the War department and will go to the President for final action. Theater Commander MacArthur does not review the case and has no connection whatsoever with it."

Old Procedure Resumed

The statement explained that during the war, theater commanders had been delegated the duties of final review in court martial death sentences but that now that fighting had ceased, such cases reverted to the usual peacetime procedure of review by the War department and President.

In the case of military commissions, however, it stated that final action remained with the theater commander, since such commissions were designed primarily to try enemy personnel.

General Harper now is reviewing the trial record of Hicswa, who is a member of the 98th's headquarters company.

(The War department announced in Washington that Hicswa would remain in Japan until his case was reviewed there and that if the conviction was sustained, only the records in the case would be sent to the department.)

HIROSHIMA SEEKS U.S. HELP

Survivors Of First Atomic Bomb Rebuilding Homes

Hiroshima, Japan, *Monday*, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Japanese plea for "outside assistance" in rebuilding atom-bombed Hiroshima was submitted to members of the Far East Commission yesterday. The Governor of Hiroshima prefecture told commission members inspecting the ruins that the city should be reconstructed "as a symbol of the new world order of peace."

The Mayor of Kure told the Americans he was studying plans for converting the former big naval base at Kure into a textile manufacturing center.

The commissioners left early this afternoon for Osaka, and will visit Kyoto, former headquarters of the now deactivated 6th Army, before returning to Tokyo.

City Being Restored

Hiroshima, nearly consumed in the holocaust of the first atomic

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bomb last August 6, is being restored. C. ROBERTS

Slowly those who escaped that searing blast are beginning to edge back into the ravaged areas of this once bustling city of nearly 400,000.

In the past month each day has seen some family start rebuilding a bamboo, wood and plaster dwelling on the site of its former home.

Gradually Changing

The desolation caused when the atomic bomb destroyed 60 per cent of Hiroshima's 6.9 square miles of built-up area gradually is changing.

Most of the persons burned in the explosion have recovered or died, Col. John R. Hall, Jr., of El Paso, Texas, 10th Corps surgeon, said today. He estimated that 47,000 were killed outright, 15,000 to 17,000 are missing and about 60,000 have died since the bombing from various contributing causes.

The survivors have lost their fear of the demolished region. They dreaded it at first because they didn't understand what had happened to them and their missing relatives.

Survival Is Noted

What formerly were the principal streets have been cleared of debris and over them all day winds a slow procession of street cars, a few automobiles and many handcarts carrying people still living in the hills while they rebuild their shattered homes.

First, a marker is erected on the site, telling others someone in the family is still alive and planning to erect a new dwelling.

Before work begins a garden is started in the front yard. Most appear to be growing well. Weeds and wild grasses are sprouting between heaps of rubble, apparently thriving in the burned and blackened soil.

However, bushes and trees killed by the bomb still stand like grotesque, gnarled fingers bending backward from the epicenter of the burst, and show no signs of life.

Sounds Of Hammering

The return to the city started on the perimeter of the burned area and is creeping inward. Many families have restrung makeshift power lines to their new homes and electric lights burn weakly here and there at night. One group uses an electric hot plate for warmth while eating supper. Music from Japanese records played on an old mechanical phonograph produces a weird effect.

By day the sounds of hammering come from all directions. Workers halt their rebuilding around noon only long enough to eat cold rice gruel.

Two large buildings have been cleared of rubble and are being renovated. The city administration is once more operating from the burned out City Hall with officials using boxes for desks.

Beg For Allied Aid

Mayor Hichiro Kihara said today the city is planning to rebuild with money raised by bond issues and increased taxation. The greatest difficulty, he said, is the lack of materials, which must be imported.

"In spite of hardships we are determined to rebuild a city larger than before," Kihara declared. "We earnestly beg Allied authorities to give necessary aid as much as possible in point of funds and materials."

Officials of the Chungoku *News*, morning newspaper whose plant was burned beyond recognition but which is publishing on a small, imported press, said residents of the city have great respect for the nation which developed the atomic bomb and hold no animosity toward the Americans despite the fact nearly every survivor lost at least one relative.

Morgan traveled a lot, and in time went back to America. He carried with him a doll in the likeness of Yuki Kato, and in a year he came back to Japan. This time he succeeded in arranging a wedding through the law firm of Kobayashi and Brown.

The wedding in the Oriental Palace hotel in Yokohama was of such splendor that Kato can remember it vividly even now.

The couple went to live in Morgan's mansion near the Miyako hotel, where the U. S. Sixth Army staff resides today.

Later they went to America and still later traveled around the world before settling in France, where Morgan died. The couple was childless.

Mrs. Morgan came back to Japan. Now she lives secluded in a small house with one servant and a brown and white cat.

A devout Roman Catholic, she visits the little gray church which many American soldiers stationed here attend.

Old Barber Recalls Romance Of Jap Dancer and Morgan Kin

KYOTO, Japan, Jan. 27. — (AP) An old man hunched over a charcoal burner to keep off the cold in his barber shop and told his story of the romance of a beautiful dancer and a relative of one of America's wealthiest men.

The interviewer was a reporter for Stars and Stripes, army newspaper. The barber was Barber Kato, now 70, who said the dancer was his sister and the American was George Morgan, whom he identified as a nephew of the elder J. P. Morgan.

(Records show George Denis Morgan, cousin of the late J. P. Morgan, was married in 1904 to Yuki Kato, daughter of a Japanese swordmaker of Kyoto.)

This is Kato's story as told to Stars and Stripes:

Nearly a half century ago Morgan, a jolly, mustachioed American, came to a tea house in Kyoto where Yuki Kato was a dancer. Morgan was so charmed by her beauty he asked her to marry him.

Weddings between the East and West were not easily arranged in those days. The Kato family objected.

U. S. TENTH CORPS DUE TO BE INACTIVATED SOON

F. WHITE

KURE, Jan. 27. — (AP) The 10th Corps, U. S. Army, will be inactivated in Japan Jan. 31.

At present the occupation force for the majority of Southwestern Honshu and the island of Shikoku, the 10th Corps is famed for its combat record which included spearheading the liberation of the Philippines.

The corps was activated May 15, 1942, at Sherman, Tex., with Gen. Courtney H. Hodges as its first commander. After participating in the 1943 Louisiana maneuvers under Maj. J. W. Anderson, the 10th was stationed successively at Camp Maxey, Texas, and Camp Young, California, before departing for New Guinea.

Under command of Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Seibert, troops of the 10th Corps liberated Tacloban soon after landing on Leyte in the Philippines, Oct. 20, 1944.

Maj. Gen. Percy W. Clarkson, formerly commander of the 33rd Infantry division, now commands the corps.

Army's Relief Job In Japan

ROY ROBERTS

Osaka, Japan, Jan. 27 (AP) — A ragged old Japanese man lay dying on the cold cement floor of a crowded alcove at the Osaka railroad station. Near by a dull-eyed orphan boy searched hawklike for scraps of food.

No attention was paid to either by the hundreds who have gathered in the station by night and day for years because it is the only place they can go for a bit of warmth, shelter and companionship in their abject poverty.

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It is situations like these that the American military authorities are trying to relieve. The task is apparently unending.

Six Corpses in Station Tunnels

The first day that officials of the 98th (Hiawatha) Division from New York State inspected the Osaka depot they found six bodies in tunnels on three levels below the modern steel and concrete main building.

They curtly ordered Japanese station officials to dispose of the corpses and clear the tunnels of debris and refuse. Returning five days later, they found the tubes clean where they were lighted but still reeking and vile in the shadows.

Station Never Before Cleaned

Again orders were given to the Japanese, and now the underground passageways are free of filth. Apparently the Japanese failed to understand the first order. They said the station had never been cleaned since its construction.

When death overtakes the old man, whose face is turning bluer by the minute, station attendants will send in workmen to carry out his body.

Little can be done for the nameless orphan. The Japanese Government's welfare organization may be able to help when it gets rice. Meanwhile, he will accept chocolate bars from American soldiers and hide them in the depths of his dirty, torn garments to be eaten when he's alone and there's no chance they will be taken from him by someone stronger.

Wretched, Impassive Vagrants

Two older orphans about 13 years old also call the station home. On their knees they picked rice from a handful of dirt where it had fallen, blew dust off the grains and stored them in a small box.

Tonight they will boil and eat the rice in a vast empty lot near the station. Around them will be a couple of thousand wretched but impassive vagrants, cooking rice and scraps grubbed during the day's wandering.

Many will sleep out of doors in the chill air because they can't all get into the tunnels under the station or its many alcoves.

Tomorrow one or another may be too weak to hunt for food so he'll lie down and wait for death.

Japs Told To Increase Coal Cargoes To Korea

Tokyo, *Monday*, Jan. 28 (AP)— General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese Government to increase immediately coal shipments to Korea for use of United States forces there.

On last September 26 he directed that 70,000 tons be shipped monthly, but thus far in January only 6,564 tons were delivered, and December deliveries totaled 49,056 tons. Mechanical difficulties and labor shortages which hindered loading have now been rectified, today's announcement noted.

Japan to Raise Rail Rates

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Japanese Transportation Ministry announced today a railway rate increase of 150 per cent for passengers and 200 per cent for freight, effective about March 1. The Kyodo News Agency said some quarters feared that the increases would boost the cost of basic materials.

Air Borne Eleven Beats Honolulu All-Stars, 18 to 0

11th Wins Army Pacific Title in Tokyo Stadium Pacco by Malloy's Forwards

TOKYO, Jan. 27 (AP).—The powerful 11th Airborne Division Angels won the Army Pacific Olympics football championship today, defeating the Honolulu All-Stars, 18 to 0, in a drizzing rain.

Mel Malloy, quarterback, 11th Airborne ace from Austin High of Chicago, passed seventeen yards to James Bledsoe, end, Port Arthur, Tex., High, who dodged over from the 1-yard stripe for the first touchdown early in the opening quarter.

Four minutes later Malloy passed fifteen yards to J. Swarthout, right halfback, former Montana University player from Prosser, Wash., who scampered seventeen yards for the second score.

Bledsoe set up the Angels' fourth period score by falling on a blocked Honolulu punt on the All-Stars' 15-yard line. Ed Zednick, end from Cleveland and Ohio University, cut through the Honolulu line to the 3, and Tom Swisley, substitute halfback, once of New Brunswick, N. J., High, went through center for the score on the next play.

The game slowed up as both teams played cautiously in the ooze of Meiji Stadium.

Honolulu outgained the slippery ball on its own 15 two minutes before the end of the game and the 11th had driven to the All-Stars' 5 at the final gun.

The Airbornes outgained the All-Stars seven first downs to 2.

The crowd, almost solidly Army khaki, lacked color, but made up for it in enthusiasm.

Lieutenant E. R. Bruce, of Jamaica, N. Y., formerly of Colby College, coached the Angels, with Tad Wieman, of Princeton, as his adviser.

Jock Sutherland, of the Pittsburgh Steelers, and Bill Hargiss, of Kansas University, coached the All-Stars.

ELECTION GUNPLAY IN PHILIPPINES VIEWED DOUBTFUL

HALSEMA

MANILA, Jan. 27 — (AP) Prospects of gunplay when the Philippines elect their first independent president April 23 were minimized today by Filipino army officers who expressed belief, however, that the Leftist "Peoples' Army" would be allowed to remain armed until after the election.

Brig. Gen. Macario Peralta, Philippines army deputy chief of staff, said the strength of the "Hukbalahap" or "Peoples Army"—recently styled "semi-political, semi-bandit" by the U. S. Army—was exaggerated.

Negotiations Reported

The Hukbalahap Popular Front and the Democratic Alliance, two parties with many of the same leaders and ideas, were reported negotiating with the campaign manager of President Sergio Osmena, possibly to support him against his opponent, Senate President Manuel A. Roxas.

Peralta said Filipino military police recently were armed with 10,000 tommyguns "to show the people in turbulent central Luzon we still have a government and there is still such a thing as law and order."

The officer asserted that the Hukbalahap (Tagalog dialect for "Peoples Army") had no more than 10,000 serviceable guns and little ammunition.

Peralta, whose widespread guerrilla intelligence network under the noses of the Japanese helped General MacArthur's comeback offensive, said the Hukbalahap embodied a wide range of political thought.

One regiment was recognized by the U. S. Army for valiant work against the Japanese, whereas others fought other guerrillas, held American pilots prisoners and robbed and pillaged. Hukbalahap leaders assert this last was the work of bandits who used the organization's name.

"There is no doubt of the genuineness of the peasants' request for agrarian reform," Peralta said, "but they don't know when they go too far."

Some Landlords Skip

He added that rich landlords who oppressed the tenants in Central Luzon, the Philippines rice granary, had been forced to flee to Manila but fair landlords were living on their farms in perfect safety.

The assistant chief of staff declared, however that whoever was elected president would find it necessary to disarm the Hukbalahap to ensure a stable government.

The organization was formed in late March of 1942 in Pampanga Province of West Central Luzon. Its main strength is in that area.

Peralta said there were unsubstantiated reports reaching the Filipino army that some Chinese, Spaniards and Russians were active in the movement and were trying to extend its influence into Southern Luzon.

FIRST JAP WAR CRIMINAL BEGINS HIS SENTENCE

MANILA, Jan. 27 — (AP) Sohie Katsura today became the

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first Japanese war criminal to begin serving his sentence in the Philippines. General MacArthur's headquarters approved the findings of a military commission in his case.

Katsura, civilian interpreter for the Japanese army, was convicted Dec. 24, 1945 of torturing a Filipino girl and was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

Several other Japanese, notably Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, have been sentenced by military commissions. Their cases have not yet been reviewed.

Manila Nine Wins Far East Series

Manila, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Manila Dodgers today won the Far East baseball world series, trouncing the Marianas nine, 12-7.

Thirteen errors were charged in the weird three-hour contest, which resembled soccer at times as both sides booted the ball with verve and abandon. The Dodgers made seven errors and the Marianas six.

The Dodgers got seventeen hits; the Marianas six.

The Dodgers won the first game of the Army's title series Saturday behind the pitching of Kirby Higbe, who blanked the visitors, 11-0. The Marianas had entered the finals after trouncing Hawaii two out of three in a series at Saipan.

Big Jim Hearn, former St. Louis Cardinal right-hander, started for the Dodgers, but sailed skyhigh like a free balloon when his mates started booting the ball. He was followed by Hank Peterson, Cincinnati Reds chucker, who managed to hold the Dodger lead.

The Marianas starter, Hank Weaver, formerly with the Little Rock, Ark., club, was knocked from the mound quickly and was followed by Corp. Whitey Konick, from Beaumont, in the Texas League.

41st Division Wins Pacific Cage Title

Manila, Jan. 27 (AP)—The 41st Division annexed the Army Pacific Olympics basketball title tonight, taking the second straight game from the Hawaiian All-Stars, 64 to 49.

Accounting for 21 points, Pfc. James Jones, of Tulsa, Okla., formerly of Indiana U, was high scorer for the winners, who represented Japan occupation forces.

MALAYA INQUIRY SOUGHT

Australians' Plea for Public Hearing on Campaign Criticized

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 27 (AP)—A public inquiry to clear Australian troops of any disparaging reflections in connection with the fall of Singapore was proposed today, but sources close to Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley said that it was unlikely that he would order the inquiry.

The inquiry was sought by Lieut. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, former Commander of Australian forces in Malaya, and the External Territories Minister, Edward J. Ward. They made the proposal in commenting on the publication of a hitherto secret speech by former Prime Minister Churchill on April 23, 1942, in which he referred to Singapore's fall and said that "Australian accounts reflect upon the Indian troops. Other credible witnesses disparage the Australians."

General Bennett's flight from Singapore was the subject of a special court of inquiry, which reported on Jan. 4 that he had not been justified in leaving Singapore after its fall but that he had acted in good faith and not through any desire to escape danger or hardship.

Mr. Ward said that he would ask the Federal Cabinet to seek a full inquiry into the Malayan campaign, but sources close to Mr. Chifley said that he had studied detailed reports on the campaign and could see no useful purpose in such an inquiry.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT EXTENDS BANK HOLIDAY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 27—(AP) Provisional President Jose Linhares today decreed a three-day extension for the national bank holiday originally established last week because of a strike of bank employes throughout Brazil.

The original three-day holiday expired yesterday and Linhares immediately ordered the extension.

Hope for an end of the strike now rests with Joao Daut Oliveria, president of the Commercial Association, who is mediating the dispute over salary increases.

Thousands of bank workers went on strike Thursday and the walkout spread from the capital to all outlying states.

LaGuardia Flies Southward

San Juan, P.R., Jan. 27 (AP)—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, special presidential envoy to Brazil's presidential inauguration, flew southward today after talking with Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell.

SPOON BEATS BLONDIN IN BOUT AT HONOLULU

HONOLULU, Jan. 27 (AP)—A crowd of 6,000 jammed Hickham Field's Memorial Gymnasium last night as boxers from the four corners of the Pacific swung through the semi-finals of the three-day Army Pacific Olympic boxing championships.

The contestants included senior welterweight, middleweight, light heavy and heavyweight entries. Two of the bouts ended in knockouts.

John Spoon of New York, 154½, representing the Philippines, outpointed Thomas Blondin, 155, of Honolulu, representing Hawaii.

Jesse James Jackson, 154½, Los Angeles (Marianas), knocked out Bob Kelly, 152, Longview, Wash. (Japan-Korea), two rounds.

Ray Dioses, 162¼, Los Angeles (Hawaii), outpointed Jimmy Brooks, 164, Los Angeles (Marianas).

Buddy Brombacher, 162½, Youngstown, Ohio (Philippines), outpointed Ross Brantley, 159½, Texas (Japan-Korea).

Joe Cambra, 170½, Honolulu (Hawaii), outpointed Jerry Mason, 172, Brooklyn (Philippines).

John Gardner, 173, Washington, D. C. (Marianas), knocked out Robert Ash, 178, Cleveland (Japan-Korea), three rounds.

Guy Williams, 190¼, Delaware County, Pa. (Philippines), outpointed Dale Hale, 195¾, Chicago (Japan-Korea).

Sam Williams (Marianas, heavyweight) drew a bye when Pete Louthis, Providence, R. I. (Hawaii), was withdrawn for medical reasons.

Unions Assure Cooperation with Government in Operating Seized Plants.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27 — (AP) Both C.I.O. and A.F.L. Packing House Workers — 248,000 strong — were ready to return to work over the country tomorrow, and spokesmen for the government said they expect to be delivering some meat not later than Wednesday.

On strike since Jan. 16, C.I.O. workers decided late yesterday to return to work twelve hours after the government took possession of strike bound plants. Before the government took over the plants, the A.F.L.-Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union had directed its 55,000 members to return to work.

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Cooperation Pledged

Both management and unions have pledged cooperation in operation of the seized properties, Gayle C. Armstrong, government representative of President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said.

Spokesmen for the packing houses said operations in the slaughtering plants will depend on the arrival of cattle and hogs. It is expected that slaughtering will begin tomorrow in all plants where supplies are received. However the spokesmen said that carcasses must be "hung" for 24 to 48 hours.

Workers who handle operations after the animal is killed are expected to be back to work not later than Wednesday, and normal output will be accomplished by Friday.

A fact-finding panel which worked here all last week has moved to Washington and will study the testimony taken here Monday and Tuesday. Dr. Edwin E. Witte, chairman, said he believed a conclusion would be reached in the "shortest possible time."

David Dolnick, A.F.L. research director, informed packers that his union would be satisfied with an increase of 15 cents an hour and Ralph Helstein, attorney for C.I.O. said a 17 1-2 cent increase would be satisfactory to his organization.

Final arguments will be heard in Washington Thursday, after the panel meets with the Office of Price Administration Wednesday.

Before leaving here last night Dr. Witte said:

"If the parties involved can adjust this matter before next Thursday, not only the panel, but the entire country will be grateful to you."

Anderson Wire Aided

A telegram from Secretary Anderson to leaders of both the A.F.L. and C.I.O. is credited with having much influence in bringing C.I.O. to the decision of calling off its pickets.

In it Anderson assured the unions that he would immediately apply "for approval," any wage increases the fact-finding panel might recommend.

A statement on the C.I.O. union national wage policy committee action, issued by Lewis J. Clark, president of the C.I.O. union, said the union had received assurances "which we understand to be a commitment on the part of a member of the President's cabinet of the United States that he will use his high office to insure justice and equity to the packing house workers."

Packing House Workers To Resume Jobs Today

STEEL PINCH DUE TO RISE

More Layoffs In Prospect As Result Of Strike

Services Go On

Gary, Ind., Jan. 27 (AP)—Steelmill picket lines parted momentarily today to permit a Catholic priest and a Presbyterian minister to conduct services in a strikebound plant.

The Rev. Thomas Coffey, of the Oblate Mission House, and the Rev. F. W. Backemeyer, of First Presbyterian Church, entered the struck Gary works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

In a plant garage, they led separate services for grimy-faced supervisors clad in overalls and mackinaws.

The men have been in the plant constantly since start of the CIO strike early last Monday.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27 (AP)—The giant steel strike went into its second week tonight, signaling grave repercussions to business and industry with widespread layoffs in prospect.

Relief at settlement of the Ford and Chrysler disputes was tempered by the fact that no automobiles could be made without steel—and there was virtually no steel production.

United States Steel and the CIO-United Steelworkers continued their wage deadlock that has made 750,000 steelworkers idle in steel and aluminum plants throughout the country.

Fairless Remains Silent

Philip Murray, CIO chief, declared he did not think the next move was up to him.

"I made my move," he said, referring to his acceptance of President Truman's compromise offer of an 18½-cent-an-hour increase.

In New York, United States Steel's President Benjamin F. Fairless, remained silent. Fairless has stood pat on a 15-cent-an-hour raise.

Murray, who came here to direct the strike last Sunday, planned to leave for Washington tonight. He is scheduled to appear Tuesday before the Senate Education and Labor Committee.

Steelmen expected that automobile, construction and other related industries would begin to feel the steel pinch more seriously in the next week or two as stocks on hand dwindled.

Thousands Of Miners Idle

Some industries already were cutting back production schedules to prevent complete shutdowns and avert layoffs. In Syracuse, N.Y., the Manufacturers Association reported industries not directly involved in the strike were shortening the work week to stretch existing stocks.

In Detroit, Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturing, Inc., said the steel shortage will cause the closing of many automotive parts plants by the end of the week. He estimated 200,000 workers would be made idle.

A freightcar shortage in the Pittsburgh area, caused by the hoppers being tied up at strikebound plants and sidings, forced thousands of miners into idleness in fluctuating shutdowns.

Strike Fields Generally Quiet

Figured on a production basis of 200,000 tons a day, the steel loss since the start of the strike now runs well over a 1,000,000 tons.

The amount lost in wages, based on November figures of the American Iron and Steel Institute, is computed at more than $23,000,000 for the first week of the strike.

The strike fields were generally quiet with only minor disturbances.

At Homestead, Pa., a Carnegie-Illinois mill superintendent charged he was forced into an automobile by pickets and taken to union headquarters for questioning. The CIO said it was investigating.

Want Steel Price Plans

At the Jones & Laughlin Works, a small group of maintenance men walked off their jobs, claiming they received fourteen hours pay for every 24 hours, instead of time and half for all hours over eight.

The only other action was taken by the Tristate Industrial Association, representing 56 strikebound fabricating firms, which asked that the Government make known the exact amount of the proposed increase in the price of basic steel.

In a telegram to Reconversion Director Snyder, the group said it needed the information immediately because, as the results of its insistence that the steelworker's union negotiate separately with the fabricators, some have received offers from the union to start deliberations.

Early Decision On Steel Price Held Unlikely

No Action on Advance Is Expected Pending Wage Issue Clarification

CLEVELAND, Jan. 27 (AP).—Action on steel price advances is unlikely pending clarification of the wage situation, the magazine "Steel" reported today.

"Talk of an increase has ranged all the way from $2.50 to $7 a ton," the review of the nationally struck industry observed. "Recently $4 a ton increase seemed to be the figure generally expected to be applied. However, with production at a standstill, steel makers declining to accept President Truman's compromise wage suggestion, it was said last week price action would be delayed, the government holding this as a trump card to apply in wage negotiations at the opportune moment."

Although the national steelmaking rate dropped to 5 per cent

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of capacity last week, lowest in the industry's history, consumption is tapering "much more moderately, as most steel fabricators have not yet been confronted by labor stoppages of their own and have been able to carry on temporarily from stocks on hand," the magazine reported.

To provide steel from available supplies for emergencies, the Civilian Products Administration was said to be issuing AAA ratings where necessary. The C. P. A. had suspended earlier all priorities granted before the strike.

Operations last week were stopped in Buffalo, Cleveland, Youngstown and Birmingham. At Pittsburgh the rate was 2½ per cent of capacity; Chicago, 4½ per cent; eastern Pennsylvania, 4; Detroit, 21; Cincinnati, 44; Wheeling, 59; St. Louis, 14, and New England, 10.

UNION TO DEMAND HIGHER GM RATE

U. A. W. Leader Says Corporation Must Pay More Than Other Companies.

DETROIT, Jan. 27 — (AP) Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers, said today that General Motors Corp. "must pay a higher wage increase than Ford or Chrysler" in order to compensate for effects of the 67-day-old strike.

In a prepared statement, Reuther, who heads the union's GM department, did not mention a figure.

Two Disputes End

Chrysler Corp. Saturday settled its wage dispute with the U.A.W. on the basis of an 18 1-2 cent increase. The Ford Motor Co. almost simultaneously agreed to raise production wage rates by 18 cents hourly.

The U.A.W. offered at one time to settle the General Motors strike for the figure proposed by President Truman's fact-finding committee— 19 1-2 cents—but, when the corporation declined reverted to a 30 per cent demand.

General Motors best offer to date has been 18 1-2 cents an hour.

Reuther attributed increases in the Chrysler and Ford settlements to "the determination of GM employes, 175,000 of whom have been on strike since Nov. 21, and to "solidarity of Ford, Chrysler and other workers in carrying out the basic wage strategy of the U.A.W."

He asserted that GM's rejection of the fact-finding proposal for a 19 1-2 cent boost is "prolonging the strike."

"The U.A.W. will continue to fight for higher wages without price increases," he added, "in order to achieve high levels of purchasing power as the basis for a full production, full employment economy."

"In the ultimate settlement of the General Motors case the corporation must pay a higher wage increase than Ford or Chrysler in order to compensate the General Motors workers for the hardship the corporation has forced upon them."

In Washington yesterday, Reuther told reporters: "We will not settle with GM for less than 19 1-2 cents."

Fact Board Asked In Power Dispute

Akron, Ohio, Jan. 27 (AP)—Alfred Yale, president of the Akron local of the CIO-Utility Workers of America, said tonight a strike set for 12.01 A.M. Wednesday against three Ohio power companies would go on unless the companies involved agree to establishment of a fact-finding board at a conference in Washington Tuesday with Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor.

A Labor Department spokesman in Washington said tonight officials of three Ohio companies and a utility workers' union involved in a wage dispute had been invited to meet here Tuesday with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

[The spokesman quoted Joseph Fisher, president of the CIO-United Utility Workers, as saying the union had agreed to postpone a strike called for Tuesday night pending the outcome of the conference. Approximately 8,000 workers are involved.]

Statement By Union

In a statement Yale declared:

"At a meeting in Akron today of representatives of the seven Ohio locals of the Utility Workers of America, involved in a wage dispute with the Ohio Edison Company, the Ohio Power Company and the Dayton Power and Light Company, it was unanimously agreed that strike action will be deferred pending the outcome of a conference being arranged by the Secretary of Labor.

"The first conference is called for Tuesday at 2 P.M. in Washington and it is hoped that at this conference the companies involved will agree to accept and put into effect a recommendation for a fact-finding board and avoid a shutdown of electric power set for Wednesday at 12.01 A.M.

"The strike will still go on unless the companies agree to a fact-finding board."

No Comment From Companies

Officials of all three companies said they had not received any notification from Schwellenbach concerning the Tuesday conference and declined comment pending receipt of such word.

Some 3,500 members of the union have threatened to walk out unless demands for a 20-cent hourly raise are met. The three concerns serve approximately 2,500,000 users in Ohio, including such large cities as Akron, Youngstown and Dayton.

Union Faces Injunction

Norton, Va., Jan. 27 (AP)—Judge George Morton at his home in Appalachia today issued a temporary injunction directed at Local 450 of the United Construction Workers, its president, W. W. Keith, and 57 others in an effort to prevent a shutdown of power facilities in Lee and Wise counties.

The injunction, requested by Attorney Fred B. Greear in behalf of the Old Dominion Power Company, would restrain the UCW local, Keith and the 57 others named from "interfering in any way with the production, generation and transmission and distribution of electric energy," Greear said.

Bridges Loses Jurisdictional Row in C. I. O.

Top Union Committee Gives Wolchok Unit Sole Right to Organize at Ward's

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Congress of Industrial Organizations jurisdiction committee ruled today that the United Retail Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America should have exclusive jurisdiction in the Montgomery Ward chain and other mail order chains.

At present the Montgomery Ward chain is now partly organized by the C. I. O. retail and wholesale workers, and partly by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, another C. I. O. affiliate headed by Harry Bridges.

It was the committee's first major decision to resolve a jurisdictional conflict between member unions, the C. I. O. said in a statement.

The committee also ruled that warehouses owned and operated by retailers or wholesalers for their own exclusive use are an integral part of such retail or wholesale business and should be organized by the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees union.

Committee's Statement

Exclusive jurisdiction in public warehouses which may be C. I. O. organized was given the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union by the jurisdictional committee.

In announcing its decision in the Montgomery Ward case the committee said:

"The union's weakness in the Montgomery Ward situation is because there is not unity or an all-encompassing trade union in the field. Where the warehousing is part of wholesale or retail business and is incidental to the major portion of the firm's business, the emphasis should be placed on the business rather than the skill.

"By that we mean that the emphasis should be placed on the industry and not on the type of work the individual is doing."

Wolchok Lauds Decision

John Green, president of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, chairman of the committee, said in a statement that the committee expects to use all its powers to secure compliance with its decision and that it had ordered all unions affected to set up machinery to bring the decision into full force and effect.

In New York, Samuel Wolchok, president of the retail and wholesale workers, issued the following statement:

"The decision of the jurisdiction committee of the C. I. O. in granting complete and unquestionable juristdiction of mail order houses and specifically over Montgomery Ward to the U. R. W. D. S. E., C. I. O., is both wise and just.

"It is an expression of confidence and praise for the work so far performed in our union's campaign to bring the benefits of organization to the 76,000 employees of the Ward Company.

"We shall continue our campaign and extend ourselves even further than we have toward the successful attainment of our goal."

OFFICIALS CHEERED BY WAGE PACTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach saw the Ford and Chrysler wage settlements yesterday as representing "a highly significant trend."

Optimism over prospects of a "break" in the long labor-management deadlock was equally unqualified in other government offices.

This view was tempered only slightly by the assertions of C.I.O.-United Automobile Workers officials that they would not accept the 18-cent hourly wage increase agreed on in Ford plants as the basis for ending the two-months-old General Motors strike.

Schwellenbach's opinion was expressed in a formal statement:

"The settlement of wage controversies between the Ford Motor company and the Chrysler corporation and the United Auto Workers-C.I.O. represents a highly significant trend."

"The companies and the union are to be commended in these settlements, which were arrived at through genuine collective bargaining between the parties.

"This and the conclusion of the glass strike last Monday and the St. Louis trucking strike last Friday plus a vote to return to work of the two unions in the packing industry pending a fact-finding report is one of the most important occurrences since the close of the war.

"In existing disputes in other major industries the American public will be served best through recognition by both the companies and the unions that speedy reconversion depends upon early settlement of their controversies. Full employment can be achieved only in this manner."

The strike of 750,000 C.I.O. United Steelworkers was virtually neglected in official interest, and the consensus was that seizure of that industry was unlikely in the immediate future in spite of the apparently complete stalemate of wage and price conferences.

Nevertheless it was known that the government was assembling data on company and individual plant operations for use if seizure were ultimately decided on, just as was done days in advance of the seizure of 134 plants in 30 states yesterday.

LEWIS SCHEDULED TO RESUME A. F. L. SEAT ON TUESDAY

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 27 — (AP) Leaders of the American Federation of Labor prepared today for a sort of homecoming.

John L. Lewis was coming back to take his seat formally among them, probably Tuesday morning. The effect was bracing to most of these leaders.

Regardless of Lewis' possible ideas about taking over leadership of the A.F.L. himself, they agreed the federation would be strengthened by his presence — at a time when the rival C.I.O. was waging a crucial struggle in steel, automotive and electrical manufacturing industries.

Labor Picture Clearing

None was willing to credit Lewis' move with the sudden clearing of the labor picture elsewhere, however, referring to the C.I.O.-Auto Workers' agreements with Ford and Chrysler and the decision of the bulk of Railroad Brotherhoods to arbitrate their wage differences.

The United Mine Workers' president was voted into membership on the 15-man executive council and he was motoring to Miami to accept the toga, nearly ten years after he led the revolt which gave birth to the C.I.O. He is expected here late Monday.

Some jurisdictional questions may arise over Lewis' District 50 unions, but he has agreed to give the executive council the final say on these matters. He insisted on a seat on the council before he would return to the federation.

The council has some other critical jurisdictional issues to settle this week before it adjourns. These involved the Hollywood movie industry, caught in a seven-month strike last year over chartering of special movie unions instead o. the old-line crafts, and the seven-year rift between the brewery workers and teamsters.

Brewers Return Pending

Return of the 50,000 brewery and soft drink workers to the federation, from which they were suspended seven years ago after a jurisdictional clash with Daniel J. Tobin's Teamsters, was anticipated if the executive council can straighten out present differences at a specially arranged conference with leaders of the brewery union.

The brewery workers' officers are expected here tomorrow.

Movie "Czar" Eric Johnston also was expected today or tomorrow for a conference with the council on the Hollywood situation. Clarification of the recent decision of an A.F.L. committee, which traced specific jurisdictional lines between the seven unions involved in the Hollywood dispute, has been asked by Johnston and by several of the unions.

CLARIFIED POLICY ASKED ON GERMANY

Clearer U. S. Attitude Seen as Test of Relations with Russia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) The Foreign Policy Association today called for clarification of the United States' long-term attitude toward Germany as "one of the most important tests of this country's relations with Russia."

"Only when the United States has clarified its own policy toward Europe," the association said in a statement, "will it be able legitimately to question the policy of Russia and to propose constructive alternatives to the actual or assumed objectives of the Soviet government on the Continent."

The statement was based on a survey by the association's research director, Vera Micheles Dean, who said:

"The United States and Britain can legitimately ask Russia to clarify its policies, and to moderate its demands in various regions of the world where it has asserted its interest. But they must expect in turn

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that Russia will ask for similar clarification of our policies, and moderation of our claims to intervene in areas of the world where we claim political, strategic or economic interests.

"For example, when the western powers insist that Russia should encourage the establishment of democracy in Romania or Bulgaria, they must not be surprised if Moscow should insist on the establishment of democracy in Burma, or the Dominican Republic, which occupies a position in the United States sphere of influence and security comparable to that occupied by the Balkan countries in Russia's sphere. When the western powers demand that Russia should withdraw its troops from Iran, they should not consider it presumptuous of the Russians to question their intervention in Palestine, Indonesia or China.

"What has been most difficult for the United States and Britain to accept is the idea that Russia has become a world power, and intends to play the role of a world power exactly like its two partners among the Big Three.

"The long-term policy of the United States toward Germany will prove one of the most important tests of this country's relations with Russia. And U. S. plans with respect to Germany must be clarified, for which four measures are urgently needed. First, President Truman should state that the United States will participate in Allied control of Germany so long as it may proye to be necessary.

Special Office Urged

"Second, a special office for the administration of German occupation affairs should be created in Washington, to expedite decisions frequently held up in the past because of the pressure of other business, both foreign and domestic.

"Third, a civilian administration should be established by June 1, 1946, and competent men and women familiar with Germany's problems, capable of speaking German, and prepared to accept long-term service abroad, should be recruited for this purpose without delay. The government should be urged to provide for this specialized civil service salaries comparable to compensation for similar professional services at home.

"Fourth, a definite contingent of regular army forces should be assigned for duty in Germany, preferably on a rotation basis, and with the opportunity to bring their families."

ROBERTS CALLED BEFORE PROBERS

Pearl Harbor Investigation Chief to Testify Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) Former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts will be called before the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee tomorrow to tell about his spot checkup of the Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese attack.

Roberts headed a board of inquiry that went to Hawaii shortly after the raid that plunged this country into the war. The joint congressional committee wants to know, among other things, whether his findings were published in full.

Navy Officers Called

Roberts will be preceded by Capt. M. Zacharias, former naval intelligence officer, who will be asked about his reported prediction, prior to the Pearl Harbor attack, that the Japanese would strike at Hawaii on a Sunday.

As already shown by their questions and remarks, the Republicans and Democrats on the committee are widely divided as to just whom or what to blame.

An informal poll today showed no discernable sentiment now—and the list of witnesses is running out—to place anything like full responsibility on Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, the army and navy commanders in Hawaii at the time.

Both Criticized

The Board of Inquiry headed by Roberts criticized both commanders but they have contended, in testimony before the congressional committee, that their Washington superiors were at fault.

Whatever the result, Chairman Barkley (D-Ky) told his colleagues as they concluded questioning Short yesterday he believed that the committee had done a service by airing all of the testimony in public hearings.

"The public probably will have made up its own mind about it even before we do," he said.

BRIDGES ATTACKS TRUMAN BUDGET

Senator Terms President's Outline Masterpiece of Deception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) Senator Bridges (R-N.H.) today called President Truman's budget "a masterpiece of deception" and said that instead of declining, the public debt will rise $15,100,000,000 in the next 18 months.

Bridges, No. 1 Republican on the Senate Appropriations committee, said in a statement:

"The President made every effort to have taxpayers believe that the Federal government will grow financially stronger during the next 18 months of his administration. It will in fact become dangerously weaker."

Budget Assailed

Calling the budget presentation "a blueprint for continued waste of the taxpayers' and bond buyers' funds," Bridges declared the administration is figuring on reducing its gross debt by dissipating its cash balance. He said that is like drawing on a savings account to meet an overdraft on a checking account.

The President estimated in his budget message a week ago that no increase in the national debt would be necessary in the fiscal year beginning next July 1. He estimated expenditures of $35,800,000,000, net receipts of $31,500,000,000, and said the estimated difference of $4,300,000,000 would be met "by a reduction in the very substantial balance which will be in the treasury during the next fiscal year."

Bridges said the figures show clearly that a cash balance of $26,000,000,000 in the treasury at the end of 1945 will be melted away to $3,200,000,000 by June 30, 1947, with the net debt rising steadily.

Asserting that the budget can and should be balanced, Bridges said a deficit of $4,300,000,000 is "unwarranted and inexcusable."

"No budgetary manipulation can substitute for thrift and efficient management," he said. "Real Federal debt reduction can come only by government living within its means."

Specific Criticisms Made

The Republican Senator had a number of specific criticisms.

"Why is it necessary to increase the civil departments and agencies expenditures to $1,500,000,000 from $1,200,000,000 in 1946?" he asked. "Aren't Federal payrolls and non-essential bureaucratic activities already over-inflated?"

"Why must $1,100,000,000 be spent on public works at a time when industrial activity, if it were freed from Federal oppression, could provide all the jobs and facilities that are needed?"

He said the President had asked $16,000,000,000 for the armed forces when Congress and the army and navy have not determined their requirements; that $1,750,000,000 is up for international finance—depends on congressional action on loan requests, and that if Congress approves all the President's suggestions for social betterment and similar improvements, a $1,500,000,000 item will prove insufficient.

PAPERS PRAISED FOR SUPPORT IN WAR FINANCING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) S. George Little, who finishes up a money-raising job at the treasury next Friday, praised American newspapers today for "amazing" support of the "most successful war financing job the world has ever known."

Little's resignation as special newspaper consultant to the war finance division becomes effective Friday. He has been on leave as president of General Features Corp., New York city.

Vast Job Cited

In a letter to newspaper publishers, he cited today the 318,543,000 lines of news and editorial support which newspapers gave during the war and victory loan drives. In addition, he said, they published more than $110,000,000 worth of bond advertising, much of it contributed or sold to sponsors at reduced rates.

"This amazing contribution by newspapers, to help finance and win the toughest war in history," Little said, "should make every newspaperman proud of his profession—proud, too, of the leadership and patriotism of his associates—but most of all, proud of the glorious war record that newspapers made which will go a long way toward furthering the cause of a free press throughout the world.

"There has never been more convincing proof of what a free press can accomplish when its energies are voluntarily marshalled in a common cause for the good of mankind. Newspapers' great war record should stand as a lasting monument—a symbol—representing, forever, to a free people the virtues of free speech and a free press.

"During the war years newspapers had more problems than ever before yet there was never a time when the treasury called upon them for help that they failed to come through."

Thanks Extended

For their "invaluable asistance," Little extended to newspapers, news services, all newspaper organizations and their personnel the thanks of Secretary of the Treasury Vinson; Ted R. Gamble, director of the war finance division; Chairman Frank E. Tripp of the Allied Newspaper Council, and other treasury officials.

Little joined the war finance division Jan. 31, 1944. He handled newspaper advertising, press operations, a war loan news desk, bond program public relations for former Secretary Morgenthau and for the entire war financing program.

War Held Costly To Birds, Whales

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Interior Department reported today that "thousands of auks, murres, puffins, sea gulls and ducks" perished during the war along with "unknown quantities of whales."

The auks, murres, etc., were victims of oil on the sea "which penetrates the feathers and ruins them as waterproof coverings." (That means they sank.)

The whales were said to "have been killed in the course of submarine warfare." And the whale is, the department reminded, "the most valuable animal in existence."

Part Of Annual Report

The report on wildlife casualties was published in the annual accounting by various agencies in the department headed by Harold L. Ickes.

Other points it touched on included: Continental fish and wildlife may well have benefited by the cutdown on hunting and fishing during the war.

Five Years Needed

De-jungleizing of Pacific islands destroyed many nesting grounds for sea birds "and perhaps even extinguished at least two species, Thelayasan Island rail and Laysan Island finch."

It will take at least five years to determine the extent of war-caused losses of offshore wildlife "and to effectuate measures for recovery wherever the possibilities of recovery appear hopeful."

May Decide on Yamashita

Supreme Court Opinion in Case Is Possible Today

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The Supreme Court, after a two-week recess devoted to opinion writing, may be ready tomorrow to announce its decision on the fate of Japanese General Yamashita.

The tribunal has had Yamashita's appeals under consideration since hearing lengthy argument three weeks ago. Tomorrow is a regular opinion day for handing down decisions.

The enemy general was condemned to death on the gallows for condoning atrocities by his troops in the Philippines. He contended the American military commission which tried him in Manila had no authority in his case.

Women Indorse Gen. MacArthur

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP) — The twentieth annual Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense today indorsed General MacArthur's administration over Japan, and condemned "interference by any group or nation seeking to weaken his authority."

The conference did not specify those it regarded as interfering with MacArthur.

Representing 32 women's groups in the nation, the conference also recommended that the United States occupy all its "stepping-stone" bases, conquered on the road to Tokyo, in the name of the United Nations.

Radicals Criticized

The future peace of the world is safe only if the Pacific islands are kept from aggressor nations, the conference resolution added.

Without singling out any organization, the women also recommended an increase in funds for the Congressional Committee an Un-American Activities, to combat "tremendous expansive subversive groups."

These radicals, committee members said, seek "destruction of our Government."

The resolution failed to name any radical organization but committee members said "everyone knows who they are, and what they are trying to do."

Other Resolutions Approved

The conference approved the American Legion plan for universal military training.

Other resolutions, approved at the close of a two-day conference, recommended restrictions on immigration and tightening rather than relaxing of present laws "because of the need of seeing that full employment be given veterans; opposed the merger of the armed forces into a single department of defense until there has been further study and opposed Federal aid to education in the states as long as "there are strings attached to the aid."

The conference included representatives of such groups as the American Legion Auxiliary, the Disabled American Veterans' Auxiliary, the Daughters of American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

LEGION OF MERIT GIVEN CONN. MEN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) The Navy announced tonight Secretary Forrestal had authorized award of the Legion of Merit to seven officers and the bronze star medal to six officers and an enlisted man.

Legion of Merit awards went to:

Capt. William Gordon Beecher, Jr., North Arlington, Va., for services as commander of a minecraft division in the Okinawa attack.

Capt. Wilfred Jay Holmes, Honolulu, T. H., for work as combat in-

telligence officer at the joint intelligence center, Pacific Ocean areas.

Capt. John G. Johns, New London, Conn., for services as commander of the operational training group for submarines.

Capt. John R. Redman, Washington, D. C., for commanding the battleship Massachusetts in Pacific naval operations, including the bombardments of Kamaishi and Hamamatsu.

Capt. Wakeman Blanchard Thorp, New London, Conn., for provision of anti-submarine training services to Atlantic Fleet task forces.

Col. Noble J. Wiley, Jr., Jacksonville, Fla., for services as army officer of the staff of the Fifth Fleet commander.

Lt. Commander G. W. Forbes, Jr., Stonington, Conn., for services as commander of the submarine Bluefish during a patrol in the Southwest Pacific when the Bluefish sank three enemy ships totaling 2,000 tons.

Park Avenue, New York, and Stephen B. McKinney, 1049 Park Avenue, New York.

Officer (O. B. E.): Commodore John M. Gill, Oswego, N. Y.; Navy Capts. Archibald S. Brown, 34-40 Seventy-ninth Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Ray C. Sanders, 8381 Shore Road, Brooklyn; Einar W. Sundsetrom, 254-15 Pembroke Avenue, Great Neck, L. I.; Junius S. Morgan, Locust Valley, L. I.; Cols. William C. Chanler, Syosset, L. I.; Thomas W. Hammond, 730 Park Avenue, New York; Thomas A. Murphy, Moorestown, N. Y.; John W. Rafferty, 30 East Sixtieth Street, New York; Edwin S. Van Deusen, Utica; Joaquin E. Zanetti, 141 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York.

Also Lieut. Cols. Raymond Anthony, 20 North Road, Bronxville; George E. Kahler, 40 Chatfield Road, Bronxville; Maurice C. Longstreet, 84-51 Beverly Road, Kew Gardens, L. I.; Albert E. Brundage, 65 Hawthorne Terrace, Leonia, N. J.; John A. Grammar, 213 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange, N. J.; David Mackay, 250 Broad Street, Englewood, N. J., and Majs. Edward R. Finch Jr., 21 East Eighty Fourth Street, New York; David Granger Jr., 885 Park Avenue, New York, and Gerald B. Russell, Red Bank, N. J.

Member (M. B. E.): Navy Capts. Louis Augustine, Forked River, N. J., and Wilbur N. Landers, 1 Glenwood Avenue, New Rochelle; Comdrs. Frank A. Erickson (Coast Guard), 7123 Marrows Avenue, Brooklyn, and Harry T. Gherardi, 53 East Ninety-sixth Street, New York; Lieut. Comdrs. Silas B. Anthony, Glen Head, L. I.; Lieut. John R. Doughtery, Yonkers; Charles R. Leo Jr., 42 Masterton Road, Bronxville; John E. Parsons, Boston Post Road, Rye; Maj. Hugh F. Schmidt, Rochester, and Capts. Francis A. Facer, Ithaca, and Robert K. Hirchert, Suffern, of the Army.

Britain Honors 341 Officers of U. S. Forces For Cooperation With Its Services in War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The British Embassy announced today 341 awards in the Order of the British Empire to Army and Navy officers of the United States "in recognition of the distinguished service performed by them in cooperation with British armed forces during the war."

Arrangements are being made for the recipients to receive the decorations personally from the Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, in Washington, as today's list is of officers serving in this country. Many British decorations have been presented to personnel of the United States armed forces on overseas combat duty.

The ceremony for those made honorary members and officers of the order will be held Feb. 12. Those made honorary knights and commanders will be decorated at a date to be set later.

Recipients of the awards, all honorary, include the following from New York and New Jersey:

Knights Commander (K. B. E.): Lieut. Gen. Barney McK. Giles, c/o Red Cross, Continental Headquarters, APO 887, c/o Postmaster, New York.

Commander (C. B. E.): Maj. Gens. Robert M. Danford, Plaza Hotel, New York; William H. Harrison, 120 Kensington Road, Garden City, L. I., and Bennett E. Meyers, Bayville Avenue, Bayville, L. I.; Cols. Edward Buxton, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York; David Marcus, 1717 Avenue N, Brooklyn, and Clarence P. Kane, Newark, N. J.; Commodore Frederick G. Reinicke, 300 Park Avenue, New York, and Navy Capts. Everett D. Capehart, 570

Medal for Brig. Gen. Olmstead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Brig. Gen. George Olmstead, who was assistant chief of staff for Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer in the China Theater.

Legion Charges Veteran Prejudice

Washington, Jan. 27 (AP)—The American Legion today accused the civilian branches of the Army and Navy of "gross evasion and misinterpretation" of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944.

Ralph H. Lavers, director of the Legion's employment division, said in a statement that he has received more than 200 complaints against civilian personnel administrators in navy yards and permanent war department establishments for "discrimination against veterans of World Wars I and II."

He said he is bringing the matter to the attention of the secretaries of war and navy as well as to Congress.

"Cases are found," he said, "wherein veterans who have been employed by these departments for years and who have carried 'excellent' ratings suddenly find themselves with an unexplained inferior classification.

"Thus, when the number of employés of these Federal staffs are reduced in size, these veterans against whom there has been discrimination are the first to be dismissed from their jobs."

Lavers' statement did not give any reason for the asserted discrimination, and there was no immediate comment by the War or Navy departments.

100,000,000° Heat, 100-Ft. Wave May Hit Atom Bomb Test Fleet

1,000-Mile-an-Hour Wind in Lagoon Is Expected by Scientists Studying Previous Explosions; Surface Blast May Cause Radioactivity

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The atom bomb target fleet may be pummeled by thousand-mile-an-hour winds, hundred-foot waves and steel-fusing temperatures.

Navy and Army experts preparing for the joint tests have available extensive information gleaned from the studies made of the three bombs so far exploded—the initial test in New Mexico and the two attacks on Japan.

Here are some of the factors the naval, military and scientific experts have observed or anticipated:

1. Following in the wake of the initial pressure blast of hundreds of thousands of pounds a square inch at the core of the explosion is a true wind running up from 500 to 1,000 miles an hour—a wind of short duration but great intensity. (Any wind above seventy-five miles an hour is of hurricane force.)

2. In the second test, where the bomb is detonated at the surface of the sea, it is expected a wave measuring as much as 100 feet from trough to crest may race outward.

3. In the very center of the so-called "ball of fire," a hot mass measuring about a third of a mile across, scientists believe heat up to 100,000,000 degrees Fahrenheit may develop. This temperature, of course, drops sharply as heat waves progress outward from the core but still remains highly destructive. At Hiroshima, American scientists have reported, virtually all persons within about one mile of the bomb who were not killed by mechanical causes were burned fatally or seriously.

4. At the instant of explosion there is emitted a huge quantity of radiation. These radium-like waves killed inhabitants of Hiroshima and Nagasaki who were directly under the bomb, affecting the blood-forming tissues and causing the blood to seep out through apparently undamaged skin and to drain into internal cavities. American military officials and scientists say there was virtually no residual effect from these rays in the two Japanese attacks. The bombs were exploded in mid-air and the rays dissipated too much to linger in the earth.

However, some scientists estimate that a bomb used on the surface, as in the second planned test, can deposit an enormous amount of radioactivity, equivalent to tons of radium. That menace has led the test planners to take elaborate precautions against accidents, including the evacuation of islanders in near-by areas who might be reached by radioactive water of clouds drifting out from the Bikini Atoll explosion.

Most scientists are confident that there is not even a remote prospect of a chain reaction from the bomb which would spread outward either through the air or the sea, and affect far-away areas.

Indications are that in the first test, where the bomb will be exploded several hundred feet in the air, the initial effect against the anchored target effect may be a hammer-like blow downward. In the Japanese cities, walls of some buildings directly under the burst were left intact when the pressure blew straight down, but the roofs and floors were crushed into the ground.

Effect on Steel Structures

Some clew as to the effect on steel structures was obtained at Nagasaki. There the steel frame structures of the Mitsubishi torpedo works were collapsed by the pressure wave.

Those in charge of the test decline to give the exact pattern for anchoring the target fleet in the lagoon. They have said, however, that some capital ships will be located in the center, near the bomb burst point.

Because it is desired to make studies of effects ranging all the way from complete destruction to comparatively minor damage, the fleet will be spread out over a wide area, with recording instruments to show what happens.

McMAHON ASKS CHANGE IN ATOM BOMB CONTROL

HARTFORD, Jan. 27—(AP) Senator McMahon (D-Conn) proposed last night that construction of new surface vessels be postponed until after scheduled atomic bomb tests are made in the Marshall Islands.

The chairman of the Senate's Atomic Energy Committee said in an address broadcast over WTIC here that the results of this test "will have a predominant effect upon all of our relations with other nations."

Meanwhile, he urged that Congress take speedy steps to transfer to civilian direction the present military control over atomic energy to quiet world fears.

"We have military control now," he said, "and the world fears it. It will continue to fear it, until we take the development of atomic power out of the sole hands of the War and Navy departments and put it where it belongs, in the hands of the people through their Congress, which is responsible to the people for the policies of the United States."

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MARINES TO REVIEW OFFICER APPLICATIONS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — (AP) General A. A. Vandegrift, Marine commandant, announced tonight a board had been appointed to select and recommend temporary officers for regular commissions and warrants in the Marine corps.

It will begin to review applications early next month, "possibly in advance of enactment of proposed legislation" to fix the Marines peacetime strength at 100,000 men and 8,000 officers, Vandegrift said in a statement.

VETS' AIDE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—(AP) The Veterans Administration today announced the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Cook, 59, as acting deputy medical director of the medicine and surgery department. Dr. Cook, a veteran of two world wars, was formerly deputy administrator in charge of the V.A. Denver office.

UP To Stop News For U.S. Program

New York, Jan. 27 (AP)—The United Press said today it would discontinue its wartime news services to the State Department, the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs on February 16.

In an announcement made by its president, Hugh Baillie, the United Press said it was the UP program to terminate all arrangements for use of its news which may have been made as a matter of wartime co-operation with any government, if upon scrutiny they are found to be serving government propaganda purposes.

On January 16 the UP announced its intention to discontinue the wartime news services, but action was supended at the request of William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State, to allow time for further discussion.

"Propaganda Program" Cited

"We desire to be completely disassociated from the State Department's propaganda program," Baille said. "The great strength of the American press associations always has been that they were not identified, even indirectly, with Government propaganda. Thus the American press associations have developed into vital national assets.

"If the State Department wants to open an official American agency to distribute news abroad, that will be the concern of the Congress and the American people. But our participation in any such program would be an historic step — backward."

Baillie said the UP would continue providing service to the State Department for the private information of United States diplomats here and abroad, but that this service was started six years before Pearl Harbor.

In Washington, Benton said that "Mr. Baillie's decision to cancel the service is highly regrettable and comes as a natural result of the action and statement of the AP's board of directors."

ALLIES JOIN SEARCH FOR 20,000 MISSING

Mead Says U. S. Will Use All Possible Means to Account for All Lost Service Men

BUFFALO, Jan. 27 (AP)—Senator Mead of New York, chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, said tonight that "the military forces of all Allied governments have joined teams of the United States Army in combing the war areas of Europe and the Pacific for the 20,000 Ground Force and Air Force men listed as missing."

Declaring in a statement that the War and Navy Departments "must exhaust all possible means to eliminate the word 'missing' from every case history." Senator Mead said he had demanded that the search be continued "well beyond the departure of our military forces from both Europe and the Far East."

"We will not have finished our mission until an accounting has been made of each individual missing service man," Mr. Mead said.

He said he had been informed by Col. George F. Herbert, Chief of the War Department's Casualty Branch, that "practically all" personnel found in Japanese prison camps had been returned to their military units, adding:

"Colonel Herbert explained that some names are being received of individuals who have been found in territory formerly occupied by the Japanese."

Senator Mead said Colonel Her-

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bert also had assured him that captured Japanese records and documents were being "carefully analyzed" for information regarding personnel who might have been captured and not reported as prisoners of war.

War Department "searching teams" each consist of five soldiers, either officers or enlisted men, one of whom is proficient in the language spoken in the area under scrutiny.

U. S.-LOCAL PLAN URGED ON HOUSING

CHICAGO, Jan. 27—(AP) A joint Federal-local program to break housing bottlenecks and provide accommodations for veterans as promptly as possible was outlined today by the American Municipal Association.

Under a plan drawn up by association executives who met last week with national housing officials in Washington, every mayor in the country has been asked to appoint an emergency housing committee to expedite construction at the local level.

The committees are to represent financial, business, labor, contractor, welfare, educational and other interests.

The group recommended at the Washington meeting that Congress enact legislation immediately to provide direct Federal aid to municipalities for conversion. Other action suggested included:

"Passage of legislation to meet the housing emergency and all phases of the long-term problem, including slum clearance."

Release for employment of skilled construction workers in the army and navy "as soon as possible."

Intensification of efforts to speed production of building materials, and channeling by the Civilian Production Administration of the materials into housing construction.

Liberalizing of rent ceilings "to encourage private construction of small dwellings for rent."

"Strong efforts to halt inflation and black marketing in housing and building materials."

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO RECEIVE FRANCO."

"THIS NEW CARDINAL BY ALL MEANS DEFENDED THE VATICAN WHEN THE VATICAN, ONE YEAR AFTER THE TREACHEROUS ATTACK BY JAPAN ON PEARL HARBOR AND BEFORE MANY ACTS OF CRIMINAL JAPANESE IMPERIALISM, FAVORABLY RECEIVED THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR," SAID THE ARTICLE BY D.PETROV.

THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER SAID THE NAMING OF FOUR NEW CARDINALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ONE EACH IN CANADA, ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA WAS AN EFFORT TO GAIN STRENGTH IN ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES IT ACCUSED ARCHBISHOP BERNARD GRIFFIN, ENGLISH CARDINAL-DESIGNATE, OF MAKING SLANDEROUS SPEECHES AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA.

V119PES

JAN 28 1946

CHUNGKING, JAN. 27-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA W.AVERILL HARRIMAN ARRIVED TODAY AT THE CHUNGKING AIRFIELD AND WENT IMMEDIATELY TO THE PRESIDENTIAL VILLA ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY FOR A MEETING WITH GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF HARRIMAN'S VISIT TO CHUNGKING, HOWEVER, WAS A CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, ENVOY TO CHINA, AND THAT HE WOULD MAKE VISITS TO KOREA AND JAPAN ON HIS WAY BACK TO THE UNITED STATES.

HARRIMAN ARRIVED A DAY DEAD OF SCHEDULE. IT WAS UNCERTAIN AT ONCE WHETHER THE EXTRA DAY WOULD BE SPENT HERE IN THE CONFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO AMERICANS AND CHIANG ON DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ORIENT AS THEY AFFECT THE UNITED STATES, CHINA AND RUSSIA.

DS302APS

HONG KONG, JAN.27-(AP)-DR.T.V.SOONG, PREMIER OF CHINA, LEFT HONG KONG BY PLANE TODAY FOR CANTON AFTER A 2½-HOUR VISIT DURING WHICH HE WAS FETED BY BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS. HIS SPECIAL PLANE WAS PILOTED BY ROBERT JENKINS OF (141 MAIN ST.) BINGHAMTON, N.Y., CONNECTED WITH THE CHINA NATIONAL AVIATION CORPORATION.

EV839AES

JAN 28 1946

BOMBAY, JAN 27-(AP)-BOMBAY WAS RETURNING TO NORMAL TODAY FOLLOWING RIOTING WHICH BEGAN LAST WEDNESDAY AND RESULTED IN 24 PERSONS BEING KILLED AND 500 INJURED.

POLICE SAID THEY HOPED TO RESTORE BUS SERVICE BY TOMORROW, AFTER CLEARING THE STREETS OF THE LAST REMAINING BLOCKADES ERESCTED BY THE RIOTERS.

THE ONLY OUTBREAKS REPORTED YESTERDAY, AS INDIANS OBSERVED THE CONGRESS PARTY'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY, CONSISTED OF STONE-THROWING INCIDENTS.

DN636AES

TOKYO, MONDAY, JAN. 28-(AP)-CHANGES IN JAPANESE LAW TO GIVE WIVES EQUAL RIGHTS WITH HUSBANDS WERE URGED IN A DOMESTIC RADIO TALK TODAY BY MICHIKO WATANABE, ONE OF JAPAN'S 11 WOMEN LAWYERS.

MOSCOW, JAN.27-(AP)-DISCUSSING NEWSLY DESIGNATED CARDINALS, IZVESTIA SAID TODAY THAT ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN OF NEW YORK WAS WAGING ACTIVE VATICAN POLITICS IN AMERICA AND TRYING "TO AROUSE

ASSERTING THAT THE JAPANESE CODE OF 1397 IS "FULL OF FEUDALISTIC IDEAS," SHE PROTESTED THAT WOMEN MUST OBTAIN PERMISSION OF THEIR HUSBANDS BEFORE UNDERTAKING ANY IMPORTANT ACT, AND CAN INHERIT THEIR PROPERTY ONLY IF THERE ARE NO CHILDREN. ALSO, SHE SAID, JAPANESE DIVORCE LAWS WERE "DESIGNED TO FAVOR THE HUSBAND."

UM706PPS

JAN 28

TOKYO, JAN. 27-(AP)-THE ALL-JAPAN TEACHERS UNION, OPPOSING THE RECENT DECISION OF THE METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT TO DISMISS APPROXIMATELY 1,300 TEACHERS, IS THREATENING TO JOIN THE POLITICAL FIGHTING FRONT WITH OTHER LABOR UNIONS, THE KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

X1026APS NM

NEW YORK, JAN. 27-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. SIR FREDERICK E. MORGAN, HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY, DINED TONIGHT WITH FORMER GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN, UNRRA DIRECTOR.

MORGAN, WHOSE RECENT STATEMENT THAT THERE WAS AN ORGANIZED EXODUS OF JEWS FROM EUROPE DREW CRITICISM AND DEMANDS FOR HIS RESIGNATION, SAID HE HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON HIS CONFERENCES WITH LEHMAN AT THE LATTER'S PARK AVENUE HOME.

HJ916PES

UNDATED STRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX)--APPROXIMATELY 1,332,000 WORKERS IDLE IN NATION'S LABOR DISPUTES.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

MEAT -- 248,000 WORKERS RETURN TO GOVERNMENT-OPERATED PLANTS

TODAY (MONDAY) CIO SPOKESMEN SAY RETURNING TO WORK FOR THE GOVERNI
BUT NOT CALLING OFF STRIKE. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PACKERS
EXPECT TO BE IN FULL PRODUCTION BY FRIDAY.

AUTOMOTIVE--FORD AND CHRYSLER WAGE DISPUTE WITH CIO UNION ENDED.
FORD SETTLED FOR 18-CENTS HOURLY INCREASE AND CHRYSLER WORKERS FOR
18 1/2. SETTLEMENT PROSPECT WITH GENERAL MOTORS DIM.

RAILROADS--NATION'S MAJOR RAILROADS AND 18 OF 20 [illegible]
UNIONS AGREE TO ARBITRATE WAGE DEMANDS AFFECTING 1,250,000.

STEEL-- CIO STEELWORKERS PRESIDENT PHIL MURRAY SAYS NEXT MOVE IN
STRIKE SITUATION "NOT UP TO HIM."

K101PCS

UNDATED STRIKES (700)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) A QUESTION THE WHOLE COUNTRY ASKED LAST (SUNDAY) NIGHT
WAS: WILL THE FORD AND CHRYSLER WAGE SETTLEMENTS SET A NEW TREND?

THE PEOPLE WAITED TO LEARN WHETHER GOVERNMENT EXPRESSIONS OF OPTIMIS
WOULD BE BORNE OUT BY NEW FACTS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

ONE HIGH OFFICIAL CLOSE TO THE WHITE HOUSE LINKED THE AUTOMOTIVE
AGREEMENTS WITH A BACK-TO-WORK MOVE IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY AND AN
ARBITRATION AGREEMENT AMONG 18 RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS AND THEIR
EMPLOYERS.

ALL THESE THINGS TAKEN TOGETHER, THIS OFFICIAL SAID, "ARE VERY
SIGNIFICANT MOVES FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STANDPOINT."

"YOU WILL BE SAFE IN SAYING THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS MUCH MORE
OPTIMISTIC OVER THE LABOR OUTLOOK," THE OFFICIAL CONTINUED.

SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH ISSUED A FORMAL STATEMENT RELATING
TO THE FORD AND CHRYSLER SETTLEMENTS, USING SUCH PHRASES AS "A HIGHLY
SIGNIFICANT TREND" AND "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES SINCE O
THE CLOSE OF THE WAR."

HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AGREED TO ACCEPT
AN 18 CENTS AN HOUR INCREASE FROM FORD AND 18 1/2 CENTS FROM CHRYSLER,
UAW VICE PRESIDENT WALTER P.REUTHER INSISTED GENERAL MOTORS MUST PAY
AT LEAST 19 1/2 CENTS, THE AMOUNT RECOMMENDED BY A PRESIDENTIAL
FACT-FINDING BOARD.

"GM WILL HAVE TO GO HIGHER BECAUSE ITS PRESENT RATES ARE LOWER
THAN FORD'S," SAID UAW PRESIDENT R.J.THOMAS. GENERAL MOTORS
OFFICIALS, WHOSE 175,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE
SINCE NOV. 21, WERE SILENT.

THE INCREASES, WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED FOR RANK-AND-FILE
RATIFICATION, WOULD BRING THE PAY OF 100,000 FORD WORKERS TO A
$1.37 HOURLY AVERAGE, WHILE 48,000 PRODUCTION EMPLOYES OF
CHRYSLER WOULD AVERAGE $1.32 1/2. GM'S AVERAGE NOW IS $1.13.

BOTH THE CHRYSLER AND FORD AGREEMENTS WERE REACHED SATURDAY
AND THE CHRYSLER CONTRACT, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, WILL RUN UNTIL
FEB. 15, 1947. EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE FORD AGREEMENT WILL BE DECIDED
LATER. NEW AUTO PRICES WERE NOT EXPECTED TO BE AFFECTED BY THE WAGE
RAISES.

A31CX

BUT THE OUTLOOK FOR ANYTHING RESEMBLING NORMAL PRODUCTION IN THE
MOTOR INDUSTRY WAS CLOUDY. THE REASON: STEEL SUPPLIES ARE GOING
DOWN AND PRODUCTION OF THE BASIC METAL HAS BEEN REDUCED TO A TRICKEL
BY THE COAST-TO-COAST WORK STOPPAGE OF 750,000 CIO STEELWORKERS.

NO SIGN OF A BREAK IN THE DEADLOCK OVER STEELWORKERS' WAGES
WAS SEEN. CIO PRESIDENT PHILIP MURRAY, REFERRING TO HIS ACCEPTANCE
OF AN 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY INCREASE SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN,
SAID "I MADE MY MOVE" AND INTIMATED THE NEXT MOVE WAS UP TO
MANAGEMENT.

HOUSEWIVES COULD LOOK FORWARD TO MORE AMPLE MEAT SUPPLIES IN THEIR
BUTCHERS' SHOWCASES AS BOTH AFL AND CIO UNION LEADERS INDICATED THEY
WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE PACKINGHOUSES' NEW BOSS, UNCLE SAM.

ALTHOUGH THE CIO PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS UNION DID NOT CALL OFF
ITS STRIKE, IT URGED 193,000 MEMBERS TO GO BACK TO WORK TODAY
(MONDAY). PREVIOUSLY, THE AFL MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
UNION DIRECTED ITS 55,000 MEMBERS TO GO TO WORK FOR THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WHICH SEIZED THE PLANTS SATURDAY MORNING.

GAYLE G.ARMSTRONG, GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SEIZURE,
DECLARED, "WITH THE COOPERATION OF LABOR AND MANAGEMENT NOW ASSURED,
WE CAN GET MEAT BACK INTO THE MARKETS WITHIN A MATTER OF DAYS."

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ANDERSON ASSURED THE UNIONS HE WOULD
"IMMEDIATELY APPLY" FOR APPROVAL OF ANY WAGE INCREASES A FACT-
FINDING PANEL IN THE MEAT INDUSTRY DISPUTE MIGHT RECOMMEND.

AN AGREEMENT TO ARBITRATE WAGE DEMANDS, ENTERED INTO BY THE
NATION'S MAJOR RAILROADS AND 18 OF 20 RAILROAD UNIONS,
AFFECTS 1,250,000, OR APPROXIMATELY 85 PER CEN

AFFECTS 1,250,000, OR APPROXIMATELY 85 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S
RAIL EMPLOYES.

SEPARATE ARBITRATION BOARDS WILL BE SET UP, ONE TO DECIDE A 30
CENTS HOURLY WAGE INCREASE DEMAND OF 15 NON-OPERATING BROTHERHOODS;
THE OTHER TO FUNCTION IN THE CASE OF THREE OPERATING BROTHERHOODS,
WHO ASK $2.50 A DAY MORE PAY.

NOT AFFECTED BY THE SETTLEMENT ARE THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD
TRAINMEN AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. BOTH OF
THESE GROUPS WALKED OUT ON THE CHICAGO RAIL MEDIATION CONFERENCES,
ASSERTING THE ARBITRATION PROPOSAL WAS LIMITED TO THE WAGE QUESTION
AND WOULD NOT COVER REQUESTED RULE CHANGES. A STRIKE VOTE NOW IS
BEING CONDUCTED BY THE BRT, AND ONE WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE
ENGINEERS AT A MEETING NEXT MONTH.

K116PCS

RUSSIA REQUESTS SHELVING OF IRAN APPEAL TO UNO

Security Council Adjourns Without Reaching Decision on Issue.

NEGOTIATION PROPOSED

Soviet Official Asks Dispute Be Solved by Two Nations.

(PARIS)

LONDON, Jan. 28—(AP)—Russi asked the United Nations Security Council tonight to shelve Iran's appeal to the United Nations Organization and let the two nations solve their dispute by negotiation after Iran's chief delegate had charged the Soviet Union with interference in the internal affairs of his country.

Without reaching a decision, the 11-nation council adjourned a three-hour debate on its first major issue until 3 p. m. (10:00 a. m. EST) Wednesday.

The Soviet vice commissar of foreign affairs, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, declared that Iran charges had been "raised by a government no longer in power, and the claims have not sufficient grounds for action by the council."

Sidetracking Urged

Just before Vishinsky spoke, the Iranian chief delegate, S. H. Taqizadeh, charged that "there have been a number of interventions in Iranian affairs by Soviet authorities."

Greece Next on Agenda.

In effect, he asked the council, which is empowered by the UNO to settle disputes by peaceful or military means, to prevent further "intervention."

In Teheran, Iran, Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh announced he had instructed the Iran UNO delegation to discuss the Persian complaint against Russia with Vishinsky.

Meanwhile, the Greek Ambassador to Britain, T. Aghnides, filed with the Security Council a statement by the Greek foreign affairs committee defending the presence of British troops in Greece. Russia has asked the Security Council to investigate the Greek situation on grounds that it is a threat to peace and security.

30.24—629

Greece. Russia has asked the Security council to investigate the Greek situation on the grounds that it is a threat to peace and security. The dispute is on the council's agenda.

Greek Delegate Leaves

The statement was filed shortly before Greek Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulis left by plane for Athens to discuss the Albanian UNO membership application which Greece opposes. It said the Greek government had acquiesced to "the pressure of British forces solely because they clearly understand that no threat whatever could result from friendly collaboration with those forces."

The foreign minister suggested that Britain and Russia held direct talks to iron out Russia's protest on the presence of British troops in Greece.

The Greek situation is scheduled to come before the council after the Iran affair has been handled. The Soviet Ukraine's complaint regarding the British military actions in Indonesia will come up after discussion of the Greek case.

Iran Requests Made

In presenting the Iranian case, Taqizadeh made four specific requests to the Security council:

That it recommended adherence to the terms of Iran's 1942 treaty with Russia, providing for withdrawal of troops from Iran.

That Soviet authorities take no action in Iran contrary to the Tehran declaration, made by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, guaranteeing the independence of Iran.

That Soviet authorities in no way interfere with Iranian forces.

That the Soviets withdraw alleged "moral and material" support from the insurgent movement in the province of Azerbaijan.

Meanwhile, after the United States supported a British proposal that the important and urgent problem of refugees "be referred to the economic and social council," Yugoslavia introduced another resolution stating flatly that there was no refugee problem.

The only refugees who should be helped by an international organization, the Yugoslavs contended were the Spanish Republicans.

No action was taken on either the British or Yugoslav proposals

IRAN'S CHARGES ARGUED BEFORE WORLD COUNCIL

Delegate in Dramatic Plea Accuses Soviet of Many Acts of Intervention.

VISHINSKY REPLIES PROMPTLY

Challenges Validity of Complaint Raised by a Government No Longer in Power.

(4TGOTOWER)

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—A. H. Taqizadeh, Iranian delegate to the United Nations Organization, today declared in the course of a dramatic personal appeal before the Security Council that "there have been a number of interventions in Iranian affairs by the Soviet authorities" and that he was bringing Iran's dispute with Russia before the council because, if left unsettled, it might lead to international friction.

Russia promptly challenged the validity of the appeal. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told the council, holding its first major hearing on a political issue between sovereign nations, that the Iranian charges were raised by a Government no longer in power and that the claims themselves do not offer sufficient grounds for action by the council.

A new Iranian Premier, Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh, took office in Tehran over the week end. He is known to be friendly to Russia.

Iranian's Appeal.

Taqizadeh appeared at the council table at the invitation of all the eleven members, after Vishinsky had made it clear that he had agreed at this time only to a discussion of whether the council should formally take jurisdiction in the case. He reserved the right to press his request, previously filed, that the dispute be left to direct negotiations between Teheran and Moscow.

Taqizadeh told the council that in Russian-occupied Azerbaijan, northern province of Iran, the Iranian Government has been prevented from exercising any power whatsoever. The Russians set up internal barriers at the frontier of their so-called zone he continued, and Iran had tolerated this during the war but now "an end should be made in these interferences in Iranian sovereignty." His argument in general followed the line of previous Iranian complaints to the council. He made no reference to Iran's recent change of Government, or to the possibility that the new Premier, Ahmed Qavam, may favor direct negotiations with Moscow.

[In Tehran today Ahmed Qavam announced that he had instructed the Iranian delegation to the UNO to discuss Iran's complaint with Vishinsky. He added that he had cabled these instructions to Ali Sodeily, who was the Iranian Premier at the time of the Big Three Conference at Tehran, and who speaks Russian well and is a friend of Vishinsky's.]

Makes Four Demands.

Taqizadeh told the council that Iran allowed herself to be used as a transportation route for Soviet war supplies and contributed supplies of her own to Russia, to the detriment of the Iranian people's welfare. He demanded (1) that the Security Council recommend strict adherence to Russia's 1942 treaty with Iran, providing for the withdrawal of troops; (2) that the council insist that the Soviet authorities observe the Tehran Declaration made by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, guaranteeing the independence of Iran; (3) that the Soviet authorities in no way interfere with the Iranian forces; and (4) that Russia withdraw all moral and material support from the insurgent movement in the Province of Azerbaijan.

Taqizadeh said that direct negotiations with Moscow had produced no results and that the attitude of the Soviet Government is directly contrary to the 1942 treaty of alliance.

"I am confident," he said, "that in the spirit of justice which animates the new world organization, the Security Council will grant Iran's request that, pending the withdrawal of forces, Iran should have full freedom of action in her own territory."

Vishinsky Replies.

In reply, Vishinsky asked specifically that the council "leave the matter aside and open for

Big Three conference at Tehran Sodeily, a friend of Vishinsky speaks Russian well.

Sodeily said today he had not received the premier's cable but pointed out that an order to talk with Vishinsky would not necessarily be an order to drop Iran's case before the security council.

Another Iran delegate, Nasrullah Entezam, told newsmen after Taqizadeh's speech that instructions were received last night from the new government to proceed with the case as originally planned.

Earlier today the Council debated for an hour whether to take up an Albanian request for membership, deciding in the end to delay action. Meanwhile, the Greek Ambassador to Great Britain, A. Aghnides, filed with the Council a statement by the Greek Foreign Affairs Committee supporting the presence of British troops in Greece.

solution" by direct negotiation.

"This would be more just and fair and would be in the spirit of good neighbors," he declared.

Russia, he continued, wants cordial relations with all nations, has never refused to negotiate with Tehran, and under the UNO charter the method of direct negotiation is the one which should first be applied to a dispute.

"It is much too early to say that the parties to the dispute cannot come to terms between themselves," he concluded. "The refusal to continue negotiations came from the Iranian side and not the Soviet side. We were and are prepared to continue these negotiations."

Instructions Cabled

In Tehran, Iran, Premier Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh announced he had instructed the Iran UNO delegation to discuss the Persian complaint against Russia with Vishinsky. Qavam said the instructions were cabled to Ali Sodeily, who was Iranian premier at the time of the

(See Top of Column)

U.S. May Get Involved

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—As the United Nations Security Council prepared to go into session today, informed sources said the United States might find itself involved in the Iranian dispute, as well as in the discussion of charges brought by Russia and the Ukraine that Britain is interfering in Greece and Indonesia.

The United States's views on Iran were cited Saturday night in a note filed by the Iranian delegation, which said that charges of Russian interference in Iranian affairs could be "fully proved." The note pointed out that the United States had favored the withdrawal weeks ago of both British and Russian troops from the oil-rich little country. The last American troops already have left Iran.

May Claim U.S. Support

Diplomats speculated that Britain might claim American support of her policies in Greece and Indonesia.

British officials, in private talks recently, have laid considerable emphasis on United States commitments to observe the forthcoming elections in Greece and to use United States Army personnel in observation teams.

It also was pointed out that the British have stated officially that their troops are in Indonesia by order of the British-American chiefs of staff and under the command of General MacArthur.

Greek Wants Direct Talks

[Greek Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulis suggested today that Great Britain and Russia hold direct talks to settle the Soviet protest to the United Nations that the presence of British troops in Greece is endangering world security.

[In a statement issued just before returning to Greece, the Foreign Minister said British forces "are collaborating with the Greek authorities with a view to the gradual restoration of order and the securing of a free expression of the people's will."]

Iranians Use Strong Language

The language used by the Iranian delegates in their note Saturday was as strong as any used at this session of the General Assembly. Russian sources said the note was the swan song of the Government of resigned Premier Ibrahim Hakimi.

To Russia's flat denial that she had intervened in Iranian affairs, the note declared that Russia's refusal to allow Iran's troops to move freely in their own country was "clearly a breech of the Tripartite Alliance of 1942 and the declaration of Tehran, by which the Allied cause undertook to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Iran."

Meanwhile, the United Nations trusteeship committee decided today to name a subcommittee to take up the flood of suggestions on machinery for making agreements on trust territories.

Dulles States Views

Some delegates have contended that only geographical neighbors were directly concerned.

John Foster Dulles, the American delegate, said after the session that the United States held firmly to its view that no precise definition should be made in advance. A country which felt, after a trusteeship accord had been made in a particular case, that it should have been represented could present its view to the General Assembly, he said, and if one third of the Assembly agreed the accord would have to be renegotiated. The objecting country then would be included in the new talks, Dulles said.

Iran Delegates Will Talk To Vishinsky

Tehran, Jan. 28 (AP)—Premier Ahmed Oavam es Saltaneh announced today he had instructed the Iranian United Nations delegation to discuss Iran's complaint against Russia with Soviet Vice Commissar Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Russian UNO delegation.

The Premier said the instructions had been cabled to Ali Sodeily, who was Iranian Premier at the time of the "Big Three" conference at Tehran.

Sodeily is a friend of Vishinsky and speaks Russian well.

U.N.O. Committee Acts To Bar Franco Treaties

Agrees to Limit Registration to Anti-Fascist States

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Demetrio Porras, Panamanian delegate, today won approval in the United Nations legal committee for his proposal that only "peace-loving and anti-Fascist" governments be invited to send international treaties to the U. N. O. Secretariat.

Porras said he desired to know whether Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain would be invited to "send in his dishonest international treaties," thus "violating" the Potsdam agreement and the U. N. O. charter.

Robert Jimenez, head of the Panamanian delegation, who was acting as chairman of the legal committee, agreed to have the secretary redraft a resolution which originally said the government of any non-member state should be asked to register agreements. The secretary was directed to make the text read, "To invite the governments of peace-loving and anti-Fascist states not members of the United Nations" to send treaties for registration.

ITALIAN BORDER TALKS STARTED

Claims of France, Austria and Yugoslavia Heard.

(LEWIS)

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Deputy Foreign Ministers of the victorious nations sat down today to discuss defeated Italy's boundaries with France, Austria and Yugoslavia in the first down-to-earth meeting of the Italian peace treaty. The deputies have been meeting for about a week, but up to now they have been merely reviewing decisions reached by the Foreign Ministers' Council last September.

It was learned authoritatively that Austria has sent in a written brief detailing her claims to part of the South Tyrol, which is inhabited by about 250,000 German-speaking persons and was awarded to Italy after the first world war.

France has minor border changes to press and officials at the conference said they thought France would win her claim to a mountainous strip in the Aosta valley in northwestern Italy.

No action is expected on the political issue of the Yugoslav frontier until a committee representing France, the United States, Great Britain and Russia visits the disputed Venezia Giulia area of northeastern Italy and makes its report.

Peace Conference May 1.

Authoritative informants said they thought a proposed treaty with Austria would be negotiated through diplomatic channels, because the Foreign Ministers' representatives must complete treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Finland by May 1 for submisson to the twenty-one-nation peace conference in Paris. Preliminary negotiations for the treaty with Austria, it was said, already are under way in Moscow and Washington.

United States representatives were optimistic that an early agreement would be reached relative to Italy's new frontiers, but said there was no sign of an agreement relative to the future of Italian colonies. The United States has proposed a United Nations Organization trusteeship over the colonies for ten years, with independence at the end of that time, but Russia has asked sole trusteeship over Tripolitania.

British Negotiation With Egypt Reported

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The British Government was reported today to have offered to negotiate with Egypt for settlement of her demands for full independence and the evacuation of British troops from Egyptian territory.

A reliable source said a British note, replying to an Egyptian request of December 20 for revision of treaty relations, had been handed to the Egyptian Embassy over the week end.

Disclosure of the British action followed an announcement that Egypt would not carry her demands before the United Nations. The announcement caused three members of the Egyptian Cabinet to resign Saturday by way of protest, precipitating a Cabinet crisis that was resolved last night when they withdrew their resignations after a conference with King Farouk.

PALESTINE INQUIRY GETS ZIONIST PLEA

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Rabbi Kopul Rosen, spokesman for the Federation of Synagogues in Great Britain, pleaded with the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine: "In the name of God, don't play politics with the remnants of the Jewish people. . . . There will be no peace in the world unless you have an indivisibility of justice.

"So long as we have no guaranty that what happened in Europe during the last six years will not happen again, then any United Nations Organization must be a hollow sham and a mockery," he continued. "The problem of the Jewish people can only be solved by their return to Israel."

Nathan Jackson, secretary of the Jewish Socialist Labor party of Great Britain, asked the committee for the immediate designation of Palestine as a Jewish State, asserting: "A further dispersal of the Jews would be wrong. We are entitled to ask the world to allow us to concentrate our people in one place, where we cannot only alleviate the plight of the individual, but give out people a new status in the world."

BRITONS TO WATCH ATOM BOMB TESTS

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee told Commons today that British military observers would watch the United States atom-bomb tests of warships in the Pacific in May.

He said United States authorities were being consulted about the British observers. He brushed aside as "a different question altogether" the query of a Conservative member who wanted to know "whether Britain has any rights in the atomic bomb at all now."

Kiev Court Dooms 10 Nazis

London, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that a Kiev military tribunal sentenced twelve German officers to death by hanging after their conviction as war criminals for mass killings and property destruction in the Ukrainian Republic. Three others received fifteen to twenty year prison terms.

ATTLEE BARS CUT IN BRITISH RATIONS

London, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Attlee today refused to support cuts in the English food ration to help feed Europe better.

"Any further increase in food supplies for the relief of Europe must come from the food exporting countries," he said in reply to a memorial urging that general rations in this country should not be raised as long as there is famine in Europe.

Attlee said there was little prospect of substantially more food for England, but that the Government might find it necessary to provide some variation of the present monotonous and unexciting diet in order to secure increased production at home.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Jan. 28 (AP)—British-American babies, on the first leg of their journey to the United States, slept or squalled tonight, depending upon their mood, in a luxury seafront hotel that once was one of Britain's most popular American Red Cross leave centers.

The swank Carlton Hotel now contains 127 of the more than 20,000 American soldiers' children who, with their British mothers, are awaiting trans-Atlantic ships.

All those now being processed are to be among the 2,400 mothers and babies who will depart Feb. 3 on the Queen Mary. Three months is the minimum age for babies, and many now at the Carlton just made it.

FRENCH CABINET ACTS TO EASE FOOD PROBLEM

PARIS, Jan. 28—(AP) President Felix Gouin's new cabinet took its first step towards alleviating the food problem tonight by designating Leon Blum, veteran Socialist statesman, as "ambassador extraordinary" to negotiate agreements with the United States with a view to increasing imports.

A government spokesman said the second cabinet session was devoted primarily to discussion of a proposed financial retrenchment program.

PARIS POST WILL QUIT

Decision to Cease Publication Follows Pressmen's Strike

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Paris Post, affiliate of The New York Post, will cease publication almost immediately, General Manager Robert Pell said today.

The newspaper, the only English-language afternoon daily in Paris, has been unable to publish since Friday because of a strike of rotary pressmen which has affected most newspapers in the city.

In New York, T. O. Thackrey, editor of The New York Post, issued this statement:

"In the changing conditions created on one hand by the rapid departure of our American soldier public from Europe and on the other by the probability that there will be few American civilians traveling in Europe for at least another year, we prefer to suspend publication rather than lower the quality of the newspaper."

BABY MURDER LAID TO NAZIS

Children Tossed Alive Into Furnaces, Court Is Told

Nuernberg, Germany, Jan. 28 (AP). A blond French widow who spent days and nights of terror at the Oswiecim extermination camp today told the international military tribunal that children were tossed alive into cremation furnaces because the Nazis "ran out of gas" for the camp's execution chambers.

Mme. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier, 33, Communist member of the French Constituent Assembly who spent two and one half years in concentration camps gazed coldly at the ranking Nazis in the prisoners' dock when she took the witness stand and began telling a story of horror that kept even the prisoners spellbound.

Mass Murder On Vast Scale

"One night," she testified, "we were awakened by horrible cries. The next morning we learned from men working in the gas chamber that they had run out of gas and had hurled children alive into the furnaces."

She told of mass murder on so vast a scale that the German guards were unable to count the thousands marched to the gas chambers after being sorted out on railroad platforms.

"When a convoy of Jewish women arrived, older women, mothers and those who were weak or sick were sorted out and taken immediately to be gassed," the witness said. "Women 20 to 30 years old were sent to experimental blocks."

She explained that Nazi doctors in these blocks worked on experiments intended to devise a swift, sure means of sterilization.

A Hanging Set To Music

Additional concentration camp horrors were described by other witnesses as the French continued their case against the Nazis.

Francois Boix, veteran of the Spanish civil war on the Loyalist side who worked in the identity section of the prison under SS photographers, told of the hanging of an Austrian Jew at Mauthausen while the camp's inmates watched and an orchestra played a popular tune. Boix submitted photos of the hanging.

Boix said the prisoner had been recaptured after a break from Mauthausen murder house. He was brought back to camp in a cart usually reserved for outgoing corpses and on its side in German was the legend:

"All birds come home to roost."

The captured fugitive then was paraded before the assembled inmates while the orchestra played a popular French song.

Boix said the Austrian then was pulled up on the gallows. The orchestra switched to an American tune as the prisoners gazed at the execution.

Civilians Knew, Witnesses Say

Mme. Vaillant-Couturier and two other French witnesses, Lieut. Jean Vieth and Dr. Victor Dupont, insisted that the German population was fully cognizant of the horrifying conditions within the extermination centers.

The three said the German civilians could see convoys of prisoners entering the inclosures and many German workers had contact with prisoner labor gangs whose members told what was happening inside.

TELLS OF NAZI ABUSE TO JEWS

Witness Says They Didn't Even Count Victims.

Nuernberg, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Jews marked for extermination at the Oswiecim (Auschwitz) Concentration Camp arrived in such numbers that German guards did not even trouble to count the thousands whom they sorted out on the railroad platforms and marched directly to the gas chambers, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

Mme. Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier, slender 33-year-old French widow, Communist member of France's Constituent Assembly, told the war crimes court in graphic detail of her two and a half years in Nazi concentration camps, an account which held even the defendants spellbound.

"One night," she testified, "we were awakened by horrible cries. The next morning we learned from men working in the gas chamber that they had run out of gas and had hurled children alive into the furnaces."

She Watched Trains Arrive.

From the cell block where she was housed, she said, she could watch the trains arriving at Auschwitz station.

"When a convoy of Jewish women arrived, older women, mothers and those who were weak or sick were sorted out and taken immediately to be gassed," she testified. "Women 20 to 30 years old were sent to experimental blocks," she continued, explaining that in those buildings Nazi doctors worked on experiments intended to devise a swift, sure means of sterilization.

On some occasions a neatly attired women's orchestra would play gay selections from "The Merry Widow" or "The Barcarole" on the railway platform as the trains arrived, the witness said.

All Dead In a Month.

"Out of one group of 1,200 Jewish women who arrived, only 125 were brought into the camp," she went on. "The others were sent to be gassed at once. At the end of a month none of the 125 was still alive. At first the victims were told they were going to take showers and even given towels before entering the chambers, but that pretense was dropped later when big convoys started coming and there was no time for it."

None of the damning descriptions of Nazi atrocities submitted to the court in the past produced the atmosphere of strained attention pervading the room as the woman, her hands tightly clasped, told her story of Oswiecim, where the daily death rate allegedly averaged from 250 to 350 daily.

"There was roll call every morning," she said. "We were awakened at 3.30 every morning by guards' blows and forced to stand in the open until the sun rose, when the women guards called the roll. They beat us with sticks. One woman had her skull crushed beside me by such a blow.

Babies Drowned

"Some pregnant women were subjected to abortions. A German midwife who had been convicted of performing criminal abortions was assigned to drown babies in a bucket of water."

On one occasion, she said, a group of Russian mothers accused of "making too much noise" was compelled to stand naked at roll call and throughout the day with their babies in their arms.

"The SS women were just as savage as the men," she testified.

Meanwhile a German General Staff officer has informed American authorities that he believes the 1939 beer cellar bomb blast in Munich was staged by the late Reinhard Heydrich of the Gestapo to break up a peace drive among high German Army officers, Gen. Georg Thomas accused the assassinated "hangman" of Bohemia-Moravia of directing the bombing in which eight obscure Nazis were slain on November 8, 1939, a few moments after Adolf Hitler had left the beer hall.

Thomas said Heydrich's timing of the blast shattered a fledgling peace movement among dissident generals represented by Gen. Ludwig Beck. Nazi propaganda blamed the explosion on the British secret service and two British agents trapped on the Dutch border were held up as scapegoats.

Streicher In Court

Nuernberg, Jan. 28 (AP)—Julius Streicher, No. 1 Nazi persecutor of Jews, returned to his place in the prisoners' box before the International Military Tribunal today munching an army cracker and apparently recovered from a heart attack for which he has been under treatment since January 23.

Authorities said an electrocardiograph made yesterday showed the illness was not the result of an organic condition.

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SOCIAL UNION LEADS RURAL GERMAN POLL

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29 —(AP) The slightly Right-of-Center Christian Social Union emerged from Sunday's elections throughout the American occupation zone as the dominant force in rural German politics, but observers here doubted tonight that the party would be able to maintain its dominance when city elections take place in the spring.

One high-placed American observer noted that although the Communist turnout in rural areas was relatively small, it indicated on the whole that "the party may have considerable strength in the cities." The slightly Left Social Democratic party also draws much of its strength from the cities.

Largely Catholic Rural Bavaria, however, tipped the scales yesterday away from the Social Democrats and in favor of the Christian Social Union, a recently organized amalgamation of Protestant and Catholic interests. It includes Conservatives, Liberals and Middle-of-the-Road groups.

Conservatives Win U.S. Zone Vote

Frankfurt, Jan. 29 (AP)—The slightly right-of-center Christian Social Union emerged today as the dominant party in rural areas of the United States occupation zone of Germany on the basis of returns from yesterday's zone-wide election.

More than 3,000,000 Germans went to the polls in the elections, limited to communities of less than 20,000 persons, for rural council seats.

First Free Vote In 13 Years

The slightly left-wing Social Democrats, who led in similar elections a week ago Sunday in Greater Hesse in communities of less than 5,000 persons, were runners-up yesterday.

The two elections constituted the first free voting in Germany in thirteen years.

Results Are Listed

Results from 9,600 of 10,000 local communities in yesterday's balloting showed, according to United States Military Government tabulations:

Social Union, 1,200,000 votes and 20,071 seats; Social Democrats, 723,180 and 7,453; Communists, 109,968 and 506; Liberal Democrats, 51,968 and 556; Independent and other candidates, 748,373 and 23,403.

Largely Catholic Bavaria swung the balance in favor of the Social Union, which is an amalgamation of Protestant and Catholic interests and middle-of-the-road farmers.

Treason Trial In Austria

Vienna, Jan. 28 (AP)—Rudolf Neumayer, who accepted the post of Finance Minister in the Austrian Cabinet formed by Arthur Seyss-Inquart in March, 1938, for the purpose of handing the country over to Germany, went on trial today on charges of treason.

Neumayer, a 58-year-old career official, declared he had nothing to do with political preparation for the Anschluss and testified he was promised by Seyss-Inquart Austria would remain independent despite the influx of [illegible] and functionaries.

3 Vacancies Slated In Bishoprics In U.S.

Vatican City, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Vatican press office today announced three changes in bishoprics in the United States scheduled during the Consistory, February 22.

Bishop William Patrick O'Connor, of Superior, Wis., will be transferred to Madison, Wis.

Msgr. Charles Greco, vicar general of New Orleans, will be made Bishop of Alexandria, La.

Msgr. Thomas [illegible]ba, rector of the seminary at Grand Rapids, Mich., will be made Titular Bishop of Salona and assigned as coadjutor with the right of succession to Bishop Edmond Heelan, of Sioux City, Iowa.

Russia To Get Balts Being Held By Swedes

Stockholm, Jan. 28 (AP)—Premier Per Albin Hansson told Parliament the Swedish Government would turn over to Russia the 167 Baltic military internees who resisted deportation to Russia last November by staging a two-week hunger strike.

Russia had requested that the Balts, all Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians who were accused by Russia of being deserters from the German army, be returned to the Soviet. The internees now are recovering from the effects of the hunger strike and are expected to be extradited soon.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said Dr. Elmar Eichfuss-Atvars, leader of the internees, had smuggled an appeal to King Gustaf from a hospital, asking that the case be referred to the United Nations Assembly.

Swedes Demanding Pulp Price Increase

Stockholm, Jan. 28 (AP)—Einar Flygt, vice president of the Swedish Cellulose Company, today said Swedish wood pulp exports to the United States would be reduced drastically unless the OPA allowed a better price.

Commenting on a Commerce Department official's statement that America would buy all the pulp Sweden could export, Flygt, who was in the United States last winter negotiating pulp prices, said Sweden "hopes to export up to 700,000 tons of pulp to the United States if prices are increased to a reasonable level."

Otherwise, Flygt continued, exports to the United States "will run around 50,000 tons."

Blast Frees 10 Greek Traitors

ATHENS, Jan. 28 (AP)—Ten persons accused of collaborators escaped today after dynamiters wrecked a section of the Calithea prison wall near here, the Greek Ministry of Public Order said.

Soviet Organ Cites Catholic Moves

Moscow, Jan. 28 (AP)—*Izvestia*, organ of the Soviet Government, declared in an article published yesterday that Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, cardinal-designate, was waging active Vatican politics in America.

The article, written by D. Petrov, discussing the appointment of 32 new cardinals by Pope Pius XII, said the Vatican's naming of four new cardinals for the United States, and one each for England, Canada and Australia indicated the Catholic Church was trying to strengthen its influence in "the Anglo-Saxon countries."

Singles Out Spellman

Singling out Archbishop Spellman and Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, England, the article said Spellman "by all means defended the Vatican when the Vatican, one year after the treacherous attack of Japan on Pearl Harbor and despite the many criminal acts of Japanese Imperialism, favorably received the Japanese Ambassador."

Spellman, the article added, was trying to "arouse the American people to accept Franco (Generalissimo Franco of Spain)."

Slanderous Speeches Alleged

"Griffin gained notoriety," the article continued, "through his acts of participating in slanderous speeches against the U.S.S.R., even during the moment of the heaviest struggle of the English and Soviet peoples against Hitlerite Germany."

It accused the Archbishop of Westminster of opposing the Yalta decisions regarding Poland and sympathizing with "Polish traitors."

R. A. F. Strikes Subside At All but One Air Base

6,000 Still Out at Cawnpore, India's Biggest Center

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The wave of Royal Air Force demobilization strikes which swept British air bases in the Middle and Far East last week subsided today, and demonstrators returned to duty in all but one field. In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Attlee said he would make a statement on the strikes tomorrow.

Only at Cawnpore, the R. A. F.'s biggest maintenance center in India, were operations still at a halt. Strikers there offered to return to work if their protests were given "full publicity" in Britain. Six thousand R. A. F. personnel, including 2,000 Indians, halted work at the base to dramatize their "we want to go home" demands.

The Cawnpore strikers demanded that the repatriation shipping allocations be treble, that more naval shipping be used and that greater information be given on sailing dates.

R. A. F. MEN IN EAST CALL OFF STRIKES

Singapore, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Royal Air Force personnel at Seletar air base called off the demobilization protest strike today after Air Marshal Sir Keith Park, air commander in chief, urged the Air Ministry in London to speed discharges and improve conditions at the Singapore field. The striking ground crew men were informed that no action would be taken against them because of their demobilization protests.

Calcutta, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Group Capt. C. E. Slee, commanding officer of an R. A. F. station at Dumdum, said today that 1,200 Air Force personnel who struck Friday at midnight in protest against a slowdown in demobilization had agreed to return to work tonight. Slee said the men struck because they wanted to bring their grievances to the attention of "the people back home."

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Approximately 6,000 Royal Air Force personnel, including about 1,000 Indians, were reported today to have halted work at two air stations in Cawnpore, biggest R. A. F. maintenance center in India, to emphasize "we want to go home" demands.

The strike began Saturday, but representatives of the strikers met yesterday and offered to resume work for ten days if they were satisfied that full publicity had been given in the United Kingdom to demands formulated earlier at Mauripur, near Karachi.

Congress Party Favorable

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (AP)—Lord Wavell's determination to call a constitutional convention was favorably received by Hindu leaders of the Congress Party.

Asaf Ali, member of the Congress party's Working Committee, said the Viceroy's statement was a "welcome note" but called for "positive acts" by Britain in giving India early independence.

Ten Indonesians Killed By British (In Java)

Batavia, Java, Jan. 28 (AP)—British troops clashed today with Indonesian Nationalists at Bendoeng in a brief encounter, while in eastern Java desultory fighting continued in the Semarang and Soerabaja areas.

Ten Indonesians were killed and British Indian troops sustained three casualties in the Bandoeng fighting, said Dutch sources which quoted official advices.

The encounter took place, these sources said, when a Gurkha patrol spotted a band of 50 well-armed members of an Indonesian youth organization just south of Bandoeng. Tanks and artillery opened fire, after which Indonesian strong points in the Bandoeng area were assaulted.

British troops reported that Indonesians, armed with swords and spears, were concentrating in the Bandoeng area and were erecting barricades.

In eastern Java an artillery duel was reported near Semarang, and at Soerabaja, British Indian troops engaged Indonesians who were armed with mortars.

JAVA COMMANDER CHANGED BY ALLIES

Batavia, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Lieut. Gen. Sir Philip Christison will be replaced by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Montagu G. N. Stopford as Allied Commander in Chief in Java, it was announced officially today.

Commenting on the change in command, Premier Sutan Sjahrir of the unrecognized Indonesian Republic said in an interview that "most complications here were not Gen. Christison's fault but the result of the ambiguous unclear British position."

Hadji Salem, Indonesian Foreign Office spokesman, said, "This means there is a change coming here, and it could only be for the better."

Meanwhile clashes between British and Indonesian troops continued in eastern Java, with artillery fuels reported near Semarang and Soerabaja. British troops at Bandoeng reported that Indonesians armed with swords and sticks had assembled there and were erecting barricades.

SINGAPORE LABOR UNITS VOTE GENERAL STRIKE

SINGAPORE, Jan. 28 — (AP) Representatives of 40 labor organizations voted today to call a general strike tomorrow in Singapore and Johore over the reported arrest of a number of labor union leaders.

Meeting at the Singapore office of the Malayan Communist party, the representatives said the strike was aimed principally against imprisonment of Soon Kwong, general secretary of the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese army in Kuala Lumpar. Other labor leaders have been arrested in Johore and Perak, it was reported.

French Pushing Annam Drive

Saigon, Jan. 28 (AP)—Reports from southern Annam today indicated that French military authorities were stepping up operations in that area in an effort to crush the remaining strongholds of Annamite resistance below the sixteenth parallel.

A communiqué from Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc's headquarters disclosed that the Mekong River town of Ta Chan had been captured by French troops disembarked from the corvette Gazelle.

Sharp Battle Reported

Advices from the north reported a sharp battle between Tan Cupen and Tan Thanhkia in which the French said they had inflicted heavy casualties on Annamite forces reinforced by Japanese deserters.

The French high commissioner for Indo-China announced that France, in a further step toward granting full autonomy to the Kingdom of Cambodia, had agreed to withdraw the French resident in Cambodia.

All French employés of the Government of Cambodia revert to a purely advisory capacity, with the exception of those in postal and other Federal services.

FACTIONS REJECT NEW GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 28 — (AP) Representatives of the Chinese Communist party and the Democratic league disagreed today with

a new proposal made by the National government in an attempt to break a stalemate in the Unity Conference sub-committee dealing with reorganization of the government.

The sub-committee considering the make-up of the National Assembly made practically no progress and further extension of the conference, which had been scheduled to close tomorrow, appeared inevitable.

At a meeting of the sub-committee on government reorganization today, Chiang Kai-shek's representatives proposed creation of ministries without portfolio in the Executive Yuan (Cabinet) and offered other parties and non-partisans seven or eight such posts in all.

(The Executive Yuan now is composed of 12 ministries and three commissions.)

Disagreement Rises

Representatives of the Communist party and the Democratic league dissented. They proposed that other parties and non-partisans should get leadership of half the present ministries, and insisted that the new ministries without portfolio should be distributed among all parties, including the Kuomintang (Government) party.

The Democratic league today protested again to the government over what it said were recent violations of the sanctity of the homes of some of its members.

The government's promised investigation, the League said, was unsatisfactory. The League also protested the government's failure to implement its program of releasing political prisoners, a League spokesman declared. He said there were rumors that some of such prisoners were being "disposed of."

Representatives of the League also said that Chiang Kai-shek should be urged to issue a general order to all military, political and Kuomintang Party departments to halt immediately any actions likely to hinder operations of other parties.

pating—after a 24-hour walkout—were delegates of the Democratic League.

The league sent its delegation out in protest yesterday after Chungking police had searched some of their homes. A spokesman today said the National Government had made a satisfactory reply to their protest, promising to investigate and reconsider China's wartime restrictions on individual liberty.

Chou Returning

Due to return to the unity sessions today was Gen. Chou En-lai, top Communist delegate who made a flying visit to his party's headquarters at Yenan, North China, to report on progress.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. George Marshall, United States presidential envoy to China, and Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, conferred here yesterday, but the topics were not disclosed.

Harriman is en route to the States, but reportedly plans stops in Korea and Japan.

Voting Pact Reported

The unity subcommittee dealing with government reorganization, meanwhile reportedly agreed to empower a reorganized state council to override any presidential veto by a three fifths vote, with the national party prohibited from holding more than half of the council's 40 seats. Communists approved, one spokesman said.

In Shanghai, Chinese commercial groups demanded by resolution that the Government bar "ships flying foreign flags from the privilege of plying Chinese waters."

The Shanghai Chamber of Shipping said that Chinese Chamber of Commerce and several shipping organizations joined it in forwarding the demand.

"Selfish Country" Assailed

Y. L. Lee, secretary-general of the shipping chamber, charged that "a certain country's selfish reasons" had prevented delivery to China of ships promised by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He appealed to "China's friends, especially the United States," for help in reviving China's merchant marine.

In Yenan, Gen. Chu Teh, Chinese Communist commander in chief, said that China could afford only a small army for the next five years. A United States military mission was unneeded, he said; but he would welcome American economic experts and engineers.

Harriman Trip Delayed.

Chungking, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—W. Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Russia, delayed his departure from Chungking today after a long conference with Gen. Marshall, Ambassador to China, and a banquet at Chiang Kai-shek's villa.

Harriman, who arrived from Moscow en route to the United States yesterday—a day ahead of schedule—had expected to leave for Shanghai Tuesday.

Sirens As Reminder To Chinese

Chungking, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Government today ordered air raid sirens to be blown at 9 A.M. each Sunday throughout China, starting February 2, as a reminder to the people of their hard-won war and the great task of reconstruction ahead.

Unity Sessions Aim To Patch China Split

(MOOSA)

Chungking, Jan. 28 (AP)—Subcommittees of China's unity conference attacked anew today the politically-split republic's two major unsolved problems: Government reorganization and makeup of the National Assembly. Partici-

4-State Area In China Found Free of Strife

North Provinces Quiet But CommunistsBar Gear for Truce Team at Chihfeng

PEIPING, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Chinese Armistice Commission announced today that fighting had ceased in a broad area embracing ports of four northern provinces, but a representative was sent to investigate reports that Communist forces had refused permission for American airmen to deliver supplies to a truce-inspection team at Chihfeng.

The announcement said the team at Tatung, key railway point in northern Shansi Province, had reported full local agreement between Communist and National Government commanders which ended all fighting in northern Shansi, southeastern Suiyuan, westernmost Hopeh and southwestern Chahar.

Call Tolun Area Peaceful

The Communist membership of the commission still objected to plans to send a truce team to Tolun, in western Chahar, contending it was unnecessary because the zone was peaceful. The commission proceeded with plans to organize twenty-three new truce teams, however, and ordered a Communist representative to investigate the difficulty at Chihfeng.

The reports from Chihfeng said the Communist-led forces which took over when the Russians withdrew five days ago had refused to let an American plane unload a generator for the truce team and had refused to let the crew or correspondents enter the city.

Chihfeng is 150 miles east of Tolun and is an important rail center in Jehol Province. The cease-fire orders, effective Jan. 13, froze the regular Communist forces northwest, west and southwest of the city, and a National Government force ten miles southeast.

CHINESE REDS BAR U.S. PLANE

And Prevent Reporters From Entering Chihfeng.

(DAVIS)

Peiping, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The Chinese Armistice Commission received word today that the Chinese Communist forces at Chihfeng, in Jehol Province, refused permission for an American plane to unload and prevented the crew and correspondents from traveling the seven miles to Chihfeng from the airport. The commission ordered a Communist representative to Chihfeng to determine the difficulty. The plane carried a generator for a truce-inspection team.

Local "pacification troops," formed by the Communists during the Japanese occupation and still under Communist leadership, took over Chihfeng after the scheduled withdrawal of the Russians on January 23. Regular Communist Eighth Route Army forces are concentrated southwest, west and northwest of that strategic railway city, while National (Government) Thirteenth Army units are some ten miles to the southeast where they were halted by the truce.

The Communists also have objected to plans to send a truce team to Tolun, on the railroad 150 miles west of Chihfeng. They contend that no fighting is in progress there and a truce team is unnecessary.

CHINESE LEADER CHARGES UNRRA FAVORS EUROPE

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28—(AP) The first shipment of UNRRA supplies assigned to Communist China was loaded on an American LST here today as an official of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration charged the UNRRA with partiality toward European countries.

Dr. Cheng Pai-Nan, Washington director of the CNRRA, told a press conference that the $675,000,000 UNRRA allocation to China "doesn't nearly meet our needs."

He said the per capita grant of $1.25 to China was the lowest of all recipient countries, and compared it with UNRRA's grant of $9.32 per capita to "ex-enemy Italy."

Partiality Charged

Urging re-assessment of China's needs, Cheng declared that "the over-preponderance of assistance to European countries reflects the European background of UNRRA.

(In Washington last Thursday top UNRRA executives said that the $675,000,000 allocated to China was the largest single relief budget for any country; that the greatest individual UNRRA effort now was centered in China and that the aid allotted was the utmost the country could absorb during the coming year.

(Washington said that since no additional funds were available and it was impossible to curtail efforts elsewhere, Chinese efforts to obtain more were unlikely to succeed.

The first cargo of UNRRA supplies for Communist China—800 tons of flour, 100 tons of clothing, 45 trucks, 100 tons of canned foodstuffs, 100 tons of oil and gasoline and 20 tons of medical supplies—is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Tsingtao and Chefoo.

It will be unloaded there for distribution in Shantung Province, which is 90 per cent Communist-held, in line with UNRRA's basic policy of extending aid to war victims regardless of race, creed or political beliefs.

Jews In Shanghai Beat Former Jap Oppressor

Shanghai, Jan. 28 (AP)—A Jewish crowd today severely beat a Japanese known only as Goya, who was chief of police in the Shanghai ghetto during the Japanese occupation.

The crowd demanded to know why he was allowed to walk the streets and was not held as a war criminal.

Goya, who used to boast that he was "King of the Jews," is so slight of stature that his victims said he had to stand on a chair to slap their faces.

China Reports Reds Have Quit Chihfeng

Yenan, Jan. 28 (AP—*Delayed*)—The new China daily news agency reported tonight that Soviet Russia troops had withdrawn from Chihfeng, Jehol province, on January 23 and that the city had been taken over by "local troops."

The Communist news agency said the occupying force was neither Naticnalist nor Red, but did not identify it more exactly. The townspeople elected their own government and established a preservation corps to maintain orden when the Russians withdrew, the agency said.

Reports from Chihfeng on January 20 set the number of Russian troops at about 4,000. They held an American plane crew which landed without notification for several days.

(J. RODERICK)

Release Of Yang Sought

Yenan, Jan. 26 (AP—*Delayed*)—The Peoples' Political Council in Chungking has been asked to secure the release of Yang Hu-cheng, who with the young marshal, Chang Hsueh-liang, kidnapped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Sian in 1936.

The New China news agency reported that fourteen former high officials of the Northwestern Army Corps signed the cable to the council, which was addressed to Chou En-lai, Communist delegate in Chungking.

The release of Yang was asked in accordance with Chiang's promise to liberate all political prisoners. The signers included Hu Shanting, commander of the New Shansi army, and Hsin Shao-ting, vice chairman of the Shansi-Hopei-Shantung-Honan border region's People's Congress.

(HENNESSY)

Premier Turns Down Jap Reds In Demand for New Cabinet

TOKYO, Jan. 28—(AP) The demand of a Japanese Communist delegation for resignation of Premier Shidehara's entire cabinet on the ground it had brought hunger and poverty to the people was refused by the premier, the newspaper Mainichi said today.

Mainichi reported Shidehara had received the delegation at his official residence and told the leaders of the 2[illegible] delegates he could not immediately consent to their demand because he was "working hard to cope with the situation in earnest and with sincerity."

Arrests Protested

The delegation also protested arrests of leaders of a crowd which took food from a cache at Itabashi Arsenal and distributed it without authorization. Shidehara reportedly said that he must rely on judicial authorities for handling such cases.

The resignation demand had been adopted by a Communist mass meeting Saturday.

Japan's financially hard-pressed government was advised today to bolster its cash reserves by selling the army's and navy's real estate and auctioning off government tobacco and telephone monopolies.

Kyodo News Agency said the finance ministry committee which proposed the sales also looked into the matter of selling the government railway system, but was dubious of its advisability. The committee said it questioned whether railway service would be improved by transfer of the lines to private ownership.

Kyodo also reported the government would triple its buying prices for gold and silver, effective Feb. 20, "to encourage gold and silver production." It said the new prices would be $1.13 a gram for gold and $20.66 a kilogram for silver.

In the agricultural industry there was the announcement that the government was working on plans for an extensive rural electrification program designed to improve

30.24—633

the living standard of the farmer. Kyodo said 10 model electrified villages would be established as a start toward elimination of outmoded and feudalistic farm methods.

With the approval of Allied headquarters, an advisory committee of 17 representative Japanese was appointed likewise today to draft a plan for reorganizing the Broadcasting corporation of Japan as an "organ of democracy."

Japs Get U. S. Ships

Rear Adm. C. B. Momsen, commander of Japanese merchant shipping under the Supreme Allied Command, said the American policy of lending comparatively slow Liberty ships to the Japanese for repatriation and local trade was much better than permitting them to build new fast ships in their own yards.

He said the United States had turned over to the Japanese 21 Liberty ships to date and eventually would provide them with 100. The program also calls for delivery ultimately of 100 LST's and nine C-1 transports. The ships operate under a green-and-red house flag and are operated by Japanese crews.

tered thousands at Singapore, Hong Kong and the islands near Australia.

Japan lost five sixths of her cargo shipping during the war and all of her passenger ships, Momsen said.

Jap Prices, Living Allowances Rising

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—Prices of food, clothing and virtually everything else are spiraling upward in Japan—both on legitimate and black markets—and, to keep pace, workers are demanding and receiving boosts in living allowances.

Latest wage settlement in Tokyo and the vicinity is the fivefold increase granted to employés of the Kanto Electric Supply Company after an eleven-day strike.

Additional Allowances

Under the Japanese system, total income, not basic salary, is the important factor. That is so because workers get family allowances for wives and children, dependents' allowances for parents, sisters and brothers; price allowances to cope with inflated retail charges, an allowance for nonabsence from work, and finally an annual bonus.

The only way in which the basic salary affects these extras is in calculating the bonus. Employés all get the same family or dependency allowance, according to the number involved, regardless of salary scales. There is also food ration served by some companies during working hours.

Rail Fares Rise

Newest action that will hit the workers' pocketbooks is the announcement by the Japanese Transportation Ministry that railway fares will go up approximately 150 per cent March 1. This will particularly affect Tokyo employés, since the city was so badly burned out that thousands of people are packed like cattle in third-class cars traveling daily from outlying suburbs to their jobs.

Freight rates will rise around 200 per cent at the same time passenger fares increase.

ultra-nationalists.

This was decided at a liaison meeting between the Government and the House of Peers, the news agency added.

The 69 included some war-crimes suspects such as Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, only member of the royal family in custody thus far; Shigenori Togo, Foreign Minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack; Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*, and Hiroshi Shomomura, former president of the Board of Information.

ards of the rural classes, Kyodo news agency reported today.

The agency said ten model electrified villages would be established, with electrified farms and homes as a means of leading the way to freedom from the feudalistic farm methods of the past.

Policy Of Lending Slow Ships To Japs Backed

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—The American policy of lending comparatively slow Liberty ships to the Japanese is much better, Rear Admiral C. B. Momsen thinks, than permitting the Japanese to rehabilitate their shipyards.

Momsen, commander of Japanese merchant shipping under Allied headquarters, sees real danger in the development of new fast ships by the Japanese in their own yards.

Under the present plan, he explained, "they won't be able to compete with other nations in world trade. Huge shipyards would just increase their war-making potentiality."

Already Turned Over

The United States has turned over to the Japanese so far 21 Liberty ships, 29 LST's and 2 smaller C-1 transports. The program calls for ultimate use of 100 Liberties, 100 LST's and 9 C-1's. They all sail under a special green and red house flag, manned by Japanese crews.

Momsen estimates that there are still 5,500,000 Japanese to be repatriated—1,700,000 in Manchuria, 1,500,000 in China, 800,000 in Russian areas, including the Sakhalein Peninsula; 50,000 in the Philippines, 450,000 in Formosa, and scat-

69 Jap Peers Seen Subject To 'Purge'

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Kyodo news agency reported today that 69 members of the Japanese House of Peers, fifteen of them imperial members or princes, are considered affected by General MacArthur's recent directive for a purge of

Japs Will Reorganize Radio Corporation

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—An advisory committee of seventeen Japanese was appointed with Allied headquarters approval today to make recommendations for reorganizing the broadcasting corporation of Japan as an organ of democracy.

On the committee are representatives of business, agriculture science, engineering, finance, publishing, theater, arts, professions labor and women's organizations.

"The radio should be the mirror of all opinions on all controversial subjects," the committee was told by Brig. Gen. Ken R. Dyke, chief of headquarters civil information and education section.

Jap Gold, Silver Buying Prices Tripled

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—To encourage gold and silver production, the Government will triple its buying prices for the metals, the Kyodo news agency reported today.

The new prices, effective February 20, will be $1.13 a gram ($35.14 an ounce) for gold and $20.66 cents a kilogram (64 cents an ounce) for silver.

Rural Electrification Planned In Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Agriculture Ministry is planning an extensive rural electrification program in an effort to improve the stand-

Hicswa's Case Sent To U.S. For Review

Tokyo, *Tuesday*, Jan. 29 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Arthur McK. Harper, commanding the 98th Division, has forwarded to Washington his recommendation in the case of pfc Joseph Hicswa, of Wallington, N. J., condemned to death by a court-martial in the killing of two Japanese civilians.

General MacArthur's press relations office announced that Harper's recommendations had gone to the judge advocate general's office. There was no indication what he had recommended.

Any announcement must be made by the War Department, the press office said.

MACARTHUR WON'T SEE HICSWA APPEAL

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Arthur McK. Harper, commander of the Ninety-eighth Infantry Diivsion, has the power to approve or commute the sentence of death imposed on Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa of Wallington, N. J., for the killing of two Japanese civilians on November 24, last, Gen. MacArthur's office announced today, adding: "If he commutes the sentence, this closes the case. If he approves the death sentence, the case will be reviewed in the War Department and will go to the President for final action. Theater Commander MacArthur does not review the case and has no connection whatsoever with it."

Harper is now reviewing Hicswa's trial record, it was also stated. The accused G. I. was a member of the Ninety-eighth's Headquarters Company.

MacArthur also notified a Texas woman—who wrote him that a petition bearing 75,000 signatures had been sent to President Truman protesting against the sentence—that the case is not "within the scope of my authority," and that "final action is with the authorities in Washington."

Army Hero Re-Enlists

Tokyo, Jan. 28 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Domingo Adversario, who won the Silver Star and a Purple Heart for a wound suffered while protecting General MacArthur during a bombing raid on Corregidor, has signed up for another three-year hitch in the Army.

Adversario, who has been a soldier for fifteen years, is receptionist at supreme headquarters.

The sergeant and MacArthur were caught in a bombing raid outside the tunnels at Corregidor and the sergeant was wounded in the arm while holding a protecting steel helmet over the General.

24 Dead in Japanese Wreck

TOKYO, Tuesday, Jan. 29 (AP)—Twenty-four persons were killed and 140 injured yesterday when an electric train raced out of control for six miles, sped through two stations and jumped the track at a curve.

PW's Worked In Mud In Jap Mine, Court Told

Yokohama, Jan. 28 (AP)—Allied prisoners at times worked in a mixture of mud and coal dust in the Joban Company's mines near Sendai prison camp, the engineering supervisor admitted under crossexamination today at the war-crimes trial of Capt. Hiroji Honda, camp commandant.

The supervisor was Hisashi Terada. Honda is charged with responsibility for mistreatment of Allied prisoners.

The United States Military Commission conducting the trials said the arrival of court reporters from the United States would expedite proceedings against other defendants.

8,000 Yanks Due To Leave Yokohama

Yokohama, Jan. 28 (AP)—The S.S. Brandon Victory, carrying 1,350 enlisted men and 150 officers, will sail January 29 for Seattle.

The Admiral Capps, carrying 4,399 men and 296 officers, and the Sea Star, with 1,910 men and 206 officers, both will depart January 30.

Jap Tells Of Status

Omi Hachiman, Japan, Jan. 28 (AP)—An American who renounced his citizenship and became a Japanese subject in 1937 sometimes went hungry during the war and was watched by authorities, but he said he suffered no physical violence.

"I suffered no more, and often less, than the average Japanese by birth," said William Merrill Vories, 65, graduate of Colorado College, Colorado Springs.

"My naturalization was respected by most people I came into contact with," he said.

Opposed To War

"I feel pretty sure that officials, as well as people in general, knew I had always been opposed to the war, and probably some feared I would have a troublesome influence upon potential soldiers."

Vories was referring to the Omi Brotherhood in Omi Hachiman, a missionary movement that he described as a demonstration of Christian democracy and which he founded in 1907. The brotherhood engages in philanthropic, religious, industrial and architectural activities, operates its own schools, hospital, workshop and chapel.

Vories has resided in Japan since 1915. He married Maki Hitotsuyanagi, only daughter of a Japanese nobleman, in 1919. They have no children.

Status Of Christians

Vories said, "Neither the imperial family nor the imperial Government as a whole is opposed to Christianity or has been so within the half century previous to the present military defeat."

"The only opposition—and it has been intense—has been from the military clique and its henchmen among petty officials," he said.

Vories said Prince Takamatsu, second brother of Emperor Hirohito, and Prince Mikasa personally encouraged him during the war to continue the Omi Brotherhood. He said Mikasa told him: "The defeat of our country is the best thing that could have happened and provides the nation with a grand opportunity for liberation from the military clique and *Zaibatsu* (family industrial monopolies)."

Feel "Liberated"

Vories estimated that "90 per cent of the Japanese people feel that America liberated rather than conquered Japan."

The missionary said few Americans understand why he gave up his American citizenship.

"I can only say that I found it necessary to do so to make the democratic experiment a success," he explained.

Homma Told To Be Harsh By Superiors, Aide Says

Manila, Jan. 28 (AP)—A defense witness for Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma testified today that Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's surrender negotiations in 1942 were received coldly by the Japanese because "the American commander tried to deny he could order troops in the southern Philippines to capitulate."

Lieut. Gen. Takaji Wachi, Homma's chief of staff during the battles from Bataan and Corregidor, told the United States military commission trying Homma that he advised the Japanese commander to "postpone" the surrender negotiations "until Wainwright made up his mind."

"Stern Steps Ordered"

The witness testified that high ranking officers from imperial headquarters were frequent visitors to Homma's headquarters and advised Homma to "take stern measures against anti-Japanese elements in the Philippines." Homma is charged with responsibility for atrocities in the Philippines.

Wachi said a Colonel Tsuji, Tokyo staff officer, advised Homma not to release Filipino prisoners "but deal harshly with them lest they become heroes."

During Wachi's testimony, Homma twisted his hands incessantly.

Termed Humane

Wachi was the first defense witness put on the stand after Major John H. Skeen, Jr., of Baltimore, chief of defense counsel, had opened his case.

Wachi testified that Homma had instructed Japanese troops to treat prisoners in a "friendly spirit" and not to mistreat them. He also attempted to show that Homma had sought to preserve the lives of Filipino political leaders.

Admits Ouster

The witness admitted he had

American Who Became

White House Action To End Steel Strike Hinted by Officials

been removed as Homma's chief of staff because he gave too much time to political activities and not enough to operations.

Major Skeen said the defense would follow the same contention as the defense of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, that Homma was a member of a small army group opposed to general headquarters.

Skeen said Homma believed in humane treatment of prisoners, but could not enforce his views on all officers of smaller units.

GI Protest Group In Manila Disbanded

Manila, Jan. 28 (AP)—After an action-packed three weeks of life, the soldier committee formed to protest the Army's demobilization slow-down will be disbanded, "because it has carried out its objectives."

Technical Sergeant Lawrence N. Spitz, of Woonsocket, R.I., chairman of the committee, pointed out in announcing the dissolution that the commitee had obtained hearings with Secretary of War Patterson and the Mead congressional committee and, in conjunction with similar groups in the Pacific theaters, had brought about the formation of a special subcommittee to investigate demobilization.

The announcement added that "the GI committee earnestly hopes that United States troops will not be used for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the Philippines."

14 Former Crewmen Of Graf Spee Escape

Buenos Aires, Jan. 28 (AP)—Santa Fe police said today that fourteen former crewmen of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee escaped from a camp at Villa de Guadalupe, where they were interned with 66 others.

Several other interned Graf Spee crewmen escaped two years ago from a camp in Mendoza province and still are at liberty.

The crewmen have been interned since the Graf Spee was sunk at the mouth of the Plata River in December, 1939, following a running fight with three British cruisers.

MOVE INDICATED IN STALEMATE BY MIDDLE OF WEEK

Possibility Discussed of New Conferences with Management Leaders.

EARLY SEIZURE DOUBTED

Fairless Goes to Capital for Parleys on Prices.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — (AP) New Federal action within the next few days toward settlement of the week-old steel strike was strongly hinted tonight but its nature was not revealed.

Officials still were unanimous, however, in discounting any idea that early seizure of the industry was in the cards.

The most commonly discussed possibility was new conferences with steel management leaders, though highly placed persons said the White House had nothing of that sort actually on foot.

One high official, who could not be quoted, indicated that the White House would move in on the dispute again around the middle of the week unless it were on the way to settlement by that time.

Seizure Query

John D. Small, chief of the Civilian Production administration, was asked at a news conference whether the government would seize the steel mills if the strike continued a long time.

"I hope it doesn't have to come to that," he replied.

Pressed for an estimate on how long seizure could be delayed, Small said:

"I think we could stand it (the steel strike) a few more days."

A reporter asked what would happen then.

"Haven't you any faith in things working out?" Small inquired.

Small held his news conference in connection with the release of CPA's monthly report on civilian production. The report itself went into an issue under discussion in connection with the steel strike, recommending "realistic and flexible" price controls to speed reconversion.

"There has been a growing feeling throughout the country," Small told reporters, "that price increases would be about the worst thing that could happen. To my mind lack of production is the worst thing."

Steel prices have been generally talked of as an important factor in settlement of the dispute of the industry with its 750,000 members of the C.I.O.-United Steelworkers.

Before the walkout U. S. Steel contended that it could not discuss wage increases without assurance of compensating price increases. It was generally reported that top officials had settled on an increase of about $4 a ton at the time, week before last, when wage talks collapsed. U. S. Steel at that time had gone up to an offer of 15 cents more per hour and the union had come down to a demand of 18 1-2 cents.

Fairless at Capital

President Benjamin F. Fairless of U. S. Steel arrived in Washington today for what a company spokesman said were "conferences with government officials" on wages and prices. The company official said no White House visit was planned by Fairless.

The impression prevailed in the Office of Reconversion Director John W. Snyder and Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet that any new conversations would center on the price matter.

It was said by officials, however, that the final decision on steel prices would not be made until about Feb. 1. There was no tendency to expect final OPA figures on steel costs and earnings to cause any great shift from the tentative figure of about $4 more per ton.

Also in Washington was Philip Murray, president of the Steel Workers union and of the C.I.O.

He and Fairless entered the Carlton hotel, where Murray lives when he is in Washington, only a few minutes apart this afternoon. Murray, however, said he did not know Fairless was there and told reporters later that he had not talked to the "big steel" president.

"I wouldn't care to comment," Murray said when he was asked about prospects for settling the steel walkout.

Asked if he were advocating a general loosening of government price policy, Small said he believes there is some leeway in the current policy for price increases.

In response to a question as to how much a more flexible policy might increase consumer prices, Small said not more than five to 10 per cent.

The CPA boss said he had discussed his views with OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. He said that while Bowles is convinced the price line should be held firmly, he also is worried about lack of production.

Questions Parried

Small parried questions on how much steel prices should be increased as a basis for settlement of the strike. But he added:

"It is my understanding the steel industry is entitled to price adjustments on the basis of the facts, regardless of the wage issue."

He said that to his knowledge the government had make no official offer as to a steel price increase in connection with the wage dispute.

Small said the steel strike is delaying reconversion "incalculably," but he predicted that once this and other labor disputes are settled business will boom to "unprecedented proportions."

He made this statement in reporting that December shipments of such consummer goods as refrigerators, radios and washing machines were from 10 to 30 per cent above the November level.

Small added, however, that because of strikes, "dissatisfaction about OPA price ceilings" and other factors, output of consumer products still is far below earlier expectations.

UNEMPLOYED OUTLOOK DARK

1,700,000 Idle Seen If Steel Strike Continues

Pittsburgh, Jan. 28 (AP)—Business men predicted today unemployment will skyrocket if the big steel strike continued a few more weeks.

There are approximately 750,000 members of the CIO-United Steelworkers on strike, and forecasts from four large industrial areas today indicated that number of idle would more than double—to exceed 1,700,000—if the stoppage in steel production continues a month.

Specific forecasts came from Michigan, 500,000; Missouri, 150,000; Ohio, 100,000, and Connecticut, 200,000.

Dark Outlook For Car Plants

A survey showed many companies were curtailing operations and, although definite unemployment forecasts were not given from other areas, the United States Employment Service said that 1,000 plants in the Philadelphia area alone would "close, or greatly curtail" operations should the strike continue past February 20.

A spokesman for the steelworkers' union commented:

"All this could have been avoided if the steel industry had accepted the proposal of President Truman for an 18½-cents-an-hour pay increase."

A prediction of 500,000 idle "within a month" in Michigan, the automobile state, came from John L. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturers Association. He expected 2,000 Michigan manufacturers would be affected by the steel strike.

Supply Of Wire Running Out

Ford plants in Detroit have laid off 15,000 workers and expect to furlough another 25,000 soon. Frank Rising, general manager of Automotive and Aviation Parts Manufacturers, Inc., said 200,000 workers would be idle in automotive parts plants alone by the end of this week.

Oscar A. Ehrhardt, secretary of the CIO Industrial Council at St. Louis, predicted 150,000 St. Louis workers would be idle by lack of materials if strikes at four near-by plants in Illinois continue another week.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce said nearly 100,000 metal and rubber workers in northern Ohio would be laid off within two weeks. Officials of the Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, General and Seiberling rubber plants at Akron reported their supply of wire for tire beads was running out. As a result, they said, half of their total of 50,000 employés would be idled in two weeks.

In the first week of the strike, freight shipments in the Greater Cleveland area dropped about twenty per cent, or 84,000 net tons, from the average handling of 420,000 tons. Railroad spokesmen predicted a 40 per cent drop in shipments if strike continues another two weeks.

Railroads Losing Revenue

At Milwaukee, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company said its situation was "critical" and shutdowns "may be forced momentarily" affecting 27,000 workers at the company's plants in Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Boston, La Crosse, Wis.; Springfield, Ill.; Laporte, Ind., and Norwood, Ohio, and Oxnard, Cal.

The Connecticut Manufacturers Association said Connecticut metal fabricating plants employing more than 200,000 would be shut down in two to three weeks.

Three railroads estimated at Pittsburgh the steel strike would cost them a total of $3,100,000 in revenue through January 31.

Seven More Foremen Routed

The 37,000 already idle in allied industries include 5,500 railroad workers in the Pittsburgh and Memphis areas; 7,200 coal miners in Pennsylvania and Alabama; 9,000 workers in the Cleveland, Akron and Lorain (Ohio) region; 15,000 Ford employés at Detroit, and 1,000 employés of the Bundy Tubing Company, Detroit.

In the steel strike itself, there were no developments today in the wage dispute between the United Steelworkers and major steel companies.

At Pittsburgh, police reported seven more foremen of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation were routed from a struck plant. In a more serious disturbance yesterday Samuel S. Gatts, 30, one of eleven foremen ordered to leave a mill, was beaten on the head with a piece of pipe.

Picketing Injunction Sought

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation petitioned the Allegheny County Common Pleas Court at Pittsburgh for an injunction to restrain mass picketing at its Homestead works.

A petition asked the court to ban "threats, or acts of violence, force or other means of intimidation or coercion." It asserted shoulder-to-shoulder picketing was denying entrance to all supervisory employés below department superintendents, thus imperiling furnaces, power lines and fire protection.

At Joliet, Ill., Carnegie-Illinois asked for an injunction against the steelworkers on grounds the union wasn't providing enough men to help with the "cooling off" process at coke ovens. A court hearing will be held on the petition tomorrow.

Other Reports On Strike Effects

Other reports of steel strike effects, either expected or already felt, included:

Milwaukee—Harnischfeger Corporation employing 2,300 slowed production from 53 to 40 hours a week. A. O. Smith Corporation announced 1,000 employés would be laid off this week and entire plant employing more than 6,000 would be "buttoned up by the end of February."

New Britain, Conn.—Stanley Steel Works employing 2,000 cut work week from 5½ to 5 days. North and Judd Manufacturing Company, New Britain, employing 800, reduced weekly hours from 45 to 40, and granted a ten per cent pay increase.

Terryville, Conn.—Eagle Lock Company, 600 employés, cut to 40 hours a week that had varied from

30.24—635

48 to 55.

Barberton, Ohio—The Babcock & Wilcox Company, employing 3,400 in the manufacture of boilers, expected to be "seriously affected" in one or two weeks.

Columbus, Ohio—Marble Cliffs Quarries, producing lime used in processing ore, laid off 200.

San Francisco—2,000 to 3,000 California workers laid off, aside from steel strikers. Additional layoffs expected in a couple weeks.

Olean, N. Y.—Clark Brothers Company, Inc., makers of compressors and engines, today cut working hours from 50 to 32 a week in some departments. The plant employs 1,000.

PACKING HOUSES PILING UP MEAT

Normal Supplies Due Soon from Government Seized Plants.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 — (AP) Fresh cuts of meat started piling up in the packing houses today with prospects that most American housewives would find normal supplies in their butcher shops in a few days.

Gayle Armstrong, directing operations in government-seized packing plants, said livestock receipts were "substantial" today and that operations were "proceeding smoothly."

He said "apparently all" the 248,000 striking C.I.O. and A.F.L. meat workers were back on the job. Some 55,000 members of the A.F.L. Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union returned to work when the plants were seized Saturday and 193,000 C.I.O. packinghouse workers came back today.

Although slaughtering started today, carcasses must be "hung" 24 to 48 hours before they are sent to retail outlets. However, supplies on hand were shipped out immediately in some cases, to ease the tight retail situation.

Delay's Forecast

Government spokesmen predicted deliveries of meat to retail outlets beginning not later than Wednesday. However, in some sections longer delays were expected before assurances from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson that he would apply at once for authority to put into effect any wage increase recommended by the meat fact-finding board. The A.F.L. union described its return to work as a "temporary truce" pending developments on the wage issue.

The C.I.O. has lowered its hourly wage increase demands from 25 cents to 17 1-2 cents and the A.F.L. raised its request back to 20 cents, after once lowering it to 15 cents.

Union and packing company representatives are to appear in Washington Thursday for final arguments before a presidential fact-finding panel which completed the Chicago end of its investigation Saturday.

SPECIAL MEDIATOR APPOINTED TO ACT IN G-M AUTO STRIKE

Joint Parley to Follow Separate Talks with Union, Company.

DETROIT, Jan. 28. — (AP) Special Federal Mediator James Dewey, arriving tonight in Detroit, summoned General Motors Corp. and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers to a joint meeting Tuesday and predicted settlement of the 69-day-old strike within the week.

Dewey, whose appointment was announced by the Labor department in Washington, said here:

"I have no instructions from the Labor secretary (Schwellenbach) other than to ride this strike to the finish. I am hoping for success and will stay here until this matter is ironed out."

Ready to Mediate

Both GM and the U.A.W.-C.I.O. indicated they are ready to accept mediation.

Dewey said he will meet first with the corporation and then with the union.

"I would like to have a joint conference Tuesday afternoon," he added.

Dewey is a former member of the department's Conciliation service with a reputation for settlement of wage disputes.

General Motors has offered the C.I.O. United Auto Workers a wage increase of 13 1-2 cents, but the union has demanded "more than" the 18 1-2 cent increase granted Chrysler Corp. employes Saturday.

Ford Gives New Raise

The Ford Motor Co., which has granted the C.I.O. United Auto Workers an 18 cent hourly wage increase, today announced a 15 per cent wage boost for 19,000 salaried and hourly employes who are not covered by the union's contract.

The announcement from President Henry Ford II came as the U.A.W.-C.I.O. squared off with General Motors Corp. In a fight over that firm's bargaining "faith" and simultaneously launched another wage increase drive in the auto industry.

The Ford raise will be retroactive to Jan. 1 and will include 4,335 foremen of the company who will be transferred from an hourly to a salary basis in negotiations with "other labor organizations," the company announcement read.

Ford failed to present an estimate of what the percentage raise to salaried employes will be in dollars and cents, explaining that there is a wide variance in the range of salaries paid within the company.

The union disclosed its new wage drive in the auto industry as the National Labor Relations board opened its hearing to determine whether General Motors has refused to bargain in good faith over the UAW-CIO's wage demands.

On its own behalf General Motors charged it was the union which failed to bargain in good faith.

Chief GM Counsel Henry M. Hogan, in a brief opening argument, said the union, in insisting on "unreasonable" demands, had "destroyed and frustrated the mutuality necessary for collective bargaining."

Clashes Flare

The NLRB hearing was marked by brief tussles between red-haired Walter P. Reuther of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and red-haired Harry Benjamin of General Motors counsel, who frequently objected to Reuther's method of answering questions under direct examination.

Under questioning by Harold A. Cranfield, NLRB regional attorney, Reuther said General Motors had "refused to take us seriously" in negotiations and had treated union representatives with "absolute contempt."

At both remarks Benjamin leaped to his feet to protest, declaring the witness had no authority to voice "conclusions" and demanding that Reuther restrain himself to actual statements made in meetings of union and company men. Trial Examiner Gerard D. Reilly instructed Reuther to testify only to concrete facts."

The period referred to in Reuther's testimony was between Aug. 18, 1945, when the union first told General Motors it wanted 30 per cent more pay, and Oct. 3. The strike against GM, now in its 69th day, began Nov. 21.

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow with Reuther still on the stand relating that during the Aug. 18-Oct. 3 period the company-union discussions concerned only such matters as job transfers, seniority, employment prospects and local grievances. Reuther was the only witness today.

The union asked the NLRB to direct General Motors to award back pay to the 175,000 strikers "for the time lost by them while engaged in the strike" or at least from the start of the strike until the "cessation" of GM's unfair practices.

Electric-Accord Hope Lifted By R.C.A. Pact

New York, Jan. 28 (AP)—A possible basis for settlement of the two-week-old strike of 200,000 CIO electrical workers was projected today by announcement that the Radio Corporation of America and the union had agreed on a 17½-cent-an-hour wage increase for 8,000 Camden (N.J.) workers.

The agreement, announced here yesterday by R.C.A. President David Sarnoff and James J. Matles, director of organization of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, was reached without a strike and without Government intervention. Negotiations had been in progress three months.

Nation-Wide Basis Seen

Some labor circles suggested the R.C.A. Camden contract might provide a basis for settling the nation-wide dispute.

There was, however, no direct word from other strikebound major electrical industries as to any change in position concerning union demands.

The Camden workers, employed by the Victor division of RCA, were to meet at union headquarters there today to ratify the settlement, which includes pay increases retroactive to October 7, 1945, and six paid holidays a year. The new contract, effective until October 7, 1946, carries a no-strike provision.

Union employes at the Camden plant originally sought a pay boost of 25 cents an hour—the same amount demanded by other CIO members who struck January 15 at plants of General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors.

Companies' Offers

General Electric offered increases of 10 to 15 cents an hour, General Motors proposed 13½ cents, and Westinghouse said it would be agreeable to increasing the work week from 40 to 45 hours, with time-and-a-half pay for the last five hours.

Negotiations have been at a standstill since the walkout, which generally halted the production of appliances for home and industrial use. Last week, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach chose William H. Davis, former War Labor Board chairman, and Arthur S. Meyer, chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, to attempt to bring about a settlement.

The Camden plant manufactures radios, television sets, radar apparatus, phonograph and electronic equipment.

WARNS SENATE AGAINST ACTION TO 'BAIT' LABOR

Educator Testifies Severe Law Could Bring U. S. Close to Civil War.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Harold C. Havighurst, a professor of labor law, advised Senators today against enacting any "labor-baiting legislation" at this time, saying it could "bring us to the verge of a civil war."

On the House side, as the Northwestern University teacher talked to the Senate Labor Committee, the Rules Committee faced a showdown vote on strike legislation. The Rules Committee fixes procedure to govern consideration of legislation by the House itself.

Havighurst urged the Senate committee to support President Truman's request for "fact-finding legislation," saying opposition to it comes from the "stronger employers and the stronger unions." The administration proposal would set up fact-finding boards with subpoena power and would prohibit strikes for thirty days while the board sit. The bill before the House committee does not provide for either subpoena power or a cooling-off period.

Calls Disputes 'Natural.'

Under fact-finding boards, the witness said the "side that is the weaker in the economic struggle is given the advantage" of a public hearing. He said this would strengthen collective bargaining.

Asserting that the existing postwar industrial disputes are "natural," Havighurst said the "situation calls not for a plague, but for understanding. The task of Congress, as I see it, is not to determine which part it wants to hang, but to aid in developing a healthy system of collective bargaining."

He favored the substitute labor disputes bill introduced by Senators Ball (R.-Minn.) and Hatch (D.-N. M.) providing for a "cooling-off" period before strikes, but minus the subpoena provision.

"The Ball-Hatch bill is not exactly the answer to a corporation president's prayer," he said. "It does not undermine labor's strength."

Would Redefine Unfairness.

He also urged that "unfair labor practices" be redefined to place responsibility on unions as well as employers, including court action for "breaches of collective agreements" by either party.

Havighurst also proposed amendment of the anti-trust laws so that unions would be subject to them if they attempted to "use the strike and the boycott . . . to drive the employer out of business."

Chairman Murray (D.-Mont.) informed the committee that President C. E. Wilson of the General Electric Corporation was unable to appear today as scheduled because he is involved in negotiations in an attempt to end the strike of electrical workers against his firm.

In a two-hour session, the Rules Committee failed to reach an agreement and Chairman Sabath (D.-Ill.) called another session for tomorrow. Then the committee is expected to decide whether a modified fact-finding bill written by the Labor Committee shall become a vehicle for general labor legislation.

Steel Industry criticized.

On the House floor, Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas (D.-Cal.) said that the steel industry is "inviting widespread proposals not only for Government operation of Government-owned steel-making facilities, but for nationalization of the steel industry."

"No industry so strategically placed can expect to use its enormous power carelessly or arbitrarily and not reap the consequences," she told the House.

Representative La Follette (R.-Ind.) suggested that the administration "show its good intent" by requesting a congressional investigation to determine whether management has conspired to injure union labor. In a House speech he said that "the facts give credence" to a contention of Philip Murray, C. I. O. president, that such a conspiracy exists.

LEWIS IN MIAMI, SILENT ON RETURN TO A.F.L. RANKS

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28 — (AP) John L. Lewis returned to the American Federation of Labor tonight, arriving in his big, black limousine to take his place in the A.F.L. council.

The bushy-browed executive ended a 10-year schism when he stepped out of his chauffeur-driven car and entered the hotel where President William Green and 14 vice-presidents of the A.F.L. were meeting.

Lewis split away from the A.F.L. at Atlantic City a decade ago to form his committee for industrial organization, and then left that movement to head his independent United Mine Workers.

Last week he was voted back on the A.F.L. executive council, and will take his seat at tomorrow's session.

Green was relaxed in a barber's chair when Lewis arrived and did not know of the arrival immediately. Other labor leaders had scattered after the day's meeting was

over.

Lewis Taciturn

Lewis, observing what he described as "habitual taciturnity, declined to discuss his return to the federation with the more than million United Mine Workers. He has paid dues for 600,000 miners.

Followed by reporters and photographers, he was ushered into a suite fronting the blue-gray Biscayne Bay. There, with his hat on, he chatted gaily with newsmen and photographers, but would say nothing for the record about the future role he and his miners would play in the federation.

He interrogated newsmen more than they questioned him, trying to learn what the council's business would be when he formally takes his seat tomorrow.

During the day, A.F.L. General Counsel Joseph A. Padway described as "well-reasoned" and "momentous" the ruling of an Illinois federal judge which denied that veterans are entitled to "superseniority" in getting jobs.

The A.F.L. had become a party to the case in order to test the ruling of Major General Lewis B. Hershey, head of the Selective Service, who contended the draft act provided that returning veterans could replace other workers, regardless of seniority in the plant.

A.F.L. View Upheld

Judge Charles G. Briggle at Springfield, Ill., held with the A.F.L. in a decision handed down last Thursday Padway reported to the A.F.L. executive council.

The jurist ruled that veterans could displace only those with less seniority, counting his time in the armed service.

The problem involved is a "momentous" one, carrying thousands of employers, labor unions and veterans" organizations because of uncertainty over how to interpret the Selective Service Act —despite Hershey's ruling—Padway said.

The A.F.L. executive council renewed its appeals to Congress today for "enactment of liberal legislation to protect human needs during periods of economic stress." A statement was dispatched to members of Congress.

Lewis Reciprocates, Puts Green Back Into UMW

By The Associated Press.

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 28—William Green of Coshocton, Ohio, returned tonight to the United Mine Workers of America.

John L. Lewis, head of the miners' union and guest of honor at an AFL homecoming dinner for him, pulled a crisp, new card from his pocket and handed it to the AFL president.

Mr. Lewis said he had kept Mr. Green's membership in the United Mine Workers in good standing since 1938, when relations between the two men were not so good.

Mr. Green had been expelled from the miners' union in the struggle which followed Mr. Lewis' creation of the CIO from among members of the AFL.

Mr. Lewis was returned to the AFL, with membership on the executive council, last week. He will take his now post tomorrow

ROBERTS CLASHES WITH PROBE GROUP

Ex-Justice Says Commission Felt Hawaii Commanders Amply Warned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — (AP) Former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts testified today that his Pearl Harbor investigating commission knew the Hawaii army and navy commanders did not get intercepted Japanese code messages but felt they were amply warned.

Roberts said the presidentially appointed group which he headed did not itself see the "magic" messages by means of which top Washington officials got advance knowledge of many Tokyo moves.

Frequent Clashes Occur

Amid frequent clashes with Republican members of the Senate-House committee currently inquiring into the Dec. 7, 1941 disaster the Roberts commissions full report without any omissions.

2. The commission never located any "winds" messages, or pre-Pearl Harbor Tokyo broadcast in the "winds" code to indicate a break with the United States. Tokyo had arranged to make such a broadcast in event communications with agents abroad were disrupted.

Before hearing Roberts, the committee heard Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias of the navy testify he predicted to Kimmel that the Japanese, if they decided to fight, would open with just such an air attack on the fleet as that delivered on Dec. 7.

Zacharias said that in a conversation with Kimmel in March, 1941, he also predicted the attack, if it came, would be on a Sunday.

"Brush-off" Received

He said he got the "brush-off" when he attempted two months before the attack to give the same warning to the Pacific Fleet war plans officer, Capt. H. H. McMorris.

Kimmel has testified he recalls no such conversation.

Roberts' testimony covered the three main questions raised before the Senate-House committee with respect to the commission's earlier inquiry.

Both Kimmel and Short have testified the commission apparently believed they had access to the "magic" messages, as the Japanese intercepts were called, and hence had far more information than they did have.

Roberts took that stand after Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) had suggested the war and navy departments could have sent more information to Kimmel and Short.

It appeared to him, Roberts declared, that the main question was whether the army and navy commanders in Hawaii got proper warning.

"The commission found from the messages sent them that they had ample warning," he said. "They could have been sent more information of course. They could have been sent a message every two hours."

Ferguson wanted to know how the commission could have reached this or that finding without examining the magic messages.

That brought on the first of a series of sharp exchanges.

"Now Senator, is this an investigation of the Roberts commission?" The former justice demanded.

When Ferguson replied that he was only trying to learn how the commission arrived at its conclusions, Roberts commented that "I think that is criticism."

Ferguson Seeks Data

But Roberts told Ferguson to "go ahead, I'll meet it."

Ferguson wanted to know how the commission, without examining "magic," could conclude that Former Secretary of State Hull had kept the war and navy departments fully informed of the diplomatic developments in relations with Japan.

Roberts said he had personally gone over Hull's memoranda of what he had told the military and when. Furthermore, he said, Gen. George C. Marshall, then army chief of staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, had said they were kept informed.

As for Hull's policy, Roberts said the commission did not go into that.

"You didn't go into the policy of the Secretary of State or of the President of the United States?" Ferguson asked.

There was another clash when Ferguson wanted to know just what the late President Roosevelt said when he read the commission's report. Roberts had testified he delivered it personally at 11 a. m. on Jan. 24, 1942, and sat with the President while the latter read it.

Roberts called the question "improper" and, when Ferguson asked what was "wrong" with it, retorted:

"Now, Senator, we are not going to inquire why Senator Ferguson is wrong. We've inquired why I am wrong. Don't let's get clear off."

Comments Related

He then related some of the President's comments, recalling among others that the President shook his head three or four times and murmured, 'tch, tch.'

Roberts said he had sent the text, as released by the White House, and it was "obviously complete" although he had not checked it line by line.

The former justice crossed words with Senator Brewster (R-Maine) a little later. The Senator said General Marshall had testified he understood part of the commission's report was suppressed for reasons of military security.

Roberts replied that he did not think he should be called on to comment on Marshall's testimony but since he was he would say that Marshall was "teetotally wrong."

Brewster's face grew red. In sharp tones, he declared it was perfectly proper to call the attention of witnesses to conflicting testimony from other witnesses.

be added that he "wouldn't have bothered" to read the messages if they had been made available.

The former justice led his investigators to Pearl Harbor shortly after the attack. The commission accused both Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the army commander, and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pacific Fleet chief, of "dereliction of duty."

Roberts also told the committee today:

1. The White House made public

Witness Says He Forecast Raid To Kimmel

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Capt Ellis M. Zacharias testified today he had predicted to Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel in March, 1941, that if the Japanese decided to fight the United States they would begin the war with an attack against the fleet on a Sunday morning.

The veteran naval officer, appearing before the joint Pearl Harbor investigating committee, said he made this prediction in a conference with Kimmel, the Pacific Fleet commander at the time, and Vive Admiral (then captain) W. W. Smith.

Kimmel told the committee previously that he remembered no such conversation with Zacharias, but the later said he had discussed the incident with Smith since the Pearl Harbor attack and Smith recalled the details.

Sure That Smith Remembers

"I realize that Admiral Kimmel was a very busy man and that I was only one of hundreds to whom he talked," Zacharias said. "He might not remember the details of the conversation, but I am sure that Admiral Smith remembers."

Zacharias, who headed a psychological campaign during the war in an effort to induce the Japanese to surrender, said the conversation took place between March 26 and 31, 1941, at Kimmel's headquarters in Pearl Harbor.

He told the Admiral, the witness said, that if the Japanese made such an attack, it would come from the north from carriers which would steam away immediately after launching their planes. The December 7 attack was made in this manner.

Didn't Try Fix The Date

Zacharias said he did not attempt to fix the date of the predicted attack in his talk with Kimmel and had suggested another method by which the Japanese might strike by air.

He said it was possible, but less likely, for the Japanese to smuggle seaplanes into the Hawaiian area on merchant ships.

Zacharias will be followed on the stand by former Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts.

The committee called Justice Roberts for testimony on the question of whether the full report made by the investigating commission he headed shortly after the attack ever was published.

Possible Deletions

Roberts has written the committee that it was, but some members said they wanted to inquire about details of possible deletions by the Army and Navy.

When Zacharias and Roberts complete their testimony, Seth Richardson, committee counsel, said he will call army and navy officials who may know something about the "winds" code. They also will be asked, Richardson said, about the delivery to high officials on December 7, 1941, of the intercepted message in which Tokyo told its Ambassadors in Washington to deliver at 1 P.M., Washington time, Japan's final diplomatic reply breaking relations.

The committee thus far has heard only scattered testimony about the "winds" code, a device Tokyo set up to notify its diplomatic officials of a break with the United States, Great Britain or Russia.

Broadcast Arranged

The Japanese arranged to broadcast on their noon news program from Tokyo the words "east wind rain" to indicate a break with the United States.

Whether these words ever were uttered before Pearl Harbor was hit has been in dispute in previous hearings. William D. Mitchell, former counsel for the Senate-House committee, told members his investigation had convinced him the implementing message never was sent.

TYDINGS SEEKING WORLD SESSIONS ON DISARMAMENT

Maryland Senator Asks President to Issue Call for Conference.

PRAISED BY M'MAHON

'I'm Not Interested in Sovereignty—I Want to Survive' Says Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Senator Tydings (D-Md.) called on President Truman today to issue an immediate call for a world disarmament conference.

"In this state of a world armed to the teeth," he told the Senate, "we cannot further rely on the United Nations Organization for our own protection."

The tall Marylander, breaking into the Senate filibuster on the Fair Employment Practices bill, precipitated a general exchange on the floor in which he won near-complete endorsement of his idea from Senator Taft (R-Ohio).

Supported By Taft

"I agree with nearly everything the Senator has said," declared Taft. He mentioned that he had tried to amend the UNO bill last December to require immediate attention to disarmament.

"It is as plain as the nose on one's face," Tydings said, "that the great armed forces of our own country are being maintained principally for possible use against Russia, Britain, France or China, since Germany and Japan are to be kept disarmed.

"Is it not plain, too, that Russia is maintaining her armed forces for possible use against Britain or the United States or France or China?"

Tydings said the UNO's treatment of the atomic bomb situation is feeble, fumbling and ineffectual." He added that it helped convince him that the world organization is not "equipped to initiate successfully" a task of the magnitude of disarmament.

Wants Atomic Bomb Barred

"Strangely enough," he said, "the UNO seems content to have nations agree only for the control of the atomic bomb. It does not seem bent upon prohibiting its future use.

"We seem to have forgotten the possibilities of the rocket, the V-1 and V-2 and other flying bombs which can wing their way near the stars on flights of hundreds of miles on their evil missions of destruction."

Tydings also brought in the proposed loan to Great Britain and said other countries surely want the same. He said that in the past foreign loans had been used directly or indirectly for rearme-

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ment-

When Senator Smith (R-N.J.) said he hoped that Tydings wasn't trying to "undermine" the authority of the United Nations Organizations, the Marylander said the proof of UNO's effectiveness lies in the ability to bring about disarmament.

"The proof of the pudding is in the 10,000,000 men in the Russian army, the big navy we have and the possession of the atomic bomb," Tydings said, adding:

"If there is not going to be any disarmament, then UNO isn't worth the paper it is written on."

Praised by McMahon

Senator McMahon (D-Conn.) congratulated Tydings on his proposal.

"This is the kind of thing that little people can understand," declared McMahon, head of the Special Senate committee on atomic energy.

Tydings told his colleagues that testimony of scientists before the special atomic committee indicates that 40,000,000 Americans might be wiped out by simultaneous atomic bomb attacks in 50 localities.

"We might not even know who was attacking us, if it came from 40 different directions," he said.

"It is my opinion," the Maryland Senator continued, "that one improved bomb, dropped on New York City, would kill every man, woman and child within the confines of that city."

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) interrupted to observe that nations in the future would not be likely to declare war before they strike.

"It is my opinion that the nation that didn't hit first without a declaration of war would be giving hostages to fortune," Tydings said.

Senator Fulbright (D-Ark.) said that the type of international inspection that Tydings proposes, which Fulbright said he supports, would "breach the traditional concept of sovereignty."

"I'm not so much interested in the theories of sovereignty—I want to survive," Tydings said.

Tydings told the Senate the UNO charter merely provides that the organization "may take up the question of disarmament."

Senator Willis (R-Ind) commented that this "very feeble reference" appeared to "make it necessary to take it up now." Willis called Tydings' argument "very able."

Tydings said that when the League of Nations tried to talk disarmaments at Geneva, Switzerland, only Russia came to the point and other representatives "immediately began looking for their hats and asking when the next train left."

"I don't want to share any of the secrets of the atomic bomb with England, Canada, Holland, Belgium or any other nation until this is settled," Tydings said.

"I want to serve notice now that I will oppose any loan to any nation until I am certain that none of it will be used directly or indirectly for armaments."

TRUMAN PLANS TO PRESS FOR BRITISH LOAN

Tells Leaders That He Will Send Message on It to Congress.

WOULD SET NEW RECORDS

If Foreign Nations Get All They Want, Total Will Exceed Everything in Past.

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—President Truman told congressional leaders today that he will send a message to Congress this week asking ratification of the $4,400,000,000 British loan and credit agreement.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic leader, told reporters at the White House that the message will go to the Capitol about the middle of the week, although he did not know the exact time.

"We also expect to get started soon on legislation extending the (economic) stabilization act and the authority of the OPA," Barkley said.

The President has urged extension of the Office of Price Administration a year beyond June 30, its present expiration date.

Barkley said that the regular weekly congressional conference with Mr. Truman was concerned largely with the British loan. It calls for a $3,750,000,000 loan, plus any additional credits relating to settlement of lend lease.

Barkley said that legislation extending the stabilization act would be drawn up shortly. He did not know whether it would be considered first in the Senate or House.

Record Breaking Loans.

If foreign countries get what they want, American loans abroad this year will surpass all records.

The proposed loan of $3,750,000,000 to Great Britain alone, if it is approved by Congress, will exceed the total of $2,458,000,000 loaned to eleven nations during 1945. And in addition, six other countries now are lined up at the Export-Import Bank seeking smaller multi-million dollar assistance.

Exactly how much the United States will be called upon to lend, however, hinges upon two other countries—Russia and France—neither of which has yet submitted formal applications.

France, which was granted a total of $850,000,000 during 1945, is known to be seeking at least $2,000,000,000 needed to modernize her industry. How much, if any, of this she will get may depend to a large extent on the fate the British loan meets in Congress.

The only estimate American Government officials have of Russia's possible wants is the statement Premier Stalin made to an American Congressman in Moscow last year, when he said that Russia could use about $6,000,000,000 in American financial help.

Nations whose applications now are being considered by the Export-Import Bank's new board of directors include: Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Finland and China.

An unofficial estimate as to the size of their requirements shows:

China—About $2,000,000,000.

Italy—At least $1,000,000,000.

Poland—About $500,000,000 but with a smaller initial loan with which she can buy American locomotives and freight cars.

Finland—About $100,000,000 with prospects she will get only about $25,000,000 as a starter.

Consideration of the Czech and Yugoslav requests has not yet reached the stage where it is possible to estimate how much each is seeking.

However, Government officials said it was a safe guess that the two countries combined were seeking at least $500,000,000 with only slight prospects of getting a fraction of this until late in 1946 because of the unsettled conditions in the Balkans.

The only country to receive an American loan in the new year—Greece—was granted $25,000,000 and simultaneously handed a note by the State Department urging her to get her economic house in order if she expected further American financial help.

35 Countries To Open World Bank and Fund

First Meeting March 8 in Georgia; 10 Non-Members May Send Observers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The United States has invited thirty-four countries to send representatives to the first meetings of the board of governors of the World Bank and Stabilization Fund at Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Ga., March 8.

This long-expected announcement was made today by the State Department, which disclosed that ten additional nations which have not yet officially become members of the two multi-billion dollar monetary organizations had been invited to send observers to the meetings.

The $9,100,000,000 World Bank and $8,800,000,000 International Stabilization Fund, projected at an international conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., in 1944, formally came into existence Dec. 28, when participating nations signed the articles of agreement at the State Department.

Actually, however, the two institutions will be established at the March meetings on Wilmington Island.

Russia, the only one of the major allies which has refrained from joining the bank and fund to date, was one of the ten nations invited to send observers to the Georgia sessions.

The nine others are Australia, New Zealand, Venezuela, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Denmark, Haiti and Liberia.

Member nations invited to attend are Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cost Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Luzemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Britain, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and the United States.

President Truman has appointed Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson to be United States governor of both the fund and the bank for a five-year term. Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton will be United States alternate governor of both institutions, also for a five-year term.

BRITISH TO HONOR 341 U. S. OFFICERS

Washington, Jan. 28 (A. P.).—The British Embassy announced yesterday that six New Jersey officers were among 341 United States Army and Navy officers who will receive awards in the Order of the British Empire.

The awards were made to officers serving in the United States "in recognition of the distinguished service performed by them in co-operating with British armed forces during the war."

The announcement said arrangements are being made for recipients to receive the decorations personally from the British ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, in Washington.

Those made honorary members and officers of the order will be decorated February 12. The date of award to those made honorary knights and commanders will be announced later.

The New Jersey men were:

Capt. Louis Augustine, Navy (Reserve), Barnegat Pines, Forked River, member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, honorary.

Col. Clarence Peyton Kane, formerly brigadier-general, Atlantic Overseas Air Technical Service Command, Newark, commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, honorary.

Lieut.-Col. Albert Edward Brundage, 65 Hawthorne Terrace, Leonia; Lieut.-Col. John Albert Grammar, 213 Kingsland Terrace, South Orange; Lieut.-Col. David Macaksy, 259 Broad street, Englewood; Major Gerald Bernard Russell, Red Bank High School, Red Bank; all officers of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, honorary.

'APPEASING RUSSIA' DENIED

State Department Contradicts Head of Mission in Iran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The State Department denied today the statement of Dr. A. C. Millspaugh that American Government support had been withdrawn from his financial mission to Iran because of opposition from Russia.

A department spokesman said that Dr. Millspaugh's assertion was without any foundation. Dr Millspaugh told a reporter in Philadelphia on Saturday that he had returned to the United States after the State Department had withdrawn support of his mission because of Russian opposition. He said that the State Department had followed a pattern of appeasing Russia in Iranian affairs.

Dr. Millspaugh, formerly with the Brookings Institution in Washington, went to Iran in January, 1943, and subsequently became Administrator General of Finance for that country. On Jan. 11, 1945, the Iranian Parliament abolished some of his powers.

The State Department's spokesman said that Dr. Millspaugh and about fifty members of his mission had been employed solely by the Iranian Government and had had no official connection with this Government. Dr. Milispaugh's contract with the Government of Iran was terminated early in 1945 by mutual consent, after the Parliament's cancellation of his economic authority, the spokesman said.

U. S. DEPARTMENT BUYS PUERTO RICAN SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) The Agriculture Department announced today that it has purchased 61,000 tons of Puerto Rican sugar heretofore unavailable to it for use in helping meet shortages in Eastern states.

The sugar was obtained from the Eastern Sugar Associates, of Baltimore, Md., operator of four mills in Puerto Rico.

Officials said this concern had heretofore refused to sell the sugar to the government. The bulk of it is from sugar processed in 1944.

The sugar must be shipped to this country, it is expected to be available for distribution within a "few days," officials said. It will be released for retail sale in Eastern seaboard areas where sugar has been unavailable to meet ration coupons.

The department said the owners of this sugar will get the same prices which they would have received had they sold the sugar when it was processed.

ASK YEAR'S EXTENSION OF SUGAR AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—A proposed treaty extending the international sugar agreement for one year from Aug. 31, 1945, was made public in the Senate today.

The agreement to extend the terms of the 1937 treaty was signed in London by representatives of the United States and seventeen other countries.

Under its terms, the export quotas remain suspended and the signatories declare that a revision of the original agreement "is necessary and should be undertaken as soon as the time appears opportune."

Countries participating are the United States, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, the United Kingdom, Haiti, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Russia, the Philippines, Yugoslavia and France.

No Decision on Yamashita

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Supreme Court again deferred action today on an appeals by Japanese General Yamashita, under death sentence for condoning atrocities in the Philippines. The court heard arguments on the appeals on Jan. 7 and 8. General Yamashita contested the authority of the American military commission which tried him. Pending the Supreme Court's decision on his appeal the enemy general is held in a Manila prison.

DENIES BRADEN IS QUITTING

State Department Calls Rumor Argentine 'Wishful Thinking'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The State Department today quelled a rumor that Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden was resigning. Its spokesman said:

"It sounds like wishful thinking on the part of certain elements in Argentina."

Luis Luti, Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, would not comment but said his Foreign Office might have something to say.

Mr. Braden was at home recuperating from a cold.

erating from an attack of sciatica and was expected at his office probably tomorrow.

TOYS ON WAY TO EUROPE

They Will Go to Orphans in Italy, Germany and Austria

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The first load of toys for displaced children and orphans in Europe was dispatched today under supervision of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Donated by the Childhood Education Association's 459 branches throughout the country, the toys will be distributed to children in Germany, Austria and Italy.

UNRRA, which does not include toys in its relief program, houses 90,000 children in assembly centers in Germany alone.

Patterson on Demobilization

Draft Vital to Men Overseas, Patterson Reports After Tour

War Secretary Finds Soldiers in Service Over Two Years Are Eager to Return Home but Carry Out Duties Faithfully.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Secretary of War Patterson said today that continuation of the draft is "of vital concern to men overseas."

It ends May 15 unless Congress acts. President Truman has recommended it be renewed if enlistments do not meet the needs of the services.

Reporting to a news conference on his four-week world tour, Patterson said he found that most soldiers with two years' service or more are eager to get home but 'there are very few who are not willing to do their duties as soldiers."

Patterson also said:

1. Announcement will be made in a few days on the addition of Australian and other British Empire troops to General Douglas MacArthur's forces in Japan.

2. Only 200 volunteers have enlisted for the proposed 50,000-man Philippine Scout force. Patterson attributed this to low pay and said he had recommended the pay be increased from $9 to $25 a month for privates.

3. The War department is considering asking Congress to provide for the continued service of WACS.

4. He found no evidence of destruction of useful material.

5. The U. S. force in Italy is to be cut from 51,000 to 28,000 by June 30 but if a peace treaty is signed earlier all troops except some in the air forces could be removed before June 30.

Patterson also said he thought all except a few hundred air force men could be removed from the India-Burma theater and the Middle East, including Egypt and north Africa, before June 30.

The department reported that the Army returned 185,000 soldiers to civil life during the week ending January 25, swelling the January total to 790,000. Army demobilization since V-E Day totals 5,536,000 and since V-J day 4,939,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The War Department released the following text of Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, remarks at a news conference:

A total of 10,600,000 men and women have served in the Army since Pearl Harbor. Of that number 8,300,000 were in service on V-E Day last May. Between V-E Day and June 30 of this year 7,750,000 men will have been returned to civil life. I am willing to match that against the discharge rate of any armed force in the world.

In the last four weeks I visited the principal fields of Army activities overseas—Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea China, Philippines, India, Egypt, Italy and Germany. The longest stop, eight days, was in Japan. I have made a preliminary report of this trip to the President.

Japan. I give you these leading impressions of conditions in Japan: First, the vast damage done there by our air forces. Sixty per cent of the largest cities have been completely destroyed—burned out by incendiary bombs and the two atomic bombs. Second, the relatively small forces we have there in occupation of a populous and formerly powerful nation. We have 300,000 soldiers in control of 80,000,000 people. You can walk many miles in a Japanese city without seeing a single American soldier. Third, the striking progress made by General MacArthur's forces in five months. The Japanese military forces in the home islands, numbering 2,700,000, have been disarmed and demobilized; the Japanese stores of munitions and the plants that produced them are in process of destruction or removal; hundreds of thousands of Koreans, Formosans and Chinese are being sent to their home countries and millions of Japanese are being removed from office and a sound beginning toward democratic processes and re-education of the Japanese people has been made. But a great deal remains to be done in destroying Japan's war-making potential and in turning her people from the ways of war toward the ways of peace.

Pacific Reductions

In the entire Pacific theater we had 865,000 men on Jan. 1. By June 30 the requirements of that theater, as estimated by General MacArthur, will be 375,000 men. In this connection there are still 3,000,000 Japanese soldiers not yet returned to Japan, and 500,000 of them have not yet been disarmed.

Korea and China. Our soldiers in Korea are a liberating force. It is important to have an independent, stable government established in Korea as soon as possible, as a safeguard against Japan again exploiting the country for waging war.

In China we are reducing our forces as rapidly as we can. The principal activity there is to assist the Chinese in getting over 1,800,000 Japanese, military and civilian, sent back to Japan. Army personnel there numbers 9,000, and the June 30 estimate is 6,000.

Philippines. In the Philippines we have the great stocks of equipment that were built up for the invasion of Japan, 3,500,000 tons. The disposal of these stocks, along with keeping custody of them in the mean time, is a major problem. The troops there also provide protection from lawlessness and brigandage, the Philippine constabulary being no longer in existence, and they also serve as support for our forces in Japan. Last August we had nearly 900,000 troops in the Philippines. On Jan. 1 we had 279,000 soldiers. By June 30 we will have 79,000.

The War Department has under way a project for raising a force of 50,000 Philippine Scouts. I found when I was there that we had been able to enlist only 200. The trouble is that the pay is only 18 pesos a month for privates. I am requesting that funds be made available to have the rate raised to 50 pesos a month—peso for dollar on the pay of American soldiers. I was informed that if this were done there would be good prospects of recruiting the force of 50,000. This will reduce the number of American soldiers to serve in the Orient.

Middle East and India

India - Burma, Middle East. Army troops are being brought home from these two theaters as rapidly as possible. In both of them the principal activity is the collection and care of surplus property pending its disposal. The situation is now being reviewed, and a deadline will soon be set for the closing out of India-Burma and the Middle East within a few months, except for a few hundred Air Transport personnel to maintain necessary weather, refueling and maintenance stations.

Italy. In Italy we still have an infantry division in the Venezia-Guilia district, and we have some air groups in the Foggia area. We also have substantial stocks of surplus property. Good progress is being made in disposof the surplus, and the troops' strength, which was 51,000 on Jan. 1, will be reduced to 28,000 by June 30. In case a treaty of peace is made with Italy prior to that time, we will evacuate our troops from Italy altogether, except for the air units which may remain as part of the forces operating in respect to Germany.

Germany. In Germany we have continuing responsibilities that require relatively strong forces. We must continue in occupation, ready to put down any resistance. We must destroy or remove the munitions industries under the terms of the Berlin agreement. We have the guarding of 500,000 prisoners of war. We have the supply and protection of 600,000 displaced persons. We have the care and custody of $7,000,000,000 worth of equipment and supplies in Europe until they can be disposed of. We had 622,000 troops in the European theater on the first of the year. We will have 307,000 on June 30, a great part of them to be replacements not yet in the theater. Our forces in Germany are much smaller than the occupation forces maintained there by the British or by the Russia .

Military Government Cited

We are also carrying on military government in Germany, in conjunction with Russia, Britain and France. This is a task of great complexity, but the work is being done with ability and vigor. This winter is the crucial period of occupation. Famine and pestilence that many predicted this winter must not be allowed to take place.

Everywhere I went, the troops had reasonably comfortable quarters, good rations, good clothing. The sick rate is exceptionally low. Provision is made for welfare and recreation. But the fact remains that the soldiers are far from home, they are not under the urgency of war, and they should have the continued support of the American people. U. S. O. shows and letters from home are greatly appreciated.

On the personal side the highlight of the whole trip was when I was met in Sendai, Japan, by a platoon of the company I commanded in the last war—F Company, 306th Infantry, 77th Division.

Effectiveness. It is unquestionably true that the effectiveness of our forces has been diminished. It could not be otherwise, with the departure of more than five million seasoned veterans since V-E Day. The Air Forces are hard hit. The lack of trained ground crews is so severe that many planes cannot be kept in condition to fly. This condition prevails in all theaters.

Spirit of Troops. I talked with many of the soldiers in the overseas areas. The fighting phase being over, the job is monotonous. Most of those who have seen service of two years or more are anxious to return home, some feeling that they are surplus anyway, others believing that while their mission is necessary, it is only fair that new replacements with shorter service should be sent to take their place. But though they believe that they should be brought home, there are very few who are not willing to do their duty as soldiers.

Will Speed Return

Theater commanders have been directed to relieve without delay soldiers who are truly surplus. I will see to it that these directions are carried out. Also, everything possible will be done to see that men who have seen long service are relieved by new replacements. It is of the greatest importance that replacements be made available.

The demobilization directive of Jan. 15, for enlisted men with 45 points or 2½ years service on April 30 and for enlisted men with 40 points or two years service on June 30, provided the soldiers with a definite plan and removed uncertainties.

Cutting Down Activities. We will expedite closing out the less active theaters — India-Burma, Middle East, Italy—So that we may concentrate or resources on the occupation of Japan and the occupation of Germany.

There is also the continuing need to cut down activities as they become unnecessary to our reduced military requirements. Every effort is being made to discontinue services to other governmental agencies that have nothing to do with the support of our occupational duties.

Strength of Army. We face the man-power problem for our Army in this critical period of transition from war to peace, the period while we are inforcing the surrenders and disarming our enemies and making sure that they stay disarmed We are reducing the war-time Army of 8,300,000 down to 1,500,000 officers and enlisted men on June 30, that figure being the required strength as recommended by General Eisenhower and approved by me after the most careful estimates. By April 30 all enlisted men with forty-five points or two-and-one-half years service will be discharged or on the way home, and by June 30 the same will be true of all enlisted men with forty points or two years service. That schedule will be fulfilled unconditionally.

G. Is Want Draft Kept

I learned on this trip that the continuation of selective service is a matter of vital concern to the men overseas. They feel that it must be continued if they are to get the relief they have earned. We will get as many as we possibly can from voluntary recruiting. It is of the most urgent importance for the future peace of the world that the additional men be obtained. The burden is not a heavy one for a nation of 140,000,000.

The problem will be a continuing one. It will not be solved merely by getting the force needed on June 30. Estimates are now being analyzed as to the strength needed to do the tasks assigned to the Army for the year following June 30. There should be a gradual reduction in strength as our taks become less extensive, the amount of the reduction being dependent on further stabilization in critical areas, on disposition of prisoners of war, on reduction in the number of displaced persons, and on the diminution of the surplus equipment to be cared for. On the other hand, those who have served over two years will expect to be relieved, and some of the one-year enlistments in the regular army will expire. It will be necessary to get steady increments of new men, by further volunteering if possible. This matter is being thoroughly reviewed, and when completed, estimates and plans will be announced.

The importance of meeting this problem squarely cannot be overstated. The responsibility for making sure that there is no recurrence of war from the defeated nations is one that we must not evade. The failure to assume such a responsibility after the first world war aided in bringing on the second world war. We must not repeat the mistake. The effort will cost something, but nothing comparable to what a future war would cost.

Peace Not Yet Secure

No soldier has a prouder record than the American. He has been brave in battle and patient

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in hardship. He has forced the enemy to quit. The fighting is over, but peace is still to be made secure. We dare not become impotent. Too quick a demobilization would leave us unable to maintain our hope of world peace—our plan of preventing another world war.

The War Department is pledged to return the soldiers to civil life as quickly as possible, but there are still pressing duties imposed upon the armed forces. Chief among them is the imperative need to maintain the prestige and safety of the country.

Today no less than last year—no les sthan any time since Dec. 7, 1941—the soldier remains the protector and benefactor of his country.

Celler Urges India Exodus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, today called on Secretary of War Patterson to return all American troops in the India-Burma Theater before becoming "embroiled in British-India politics."

Asserting that widespread disorders in India would result if the British refused to permit Indian self-government, Representative Celler said the American troops might have to fight in self-defense and that the repercussions from such a situation "will be tragic."

In a letter to Mr. Patterson, Representative Celler said it was his information that as of Jan. 1 American troops in India had been reduced to 55,000 and that the number would be further reduced by 4,000 to July 1. All, he said, are being used to guard surplus property.

"Frankly," he said, "the excuse of the protection of surplus property is no longer valid for the keeping of a single American soldier in India."

Social Security Credits Urged For Vets

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Expansion of the social security program to provide veterans with insurance credits for time spent in uniform was recommended by the Federal Security Agency today.

This was urged as part of a broaded "national system of social insurance" outlined in the Social Security Board's tenth annual report to Congress.

Eight Recommendations

In addition to old age and survivors insurance credits for veterans for time spent in service, the board recommended:

1. Federal insurance against medical care costs, including payments to doctors and hospitals.

2. Establishment of a single national program of unemployment insurance to replace existing federal-state programs.

3. Extension of jobless benefit rights to all employés in industries currently covered, and to as many noncovered groups "as is administratively feasible."

4. Maximum weekly unemployment benefits of at least $25, payable for up to 26 weeks.

Would Expand Insurance Plan

5. Expansion of the old-age and survivors insurance program to cover "all gainful workers," including agricultural, domestic and public service employes, as well as those in business for themselves.

6. Liberaliation of these benefits, particularly for low-paid workers.

7. Benefit payments for both permanent and temporary disabilities.

8. Expansion of Federal-state programs of general public assistance to cover "all needy persons . . . and so that payments may be more adequate."

Urge Removal Of Inequities

In urging a more comprehensive national social security program, the board said:

"It would be designed to close existing gaps in the coverage of both persons and risks, and to remove present inequities in the protection of workers and the financial burdens of employers. . . .

"It would greatly strengthen protection against want and dependency at a minimum cost."

Under the old-age insurance program the board urged that the qualifying age for all women be set at 60 rather than 65.

It also called for an increase from $3,000 to $3,600 a year in the amount of earnings subject to contribution and counted in the calculation of benefits.

GI's Letters Tell Of Destruction Of Surplus

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Representative Latham (R., N.Y.) today cited what he termed "additional confirmation of wanton destruction of enormous quantities" of surplus military supplies in overseas Pacific bases.

Quoting from letters he said he has received from returned service men, Latham, in a House speech, called on Congress for immediate action "to decide what is to be done about it."

"250 Boats Burned"

Latham said one of the letters, written from New Caledonia, contained this description:

"'On Isle Nou over 350 boats of all kinds were burned, most of them in fair or good condition. . . . Every day for the past month a large crane on a barge sinks material into the sea, especially absolutely new electrical epuipment. . . .

"'In Plum Bay about 1,000 vehicles, especially G.M.C. trucks, have been dumped into the sea . . . together with thousands of tires.

Sedans Smashed

"'. . . At the motor pool at Anse Vata, Chevrolet sedans in perfect condition, were smashed. . . . At Nickel Docks, hundreds of cars were dumped and covered with earth from the adjoining hill. The area thus covered is from eight to ten acres.'"

Another letter, from a service man Latham said had recently returned from New Guinea, related that the writer had witnessed copper and steel pipe, all "brand new," thrown into the bay at Hollandia. "Hundreds of new marine motors, all new, were thrown into the bay. Millions of feet of lumber were burned."

Cites War Bond Pleas

Latham said the letter continued, with this comment:

"It is disgusting how men of our country could waste so much material and still have the nerve to tell the people to buy war bonds."

Latham has introduced legislation asking an investigation.

There was no immediate comment from the War or Navy departments.

SPEEDY ACTION AIMED ON PRICE, RENT CONTROLS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—(AP) Emerging from a conference with President Truman, Congressional Democratic leaders announced today they will press for speedy action on legislation to prolong price and rent controls for a year beyond June 30, 1946, expiration date.

Chairman Spence (D-Ky) immediately set House Banking Committee public hearings on the OPA extension bill to begin Tuesday of next week.

Early Action Needed

House Democratic Leader McCormack, of Massachusetts, said "the President feels that early action on extension of price control legislation as soon as possible is a matter of paramount importance to the country."

Mr. Truman told Congress in his State of the Union message last week that businessmen were entitled "to a clear statement of the policy of the government on the subject. Tenants and housewives, farmers and workers—consumers in general—have an equal right."

Rep. Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican on the banking committee, said large numbers of Republicans would support a continuation of price control "where needed" but they want amendments for more precise definitions of OPA's powers.

Spence voiced the belief the bill would go through "without much trouble," and commented: "you know everybody is for self preservation. And that is just about what OPA amounts to in our economy today."

However, the extension measure is bound to meet some vigorous opposition. Some members just don't like anything about OPA.

Bowles Angers Southerners

Moreover, Southern Senators and representatives are irate over talk by Chester Bowles, OPA administrator, about putting price ceilings on raw cotton, and have threatened to fight against continuation of price controls unless they get assurances no ceiling will be put on cotton prices.

On the House floor, Rep. Slaughter (D-Mo) said today OPA extension would be "an empty gesture" if the administration pursued a policy of "buying a little industrial peace" by granting price increases to offset wage increases.

This, he said, would lead inevitably to inflation.

Consumer Goods Report Is Made

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—J. D. Small, Civilian Production Administrator, today issued a report giving this review and forecast on production of consumer products:

Automobiles—Total output in 1945 was only 83,702. This was one fifth of production forecast by manufacturers shortly after production controls were lifted following the end of the war.

Refrigerators—December shipments up 30 per cent over November to an estimated level of 150,000—about half the prewar rate. At this rate, CPA said, prewar production could be reached by June.

Washing Machines

Washing Machines and Ironers—December shipments totaled about 65,000 units, an increase of nine per cent over November, and about 40 per cent of 1941 monthly shipments.

Radios—About 100,000 sets were produced during November, only eight per cent of the prewar figure of 1,100,000 sets a month, and "only a fraction of earlier forecasts by the industry."

Electric Irons—December shipments were about 92 per cent of the prewar rate. CPA predicted that prewar production of 380,000 monthly would be reached speedily after solution of the labor-management problem in the electrical industry.

Cleaners And Stoves

Vacuum Cleaners—About 90,000 shipped in December, ten per cent more than in November and 58 per cent of the prewar rate, which CPA said could be attained by May.

Electric Stoves—December shipments were about two thirds of the 1941 average monthly rate of 47,000 units.

Alarm Clocks—Shipment last month of 900,000 was 90 per cent of prewar rate, which CPA said would be reached by March.

Sewing Machines—About 5,000 were shipped in December. This is only about eleven per cent of the prewar rate. Output may match the 1941 rate of 48,000 monthly by June.

Democratic Leaders See White House Change Plan

Truman Displays Sketch of Proposed Addition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Truman showed Congressional leaders today an architect's sketch of the proposed $1,650,000 addition to White House executive offices which the House voted down last week.

Senate Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, later told reporters there was no detailed discussion of the plan. Mr. Truman told his last news conference the controversy over the construction was a tempest in a teapot. He said it would not alter the appearance of the White House in so far as the public view was concerned.

In addition to Senator Barkley the group included Speaker Sam Rayburn, Democrat, of Texas; Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Representative John W. McCormack, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

Gets Army Engineers Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—President Truman nominated Brigadier General Roscoe Campbell Crawford today to be Assistant to the Chief of Engineers for a four-year term. He succeeds Brigadier General Thomas Matthews Robins, retired.

Favored for Maritime Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—A Senate commerce subcommittee today approved the nomination of Richard Parkhurst, of Boston, as a member of the Maritime Commission. The subcommittee deferred action on the nomination of Clarence M. Young, of California, as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board to permit Senator William P. Knowland, Republican, of California, now on a trip to Japan, to express his views. Mr. Parkhurst formerly was chairman of the Boston Port Authority. He was nominated by President Truman to fill the unexpired term of Vice-Admiral Howard L. Vickery.

Atomic-Energy Control By Military Opposed

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. Harison Davies, of the Federation of Atomic Scientists, said today that development of atomic energy "must certainly be freed from every vestige of military control."

Davies, a native of Winchester, Va., is now located at Oak Ridge, Tenn., site of an atomic bomb plant. He said he spoke for more than 1,500 scientists and engineers connected with work on the new source of power.

He said in testimony prepared for the special Senate Committee on Atomic Energy that "we wish to go on record most strongly as favoring complete exclusion of the military from any policy-making function on the commission" proposed for handling the problem.

Liaison Not Included

Davies added, "We do not mean to exclude efficient liaison between the commission and the armed forces." He said the atomic scientists would not oppose making such liaison mandatory.

"However," he said, "it is in the best tradition of American Government that policy be made by civilians. A subject fraught with such tremendous signficance to our foreign policy as the development of atomic energy in this country must certainly be freed from every vestige of military control."

Other Stressed Points

Other points Davies made in indorsing the bill by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) to create a commission to handle the atomic program included:

1. "As citizens, we fear unwise laws on atomic energy for the same reason other citizens fear them; we, too, value our lives."

2. "Any domestic legislation must . . . encourage the international control of atomic energy."

3. "Vigorous research and development in nuclear science must be maintained. The use of the fission phenomenon and its byproducts in physical, chemical, biological, medical and industrial research, as well as in power development, should greatly enrich our country and indeed all mankind."

4. "The bill . . . attempts to provide the freest possible exchange of scientific information. We strongly approve."

Espionage Act's Value Noted

5. "We feel the Espionage Act will provide as much national security as can be found in a policy of secrecy."

6. "The policy of postponing large-scale industrial application is, in our opinion, a wise policy. Premature development of spe-

cial interests in this field may prejudice the possibility of international control."

7. "There can be no solution of the problem of security short of an effective international control of atomic and other weapons of offense, and of the elimination of war as a method for settling international disputes."

Would Require Atom Test O.K.

Washington, Jan. 28 (AP).—Legislation requiring the Navy to obtain consent of the Senate and House Naval committees before using United States warships for atomic bomb targets was introduced in the House today.

The author was Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House committee. The bill would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to select warships for the tests with the approval of the President but both congressional committees would have to agree to the selections, too.

Soil From Bomb Test Still Has Radioactivity

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 28 (AP).—Two small pieces of fused earth taken from the atom-bomb crater in New Mexico are still radioactive after a lapse of six months, the Colgate University physics department reported today after making tests on the samples.

Dr. Clement L. Henshaw, acting head of the physics department, said radioactivity of the samples was indicated by placing them over night on a plate-holder containing unexposed film. Developed the next day without being exposed to light, the film showed it had been affected by Gamma rays of varying intensity, Dr. Henshaw explained.

time predecessor of its type. It has a range in excess of 1,500 miles and can carry a three-ton load of bombs, torpedoes and mines. Also it has a battery of five-inch rockets and 20 mm. machine guns in the wings.

The Navy has ordered $50,000,000, worth of these ships from Douglas to re-arm its post-war carrier fleet. Somewhat similar in appearance and characteristics to the Douglas SBD, the BT2D-1 is looked upon by the Navy as a successor to the Dauntless dive-bomber which turned the tide of battle at Midway and during the first two years of Pacific warfare played so important a part in the Navy's air offensive.

The BT2D-1 is said to have exceptional maneuverability and rate of climb. In vertical dives from service ceiling it has reached true speeds greater than 500 miles an hour. It is equipped with vertical dive brakes, described as the first production application of the principle. These brakes in addition to having important aerodynamical advantages afford the equivalent retarding effect of conventional trailing edge wing flaps with less than 80 per cent of the brake area previously required.

The new plane has a wing span of a little more than fifty feet, a length of thirty-nine feet and a weight of 10,470 minus useful load. With a wing fold of twenty-four feet, the BT2D-1 can be operated from any carrier. It is powered by a single Wright R-3350 radial engine, capable of delivering 2,500 horsepower at a take-off of 2,900 revolutions per minute. The Aeroproducts propeller has four blades measuring thirteen and a half feet in diameter.

Navy's New Dive Bomber Deadliest

Carries Three Tons of Explosives, Plus Rockets, and Attains Speeds Exceeding 500 M. P. H.

Santa Monica, Cal., Jan. 28.—The latest addition to American air power was revealed today by the Douglas Aircraft Company as a Navy dive and torpedo plane, the BT2d-1, speedier by fifty miles and deadlier than any war-

BIDS U. S. STOP AS SUGAR DADDY

Landon Asks End of New Deal Spending Policy.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 28 (A. P.).—Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee and former Kansas Governor, called today for an end to the "siren song that Government is a sugar daddy, able to shell out money endlessly."

"Stop the New Deal policy of borrowing and borrowing—spending and spending—giving and giving," Landon urged in a speech before the annual meeting of the Kansas Day Women's Republican Club.

"Our national Government cannot possibly carry the financial burden of the world on its shoulders—and continue to give a living to those unwilling to do an honest day's work. All issues in the end relate to a balanced budget and to economy and efficiency in government."

Mismanagement of its international relations, he declared, brought the United States to the place where it is "vitally essential to America to keep the British Empire a going concern—strong in a world concord of nations."

Must Keep Britain Strong.

"Not to keep Great Britain strong would be to abandon the continent of Europe to Russia," he said. "If that happens, the weight of Russia falls across Asia as well as Europe."

Landon said that he had less fear or Russia or Russian purposes than had many others.

"We are dealing there with a strong people who have long been repressed in many directions by the outside world," he said, "and who now, feeling themselves strong, are asserting themselves in unreasonable ways.

"I think we should be patient and fair with Russia—but firm," Landon asserted. "Much more firm than we have been in standing for those principles and those international ideologies which—as far as we are concerned—were definitely involved in both world wars. It is obvious as negotiations go on, adjustments be made. Adjustments on details, but not on principles."

Wainwright Sees Apathy

DETROIT, Jan. 28 (AP).—General Jonathan M. Wainwright, who commanded the American forces at Bataan and Corregidor, warned today he is "beginning to see those symptoms of apathy and disinterest which have appeared at the end of every war we have fought."

"When those symptoms appear, disintegration of the armed forces invariably follows," the general told members of the Detroit Economic Club.

"From the beginning of the republic, men rich in wisdom and experience have warned that military impotency breeds international disrespect, encourages aggression and finally sets the stage for another war," he said.

General Wainwright made a plea for universal military training and said the only alternative would be maintenance of a large standing army which would be costly and repugnant to the American people.

He said he had gained thirty-five pounds since his release from a Japanese prison camp and is now almost at normal weight.

UNO Group Visits Hyde Park Again

New York, Jan. 28 (AP).—Members of the United Nations site inspection committee planned another look today at Hyde Park and Kingston, N.Y., as possibilities for "the capital of the world."

The reexamination of these areas was prompted by what Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, the committee chairman, said was a new offer of fifteen acres on the Kingston side of the Hudson River and 25 on the Hyde Park side to supplement the late President Roosevelt's estate.

Will Leave Sunday

Committee members also were to confer with New York City representatives regarding the possibility of establishing temporary headquarters here.

The committee expects to return to London next Sunday.

Dr. Gavrilovic said his group was preparing a detailed report on possible UNO headquarters sites with great care because "we are building not for five years but from 50 to 1,500 years."

40 Square Miles Needed

Saying the committee felt at least 40 square miles would be needed for the permanent seat, the chairman explained: "It will be the capital of the world, and 40 square miles is not too much."

He said the committee had not recommended any single site, but described as "favorable, more favorable or less favorable" the places listed in a report cabled to London.

UNO SITE COMMITTEE TO WORK ON REPORT

NEW YORK, Jan. 28. — (AP) The sub-committee named to hunt a world headquarters site for the United Nations Organization somewhere in the Northeastern section of the United States announced tonight it would begin drafting its final recommendations tomorrow.

Just what the committee would recommend, they declined to indicate but the chairman, Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic of Yugoslavia, remarked that the sub-committee had before it engineering reports on proposed sites in four states—New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Other states, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Vermont, also have offered sites.

26,000 Troops Returning On 26 Ships

[By the Associated Press]

The long trek home from the world's battlefronts neared the end today for another 26,000 United States troops aboard twenty-six transports due to drop anchor at two East and two West coast ports.

The vessels were scheduled to arrive at New York, Newport News, Va., Los Angeles and Seattle.

New York Arrivals

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Wooster Victory from Le Havre (originally due yesterday): 1,532 troops including 300th and 658th Port Companies; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of 524th Port Battalion; Detachment of 376th Infantry Regiment.

Pursuer, from Southampton (originally due yesterday): 469 troops, including 306th and 481th Military Police Escort Guard Companies.

Nicholas Gilman, from Antwerp: 584 troops, including 377th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

Those On The Thomas Barry

Thomas Barry from Le Havre: 3,608 troops including 2d Battalion, 301st Infantry Regiment; part of 29th Engineer Treadway Bridge Company; 3d Battlaion, 301st Infantry Regiment; 81st Chemical Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 408th Field Artillery Group; 596th Ordnance Ammunition Company; Headquarters Company and Companies A, D and F of 376th Infantry Regiment; 243 nurses.

Howard Victory, from Marseilles: 1,526 troops, including headquarters and headquarters company, service company, anti-tank company, medical detachment of 399th Infantry Regiment; headquarters and headquarters companies; 2d and 3d Battalions, Companies D, F, G and M of 398th Infantry Regiment.

Other Returnees

Miscellaneous troops on following: Pittston Victory, from Naples, 1,468; Pierre Soule, from Antwerp, 575; Reverdy Johnson, from Antwerp, 575; Justin Morril, from Le Havre, 557; Stephen Austin, from Liverpool, 101; Exanthia, from Calcutta, 15, and Edward Burton, from Le Havre, six.

At Newport News—James B. Moore, 43 miscellaneous troops.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Gen. M. M. Patrick, from India, 3,059; Independence, from Saipan, 1,956; Gen. O. H. Ernst, from Korea, 3,258; four LSM's, 530; three destroyer escorts, 83.

At Seattle—Miscellaneous personnel on following: Cape Perpetua, from Yokohama, 3,100 army; U.S.S. Eastland, from Yokohama, 2,173 army; Refugee, from Karachi, 678 army.

JAN 29 1946

NIGHT

LONDON, JAN 28-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIVE MAJOR POWERS HELD A 45 MINUTE MEETING IN A MAYFAIR HOTEL TONIGHT WHERE, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL SOURCE, THEY DISCUSSED POSSIBLE NOMINEES FOR THE PRIZED POST OF UNO SECRETARY GENERAL AND MADE "GOOD PROGRESS" TOWARDS AN AGREEMENT.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE LIE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AS A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE NOMINEE FOR THE JOB.

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NIGHT LEAD ATOM

LONDON, JAN. 28-(AP)-BRITAIN DESIRES TO HAVE MILITARY OBSERVERS PRESENT WHEN THE UNITED STATES CONDUCTS ATOM BOMB TESTS ON WARSHIPS IN MAY AND CONVERSATIONS TO THAT END NOW ARE BEING HELD, PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY.

A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER ASKED THE PRIME MINISTER "WHETHER BRITAIN HAS ANY RIGHTS IN THE ATOMIC BOMB AT ALL NOW," BUT ATTLEE DECLINED TO ANSWER, COMMENTING THAT THAT WAS "A DIFFERENT QUESTION ALTOGETHER."

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(WX) LONDON-ADD ATOM BOMB OBSERVERS UNDER DASH

AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON IT WAS SAID THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OBSERVERS FROM OTHER NATIONS WOULD BE INVITED IS UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF. THE ULTIMATE DECISION, ARMY OFFICIALS SAID, PROBABLY WILL BE UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN WASHINGTON THAT BRITISH CIVILIAN SCIENTISTS WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE MANHATTAN PROJECT, THE ORGANIZATION WHICH DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC BOMB, WILL TAKE PART IN THE TESTS.

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THE STRIKE AT CAWNPORE WAS THE LARGEST OF THE SERIES OF STOPPAGES WHICH BEGAN AT BRITISH BASES LAST WEEK.

AT ANOTHER RAF INSTALLATIONS IN INDIA, BURMA, EGYPT, CEYLON AND PALESTINE, DEMONSTRATORS WERE PLACATED BY ASSURANCES THAT THEIR GRIEVANCES HAD BEEN REFERRED TO AUTHORITIES IN LONDON.

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LONDON, JAN. 28--(AP)--ARTURO ROMAR, 14-YEAR-OLD SPANIARD WHO TIED FOR SIXTH PLACE IN THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT, FACED 14 ADULT OPPONENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY TONIGHT IN AN EXHIBITION MATCH. HE WON 12 GAMES AND TWO WERE DRAWS.

ABOARD THE SS ARGENTINA, JAN. 28--(AP)--81 BRIDES SAILING FOR THE U.S. WITH THEIR BABIES ABOARD THIS "NURSERY LINER" ARE GRADUALLY RECOVERING FROM AN EPIDEMIC OF SEASICKNESS, ALTHOUGH SOME 65 PER CENT ARE STILL INCAPACITATED

WITH CONITUING ROUGH WEATHER. THE SHIP IS EXPECTED TO DOCK SATURDAY NIGHT O

S TODAY MORNING.

THREE MONTHS IS THE MINIMUM AGE FOR BABIES AND BRIDES XXX MADE IT.

CARLTON JUST MADE IT. AMONG THEM IS MYRA BODDLATO, DAUGHTER OF LEOPOLD S.

BADOLATO, USNR, OF THE BRONX, IN NEW YORK CITY.

MRS. EILEEN GEHL, WIFE OF JOHN LOWELL GEHL, 4119 NORTH KENNETH AVENUE,

CHICAGO, THINKS SHE IS PRETTY LUCKY TO SCRAPE IN WITH THREE-MONTHS-OLD

WAYNE GEHL, AND SO DOES MRS. MILDRED GRITTENDEN, WIFE OF HERBERT J.

GRITTENDEN, USNR, OF 12913 ARLINGTON AVENUE, CLEVELAND, WITH BABY SUZANNE.

THE ATMOSPHERE WAS ALMOST TRANQUIL WHEN A SPECIAL TRAIN WITH BRIDES

FROM THE MIDLANDS AND THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AND LEFT LONDON TODAY.

MRS. BARBARA CIRCULLO, WIFE OF PRIVATE JOHN CIRCULLO,

WILSONBURG, W. VA., ARRIVED A LITTLE BREATHLESS. SHE MISSED THE BUS AT

EUSTON STATION AND ARRIVED CLASPING THREE-MONTHS-OLD JEANNETTE CIRCULLO

IN HER ARMS AND DRAGGING JOHN ANDREW

JAN 29 1946

ELEVEN-MONTH-OLD PETER HEINLY PRESSED HIS NOSE AGAINST THE WINDOW-PANE AND SHOUTED, "DADA" OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

"HE DOESN'T REMEMBER HIS DADDY," SAID MRS. ROSALINE HEINLY, WIFE OF PVT. LARRY W. HEINLY, 535 SOUTH 14TH STREET, READING, PA., "BUT I HAVE TAUGHT HIM TO SAY "DADA", AND HE SEEMS TO UNDERSTAND."

JAN 29 1945

MRS. MADGE HOBEIN, PRESIDENT OF HER LOCAL GI BRIDES CLUB, HAD ANOTHER CLUB MEMBER IN THE CARRIAGE WITH HER. MRS. HOBEIN, WHO IS THE WIFE OF MASTER [redacted] SGT. LAWRENCE J. HOBEIN, 1144 LARKIN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, IS GOING LATER TO SHERIDAN, WYO., HER COMPANION WAS MRS. ALICE REESE, WIFE OF SGT. TRAFTON G. REESE, RFD 3, OAK HILLS, JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO.

MRS. LAURA ROWLAND, WIFE OF SGT. LEONARD C. ROWLAND, 2329 NORTH 15TH STREET, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., SAT QUIETLY WITH HER TWO SONS. BECAUSE HER AMERICAN HUSBAND LIVED IN ENGLAND MANY YEARS BEFORE HE JOINED THE U.S. ARMY, THE ELDER SON, 11 1/2-YEAR-OLD JEFFREY ROWLAND, IS A BRITISH SUBJECT. BUT A LAW PASSED IN 1940 MADE 3 1/2-YEAR-OLD RUSSELL ROWLAND A "PROPER YANKEE".

MRS. VERN NEWMAN, WIFE OF STAFF SGT. THAD NEWMAN, 862 SOUTH 10 EAST, SALT LAKE CITY, CALLED UP AND DOWN THE TRAIN TO FIND SOMEBODY ELSE FROM

"HER STATE". BUT MRS. MARJORIE SMITH, WIFE OF PFC. EDWARD L. SMITH, 203 WEST 4TH ST., BOONE, IOWA, WAS NOT WORRYING. SHE WAS BUSY HELPING HER FRIEND, MRS. ELIZABETH WALTON, WIFE OF STAFF SGT. ROBERT D. WALTON, 11 WEST FRANKLIN ST., SHAWNEE, OKLA., WITH BABY ROBERT WALTON, WHILE MOTHER GIRL FRIEND FROM HOME--MRS. MARGIE WHITE, WIFE OF T/4 WELDON W. WHITE, 115 [redacted] S.E. "G" ST., GAS CITY, IND.--NURSEDHER BABY, EDWARD WHITE, OPPOSITE.

PERHAPS THE SADDEST LOOKING COUPLE WERE SGT. JAMES CLEVENGER AND HIS ENGLISH BRIDE. IT WAS HE WHO WAS GOING BACK HOME TO BELCHER, KY., ON LEAVE, AND SHE WHO WAS REMAINING BEHIND.

JAN 2 1945

"I AM GOING TO REENLIST AND GET BACK HERE FOR A YEAR SO I CAN BRING HER HOME WITH ME," SAID CLEVENGER, "BUT IT'S SURE TOUGH SAYING GOODBYE, EVEN FOR A SHORT WHILE."

30.24 — 643

THE LAST BRIDE TO BOARD THE TRAIN WAS 22-YEAR-OLD MRS. IRENE EYLER BREATHLESSLY CARRYING ONE-YEAR-OLD BEVERLY EYELER. HER HUSBAND IS SGT. CLIFFORD JONES, 310 W. EXCELSIOR ST., EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, WIS. XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX

IN THE FRONT COACH, MRS. ELLEN WOODWARD XXXXXX PLAYED WITH HER KIC CURLY-HAIRED SON. "HE LOOKED LIKE A LITTLE OLD BALDHEADED PROFESSOR," SH SAID. "HIS DADDY WILL NEVER RECOGNIZE HIM." SHE IS THE WI OF SGT THO WOODWARD, OF BREWSTER, NEB.

APRA REWRITE WACES ONE THROUGH FIFTH 1820 RCH 309P.

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BERLIN, JAN. 28 - (AP) - BANNED FROM USING THE RUSSIAN-CONTROLLED BERLIN RADIO, AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY WOULD START THEIR OWN BROADCASTING SYSTEM IN THE U.S. ZONE OVER A LOUDSPEAKER NETWORK USED FOR WAR-TIME AIR RAID WARNINGS BY THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, JAN. 28 - (AP) - BERLIN'S POST-WAR PRESS SOCIATION HELD ITS FIRST SOCIAL GET-TOGETHER TODAY SINCE GERMANY'S SURRENDER.

CHAIRMAN PAUL UFERMANN DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS THAT ALL MEMBERS OF THE PRESS SHOULD CONDUCT THEIR PAPERS CLEANLY, OBJECTIVELY AND IN A SPIRIT OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS.

THE GATHERING SHOWED WHO HAD SURIVED THE DAYS FOLLOWING THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC AND MANY FACES STILL SHOWED SIGNS OF CONCENTRATION CAMP LIFE.

AMONG THE SPEAKERS WERE REPRESENTATIVES OF BERLIN'S FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES, ARTHUR WERNER, LORD MAYOR OF BERLIN, AND VICE-PRESIDENT HERMANN SCHLIMME OF THE FREE GERMAN TRADE UNION ASSOCIATION.

SEPTUAGENARIAN COMMUNIST WILHELM PIECK APPEALED TO THE PR PRESS TO "NEVER AGAIN LET REACTION RAISE ITS HEAD NOR FASCISM AND MILITARISM AGAIN GAIN THE UPPER HAND."

OTTO GROTEWOHL OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY ASKED THE

JAN 2 1946

QUADRUPARTITE OCCUPATIONAL AUTHORITIES "JUST AS YOU NOW PERMIT US TO PARTICIPATE IN ADMINISTRATION; ALSO IT IS OUR HOPE WE MAY TAKE PAR IN LAW MAKING TO SHOW WE HAVE CAUGHT THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY."

JAN 29 1946

(100)
FRANKFURT, JAN.28-(AP)-ONE THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 983RD TANK DESTROYER AND 975TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS ARE SLATED TO BE SHIPPED HOME FROM THE BREMERHAVEN STAGING AREA SHORTLY, U.S. ARMY REDEPLOYMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY.

ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE TWO UNITS ALREADY ARE ON THE HIGH SEAS. ALSO EN ROUTE HOME ARE THE 100TH AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, THE 319TH ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION, THE 910TH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION, THE 132ND AND 134TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALIONS AND THE 756TH TANK BATTALION.

ARMY OFFICIALS SAID 7,248 TROOPS HAD BEEN SHIPPED FROM EUROPEAN PORTS WITHIN THE PAST 24 HOURS.

BJ1148PES

A129

ADD FRANKFURT ELECTIONS NIGHT

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN EXPRESSED SATISFACTION WITH "THIS FIRST BIG AMERICAN EXPERIMENT IN BRINGING DEMOCRACY TO GERMANY." MORE THAN 3,000,000 GERMANS VOTED SUNDAY AND THE WEEK BEFORE IN THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE FREE ELECTIONS SINCE HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, AND 83.6 PERCENT OF THE ELIGIBLE VOTERS CAST THEIR BALLOTS. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, WITH A MILDLY SOCIALISTIC PLATFORM, RECEIVED PREFERENCE THEN IN SOME OF THE TOWNS IN GREATER HESSE.

ON THE BASIS OF NEARLY COMPLETE RESULTS INDEPENDENTS AND NON-PARTISANS HAVE WON 26,553 COUNCIL SEATS, COMPARED WITH THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION'S 21,929 SEATS. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS HAVE WON 9,677 SEATS ON RURAL COUNCILS; THE COMMUNISTS 569, AND THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, REPRESENTING THE EXTREME RIGHT, 606.

THE HIGH NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT SEATS INDICATED STRONGLY THE ELECTION WAS BASICALLY ONE OF PERSONALITIES RATHER THAN PARTIES.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS FROM THE 11,000 TOWNS OF LESS THAN 20,000 POPULATION WHICH VOTED YESTERDAY AND THE SUNDAY BEFORE GAVE THIS OVERALL PICTURE FOR THE AMERICAN ZONE:

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION, ALSO KNOWN AS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1,316,194 VOTES; SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, 872,412; COMMUNISTS, 126,927; LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, 57,043; INDEPENDENTS AND NON-PARTISANS, 862,789.

(EDS:--PILED WORD FIRST LINE "CHRISTIAN")

A131

NUERNBERG, JAN.28-(AP)-THE GERMANS USED A GRIM VARIANT OF THE "HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME--WISH YOU WERE HERE" POSTCARD TO LURE MORE AND MORE JEWS TO DEATH IN GAS CHAMBERS AT CONCENTRATION CAMPS, THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY.

MRS.MARIA VAILLANT-COUTURIER, A FRENCHWOMAN WHO SURVIVED A LONG STAY AT THE OSWIECIM MURDER CAMP IN POLAND TESTIFIED THAT A GROUP OF JEWS ARRIVING THERE FROM SALONIKA, GREECE, WERE PREVAILED UPON TO SEND POSTCARDS TO RELATIVES AT HOME AS SOON AS THEY GOT OFF THE TRAIN, UNAWARE OF THE FATE AWAITING THEM.

THE CARDS BORE PRINTED DETAILS OF THE "WONDERFUL TIME" THE JEWS WERE HAVING IN THE NEW HOMES. AS SOON AS THE CARDS WERE ADDRESSED TO RELATIVES, THE WRITERS WERE MARCHED TO THE GAS CHAMBERS.

QQ1227PES

HAMBURG, JAN. 28--(AP)--ADOLF HITLER'S HALF BROTHER, ALOIS, WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK TO HIS WINESHOP IN BERLIN BUT IS AFRAID HE CAN'T GET IT BACK BECAUSE "A JEW AND A CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIM ARE LIVING THERE."

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ALOIS CHANGED HIS NAME FROM HITLER TO HILLER IN THE HAMBURG COURTS THREE MONTHS AGO.

"I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THE NAME OF HITLER," HE TOLD A REPORTER TODAY.

APR CHAMBERLAINS 01800 CCC 328P

VATICAN CITY, JAN 28-(AP)-POPE PIUU TODAY GAVE A PRIVATE AUDIENCE TO THE MOST REV.BERNARD SHEIL, AUXILIARY BISHOP OF CHICAGO, NOTED FOR HIS WORK AMONG CATHOLIC YOUTH.

30.24—645

WARSAW, JAN. 26 (DELAYED)-(AP) - LUDWICK SZTOLCMAN, ECONOMIC ANALYST OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, SAID TODAY THAT INVESTED PRE-WAR CAPITAL OF AMERICAN INTERESTS INVOLVED IN POLAND'S NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES TOTALED BETWEEN $25,000,000 AND $30,000,000.

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EARLIER ESTIMATES HAD PLACED THE FIGURE AT $50,000,000.

SZTOLCMAN SAID AN INSPECTION TOUR SHOWED PRINCIPAL AMERICAN INVESTMENTS INCLUDED THE SOCONY VACUUM REFINERY AND OIL FIELDS, ANACONDA COPPER INTERESTS, GIESCHE COAL AND ZINC CHEMICAL WORKS NEAR KATOWICE, THE COLGATE-PALMOLIVE SOAP FACTORY AT DOXNAN AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTING ENTERPRISES OF THE ULEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOW ARE STUDYING A BASIS FOR COMPENSATING FOREIGN OWNERS FOR INDUSTRIES WHICH WILL BE NATIONALIZED. ALL EXISTING INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING 50 OR MORE PERSONS PER WORKING SHIFT WILL BE nationalized TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT THE NATIONALIZATION PROGRAM WOULD NOT BAR THE STARTING OF NEW ENTERPRISES BUT THAT THEY WOULD BE SUBJECT TO NATIONALIZATION IF MORE THAN 50 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED PER SHIFT.

WARSAW, JAN. 26 (DELAYED)- (AP) - U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE LOST HIS CHAUFFEUR TODAY.

PFC CLIFFORD BARNES, 34, OF (87-46 12TH STREET) RICHMOND HILL, N.Y., WHO HAS 64 DISCHARGE POINTS, BOARDED A BERLIN-BOUND PLANE. HE EXPECTS TO BE HOME SOME TIME IN FEBRUARY.

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PRECEDE MOSCOW DAY (200)

NEW YORK, JAN.28-(AP)-THE CHANCERY OFFICE OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK, REPLYING TO CRITICISM IN THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER ISVESTIA OF CARDINAL-ELECT FRANCIS J.SPELLMAN, SAID TODAY THE ARCHBISHOP WAS "NOT SURPRISED AT RENEWED BASELESS ATTACKS BY PUPPETS OF PRETENDERS TO PEACE."

ISVESTIA, ORGAN OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, DECLARED IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY THAT THE CARDINAL-DESIGNATE WAS WAGING ACTIVE VATICAN POLITICS IN AMERICA AND WAS TRYING TO "AROUSE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ACCEPT FRANCO." (GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN.)

DISCUSSING THE APPOINTMENT OF 32 NEW CARDINALS BY POPE PIUS X11, THE ARTICLE, WRITTEN BY D.PETROV, SAID THE NAMING OF FOUR NEW CARDINALS FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND ONE EACH FOR ENGLAND, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA INDICATED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WAS ATTEMPTING TO STRENGTHEN ITS INFLUENCE IN "THE ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES."

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THE CHANCERY OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESE SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"IN RESPONSE TO QUERIES FOR COMMENT REGARDING THE ARTICLE IN ISVESTIA ATTACKING ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN, THE CHANCERY OFFICE ANSWERS THAT THE ARCHBISHOP HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO ATTACKS BY ENEMIES OF RELIGION, OF AMERICA AND OF WORLD PEACE.

"HE HAS BEEN ASSAILED BY THE MINIONS OF HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND OTHER TYRANTS AND IS NOT SURPRISED AT RENEWED BASELESS ATTACKS BY PUPPETS OF PRETENDERS TO PEACE."

(NY) COW--SECOND ADD ISVESTIA-SPELLMAN X X X POLISH TRAITORS (DELETING LAST GRAPH).

IN NEW YORK, THE CHANCERY OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESE ISSUED THIS STATEMENT:

"IN RESPONSE TO QUERIES FOR COMMENT REGARDING THE ARTICLE IN ISVESTIA ATTACKING ARCHBISHOP SPELLMAN, THE CHANCERY OFFICE ANSWERS THAT THE ARCHBISHOP HAS BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO ATTACKS BY ENEMIES OF RELIGION, OF AMERICA AND OF WORLD PEACE.

"HE HAS BEEN ASSAILED BY THE MINIONS OF HITLER, MUSSOLINI AND OTHER TYRANTS AND IS NOT SURPRISED AT RENEWED BASELESS ATTACKS BY PUPPETS OF PRETENDERS TO PEACE."

FD119PES

A71
(140)
JERUSALEM, JAN.28-(AP)-THE PALESTINE GAZETTE SAID TONIGHT THAT NEW REGULATIONS HAD BEEN ISSUED PROVIDING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE DEATH PENALTY FOR SPECIFIC OFFENSES IN CONNECTION WITH SPREADING DISORDERS IN PALESTINE.

THE NEWSPAPERS SAID OFFENDERS POSSIBLY PUNISHABLE BY DEATH INCLUDE DISCHARGE OR CARRYING OF FIREARMS OR EXPLOSIVES, DAMAGING OR OBSTRUCTING PROPERTY, INTERFERING WITH PROPERTY, VEHICLES, COMMUNICATIONS, INSTALLATIONS OF PLANTS OR SUPPLY SERVICES OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ARMED FORCES---OR BEING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF SUCH PROPERTY FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMMITTING AN OFFENSE---OR FORTIFYING ANY AREA OR PLACE.

OTHER REGULATIONS, THE GAZETTE SAID, EMPOWER THE MILITARY COMMANDING OFFICER TO APPOINT A SINGLE OFFICER AS A SUMMARY MILITARY COURT WITH AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE SENTENCES NOT EXCEEDING 12 MONTHS OR FINES UP TO 100 POUNDS ($400).

ALSO OUTLAWED IN THE NEW REGULATIONS, THE NEWSPAPER ADDED, WERE THE UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF WIRELESS TRANSMISSION APPARATUS AND THE STAGING OF MILITARY EXERCISES.

EV852PES

JAN 29 1946

A127

JERUSALEM--1ST ADD PALESTINE REGULATIONS (A71) X X X MILITARY EXERCISES.

MEANTIME, AN UNOFFICIAL BUT USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT THAT 15 ARMED MEN WEARING BRITISH MILITARY UNIFORMS RAIDED AN RAF CAMP AT TEL NOF IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE, OVERPOWERED THE SENTINELS AND ESCAPED IN A JEEP AND A TRUCK WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED AUTOMATIC WEAPONS.

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE INCIDENT FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.

BJ1145PES

A127

JINNAH, REPLYING TO THE VICEROY IN A PREPARED STATEMENT, DEMANDED AN IMMEDIATE "CLEAR DECLARATION" BY THE BRITISH ON "PAKISTAN"--HIS PROPOSED SEPARATE MOSLEM STATE. HE DECLARED THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WOULD NEVER AGREE TO A SINGLE CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY FOR BRITISH INDIA NOR TO "ANY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BEING SET UP, EVEN AS AN INTERIM ARRANGEMENT".

APRA REWRITE RARNSWORTHS 01900 AND DAVIDSONS 00700 RCH 211P.

ADD BATAVIA NIGHT 7DKILLED IN MORTARS

IN BATAVIA, HADJI SALEM, SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN OFFICE OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, COMMENTING ON THE REPLACEMENT OF LT.GEN.SIR PHILIP CHRISTISON AS ALLIED COMMANDER IN THE INDIES, SAID "THIS MEANS THERE IS A CHANGE COMING HERE AND IT COULD ONLY BE FOR THE BETTER."

CHRISTISON, THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY, WILL LEAVE JAVA SOON FOR A COMMAND IN BRITAIN, AND WILL BE REPLACED BY LT.GEN. SIR MONTAGUE STOPFORD, FORMER BRITISH COMMANDER OF INDIAN TROOPS IN BURMA.

INDONESIAN PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT MOST OF THE COMPLICATIONS IN JAVA WERE NOT THE FAULT OF CHRISTISON, BUT "THE RESULT OF THE AMBIGUOUS, UNCLEAR BRITISH POSITION."

B317PES

NEW DELHI, JAN. 28--(AP)--VICEROY LORD WAVELL TOLD THE INDIAN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY TODAY BRITAIN WAS DETERMINED TO "BRING ABOUT" A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION FOR INDIA, BUT MOHAMED ALI JINNAH ANNOUNCED THAT HIS ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE WOULD NEVER AGREE TO "ANY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT".

THE VICEROY EXPRESSED THE GOVERNMENT'S "DETERMINATION TO ESTABLISH A NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FORMED OF POLITICAL LEADERS AND BRING ABOUT A CONSTITUTION-MAKING BODY OR CONVENTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

ADD DELHI NIGHT XXX SOUTHEAST

IN CHUNGKING, W.AVERELL (CRRECT) HARRIMAN, U.S.AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, CONFERRED AT LENGTH WITH GENERAL MARSHALL AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ON UNDISCLOSED SUBJECTS AND DECIDED TO DELAY CONTINUING HIS JOURNEY TO THE UNITED STATES UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

HARRIMAN IS A GUEST AT CHIANG'S VILLA, AND MARSHALL, SPECIAL AMERICAN ENVOY TO CHINA, STAYED THERE SUNDAY NIGHT.

ON THE DOMESTIC POLITICAL FRONT, SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION (UNITY) CONFERENCE, RESUMED WORK ON PROPOSALS FOR GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AS THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE RETURNED TO THE SESSIONS AFTER A 24 HOUR WITHDRAWAL.

DV332PCS

JAN 29 1946

30.24—647

ADD CHNKNG HARRIMAN XXX TUESDAY

GENERAL MARSHALL HAD BEEN AN OVER NIGHT GUEST OF THE GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG ALONG WITH HARRIMAN. EARLY TODAY THEY DROVE TO MARSHALL'S RESIDENCE AND SPENT THE MORNING IN CONFERENCE.

THEY TALKED AGAIN DURING THE AFTERNOON AND TONIGHT WERE GUESTS OF HONOR AT THE PRESIDENTIAL VILLA BANQUET WHICH WAS ATTENDED ALSO BY CHIANG'S ELDEST SON, CHIANG CHING-KUO, SPECIAL COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN MANCHURIA, WHO WAS SUMMONED HOME FROM A CONFERENCE RECENTLY.

HARRIMAN'S PARTY INCLUDES HIS DAUGHTER, KATHLEEN, WHO HAS BEEN WITH HER FATHER IN MOSCOW FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

JAN 29 1946

DS442APS

A73FX

A129KX

CHUNGKING, JAN 28 (AP)-THE PRESENCE OF A CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT IN DAIREN, FROM WHICH FOREIGN NEWS MEN HAVE BEEN BARRED THUS FAR, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A DISPATCH DATED JAN.26.

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THE GREAT MANCHURIAN PORT WAS ONLY HALF ALIVE, WITH MANY SHOPS CLOSED, JAPANESE WOMEN PEDDLERS ROAMING THE STREETS, AND "MUCH DISORDER."

DAIREN, DESIGNATED AS A FREE PORT UNDER JOINT RUSSIAN-CHINESE SUPERVISION, WAS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS UPON THE JAPANESE COLLAPSE. INDIRECTLY INDICATING INDICATING THAT NO CHINESE FORCES HAD YET REACHED THERE, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE PEOPLE WERE HOPING FOR ARRIVAL OF CHINESE TROOPS.

GG1121ACS

A130KX

CHUNGKING, JAN 28 (AP)-MRS.CHOU EN-LAI, CHINA'S LEADING WOMAN COMMUNIST AND ONLY WOMAN DELEGATE TO THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE, SAID TODAY WOMEN MUST HAVE AN EQUAL SHARE WITH MEN IN THE REBIRTH OF CHINA.

SAYING THAT MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION WAS INSUFFICIENT, MRS.CHOU DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HER INSISTENCE SUCH A CLAUSE WAS TO BE INSERTED IN THE PROPOSED NEW CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

GG1123ACS NM

CHUNGKING, JAN 28 (AP)-PATRICK SHAW, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE AUSTRALIAN LEGATION, HAS LEFT CHUNGKING EN ROUTE TO HONG KONG TO MEET DR.DOUGLAS BERRY COPLAND, NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO CHINA, WHO IS EXPECTED IN HONG KONG IN MID-FEBRUARY. DR.COPLAND WILL BE AUSTRALIA'S SECOND MINISTER TO CHINA. THE FIRST, SIR FREDERIC EGGLESTON, NOW IS MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

GG1253PCS

-DASH-

TOKYO, JAN.28-(AP)-IMMEDIATE PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED BUSINESSES AND PROPERTIES TO BOLSTER THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL SITUATION WAS ADVOCATED TODAY BY A FINANCE MINISTRY COMMITTEE.

KYODO NEWS ARENCY DISTRIBUTED THE REPORT WHICH SUGGESTED SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTIES FORMERLY HELD BY THE ARMED SERVICES AND OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO AND TELEPHONE MONOPOLIES.

-DASH-

ADD TOKYO WRECK (NIGHT) XXX CURVE

THE TWO-CAR TRAIN WAS JAMMED WITH PASSENGERS EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES NEAR THE ATSUGI AIRFIELD.

IT BROKE LOOSE AFTER THE MOTORMAN GOT OFF TO REPAIR A PART, AND WITHIN A MATTER OF SECONDS WAS SPEEDING BACKWARD UNMANNED. PASSENGERS WERE PACKED SO TIGHTLY INTO THE CARS THAT THE CONDUCTOR WAS UNABLE TO MAKE HIS WAY BACK TOWARD THE CONTROL CABIN.

NN946PCS

A119KX

BY JOHN GROVER

MANILA, TUESDAY, JAN.29-(AP)-A PETITION ASKING ANNULMENT OF HER MARRIAGE TO MAJ.ARTHUR WERMUTH, "ONE-MAN ARMY" OF BATAAN, WAS FILED IN THE MANILA COURTS TODAY, SIGNED BY MRS. OLIVIA JOSEPHINE OSWALD WERMUTH.

SHE WAS A NURSE ON BATAAN, AND SAID IN HER PETITION THAT SHE MARRIED WERMUTH IN MANILA ON DEC.7, 1941, NOT KNOWING THAT HE HAD A WIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(WERMUTH WAS MARRIED ON JUNE 1, 1935, TO JEAN WILKINS OF CHICAGO.)

JQ1028PCS

A132KX (ADD WERMUTH AHEAD)

MANILA FIRST ADD WERMUTH ANNULMENT PETITION BY GROVER X X X OF CHICAGO.

MANILA NEWSPAPERS ON SEPT.11 CARRIED PICTURES OF MRS.OLIVIA WERMUTH OF MANILA, WHO HAD BEEN INFORMED OF WERMUTH'S LIBERATION. IN AN ACCOMPANYING INTERVIEW, SHE SAID SHE HAD BEEN "PRAYING AND HOPING" FOR HIS SAFE RETURN.

HER PETITION STATED THAT WERMUTH WAS ORDERED TO REJOIN HIS REGIMENT LESS THAN 24 HOURS AFTER THE MARRIAGE, WHEN JAPANESE ATTACKED THE PHILIPPINES. SHE SAID SHE JOINED WERMUTH IN THE LAST DESPERATE DAYS ON BATAAN, WHERE SHE ACTED AS A CIVILIAN NURSE UNTIL THE SURRNDER, AND THEN FOLLOWED THE DEATH MARCHERS NORTH TO CAMP O'DONNELL, HOPING TO AID HER HUSBAND.

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THE PETITION STATED THAT THE PAIR LIVED TOGETHER AS MAN AND WIFE ON BATAAN IN THE PERIOD BEFORE SURRENDER.

FILIPINO VETERANS OF BATAAN WHO WEAR THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR HEROIC ACTION THERE TOLD NEWSMEN TODAY THEY RECALLED THE MANILA GIRL'S WORK AMONG THEIR WOUNDED.

MISS OSWALD (SHE HAS BEEN USING HER MAIDEN NAME SINCE SHE LEARNED WERMUTH WAS PREVIOUSLY MARRIED, SHE SAID) NOW IS EMPLOYED AS RECEPTIONIST BY THE U.S. ARMY STAFF HERE.

WERMUTH'S SAGA WAS ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST OF BATAAN'S DARK DAYS, AND HIS EXPLOITS AS LEADER OF PATROLS AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE PENINSULA'S DANK JUNGLES HAVE BECOME A PHILIPPINE LEGEND.

JQ1102PCS

A140DT
WITH WERMUTH
TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., JAN.28-(AP)-MAJ. ARTHUR WERMUTH, THE "ONE MAN ARMY OF BATAAN," SAID TONIGHT THAT A WARTIME MARRIAGE IN MANILA, ALLEGED IN AN ANULMENT PETITION FILED THERE TODAY, IS "NEWS TO ME."
"I DON'T KNOW A THING ABOUT IT," HE SAID, "I WANT TO FLATLY DENY IT, RIGHT NOW."
ASKED IF HE KNEW THE PETITIONER, WHO GAVE HER NAME AS MRS. OLIVIA JOSEPHINE OSWALD WERMUTH, HE SAID, "NO."
WERMUTH RECENTLY ANNOUNCED THAT HE WOULD ENTER POLITICS AS A DEMOCRAT WHEN HE LEAVES THE ARMY, PROBABLY SEEKING A SENATE SEAT.
RH1220AAA1224AES

JAN 29 1946

A99KX
HONOLULU, JAN.28-(AP)-ALL ARMY ENLISTED MEN ELIGIBLE FOR DISCHARGE IN THIS AREA WILL BE HOMEWARD BOUND BEFORE FEBRUARY 28, COL. WILLIAM SAFFARRANS, CHIEF OF THE OAHU ARMY PERSONNEL CENTER, ANNOUNCED TODAY THROUGH THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES.
SOLDIERS WITH 34 MONTHS OF SERVICE (37 MONTHS AS OF APRIL 30) ALREADY HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE PERSONNEL CENTER, WHICH NOW CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 17,000 MEN.
THOSE WITH 33 MONTHS' SERVICE (36 AS OF APRIL 30) WILL BE [illegible] THE PERS

CALLED INTO THE PERSONNEL CENTER THURSDAY.
SOME 2,800 MEN WILL BE LOADED ABOARD THE LINER MATSONIA TOMORROW AFTERNOON FOR RETURN TO THE MAINLAND.
SAFFARRANS SAID THE CENTER IS ABLE TO PROCESS 8,000 MEN DAILY.
NNM933PCS

(230)
UNDATED ASIATIC
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AN EFFORT BY THE FRENCH TO CRUSH REMAINING ANNAMITE RESISTANCE IN INDOCHINA WAS INDICATED TODAY IN REPORTS TO SAIGON.
SHARP FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN THE NORTH BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF TAN CUPEN AND TAN THANKIN, WITH THE FRENCH CLAIMING INFLICTION OF HEAVY CASUALTIES ON ANNAMITE FORCES REINFORCED BY JAPANESE DESERTERS.
MEANWHILE, AN APPARENT MILITARY CALM SETTLED OVER CHINA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEARLY TWO DECADES. THE COMMUNISTS REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT ALL FRONTS WERE QUIET, AND THERE WAS NOTHING FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SOURCES TO INDICATE OTHERWISE.
IN CHUNGKING, DELEGATES OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE WERE ATTENDING CHINA'S POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE AFTER A 24-HOUR WALKOUT PROMPTED, THEY SAID, BY A POLICE SEARCH OF THEIR HOMES. SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE UNITY CONFERENCE WORKED ON TWO OF THE NATION'S KNOTTIEST PROBLEMS: GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.
W.AVERILL HARRIMAN, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, DELAYED HIS DEPARTURE FROM CHUNGKING AFTER A LONG CONFERENCE WITH GENERAL MARSHALL, SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHINA. HARRIMAN, EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES FROM MOSCOW, EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR SHANGHAI WEDNESDAY INSTEAD OF TOMORROW.
IN TOKYO, KYODO NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT 69 MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF PEERS WERE CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT AS AFFECTED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RECENT DIRECTIVE FOR A PURGE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS. SOME OF THEM, INCLUDING PRINCE MORIMASA NASHIMOTO, AND FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER SHIGENORI TOGO, ARE IN CUSTODY ON WAR CRIMES CHARGES.
DS729APS NM

A11WX
(140)
WASHINGTON, JAN.28-(AP)-A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT SECRETARY BYRNES HAS ASKED THE WAR DEPARTMENT TO POSTPONE ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFER OF THE AMERICAN-OCCUPIED ZONE IN GERMANY TO A CIVILIAN AGENCY.
THE SPOKESMAN SAID BYRNES HAD SUGGESTED TO SECRETARY OF WAR PATTERSON THAT THE TRANSFER BE DEFERRED UNTIL ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE U.S.ZONE HAVE BEEN STAFFED WITH GERMAN CIVILIANS.
JUNE 1 WAS THE DEADLINE ORIGINALLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE SHIFT BY GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER.
BYRNES DID NOT SUGGEST A SUBSTITUTE DATE BECAUSE HE WAS SAID TO FEEL IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO FORECAST WHEN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS WOULD BE CONSTITUTED.
PATTERSON TOLD REPORTERS AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE MATTER IS STILL UNDER DISCUSSION.
FR/AB502PES

A84WX
(450)
(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, JAN 28)
(ADVANCE)...(WX)...LOS ANGELES, JAN. 28-(AP)-H. STRUVE HENSEL, RETIRING ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FIRED A FINAL BROADSIDE AGAINST ARMY-NAVY MERGER TODAY BY CALLING INSTEAD FOR "REAL COORDINATION" OF THE ENTIRE GOVERNMENT.
HENSEL, WHOSE RESIGNATION BECOMES EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, REFERRED TWICE TO THE PEARL HARBOR DISASTER IN CONTENDING THAT A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IS NOT THE WAY TO ACHIEVE THE GREATER GOVERNMENTAL HARMONY HE SAID IS NECESSARY.
IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE TOWN HALL CLUB, HENSEL TOOK NOTE OF WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "LONG WRANGLES AS TO WHICH OF THE DEFECTS AND INEFFICIENCIES REVEALED IN THIS WAR WERE THE MOST SERIOUS."
SOME PERSONS, HE SAID, "THINK THAT THE GAPS BETWEEN THE ARMED SERVICES CAUSED THE GREATEST LOSS AND WASTE. OTHERS, LIKE MYSELF, REGARD MORE SERIOUSLY THE GAPS WHICH APPEARED BETWEEN OUR MILITARY SERVICES AND OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND BETWEEN OUR MILITARY NEEDS AND OUR PRODUCTIVE SOURCES."
SAYING HE BELIEVED MORE MONEY WAS WASTED IN EARLY EFFORTS TO SET UP PRIORITIES AND TO HARNESS THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL MACHINE TO WAR "THAN WAS EVER WASTED IN DUPLICATING OR COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT BETWEEN THE SERVICES," THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY ADDED:
"I BELIEVE THAT THE GAP BETWEEN BOTH ARMED SERVICES AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ABETTED BY MISTAKES OF INDIVIDUALS INSIDE THE SERVICES, WAS MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR PEARL HARBOR THAN ANY LACK OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SERVICES."
AGAIN, AFTER RECITING PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PROPOSAL FOR THE SINGLE

JAN 29 1946

30.24—679

SECRETARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, HENSEL POINTED TO THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, BEFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PEARL HARBOR.

"YOU PROBABLY RECALL," HENSEL SAID, "GENERAL MARSHALL'S DEFENSE OF HIS FAILURE TO APPRECIATE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GENERAL SHORT'S MESSAGE THAT HE HAD ADOPTED PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST SABOTAGE RATHER THAN AGAINST ATTACK AT PEARL HARBOR.

"GENERAL MARSHALL STATED THAT SO MANY MESSAGES CROSSED HIS DESK EACH DAY THAT HE COULD NOT BE EXPECTED TO GIVE DETAILED ATTENTION TO EACH ONE.

A85WX

"HOW COULD HE HAVE WATCHED THE NAVY AND THE MARINE CORPS AS WELL?" HENSEL DEMANDED, ADDING:

"LIKEWISE, THE UNFORTUNATE ORDER TO DESTROY THE JAPANESE - CYCLOTRONS WAS MISSED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN A WELTER OF DETAIL. A SINGLE MAN CAN BE STRETCHED ONLY SO FAR."

AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MERGER, HENSEL PROPOSED GREATER RESORT TO INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT, SAYING THIS SYSTEM HAD WORKED WELL IN ENGLAND--"A COUNTRY DISTINGUISHED FOR GOVERNMENTAL 'KNOW-HOW.'"

CAUTIONING AGAINST REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CABINET OFFICERS AND SUCH TITLED POSITIONS AS ASSISTANT AND UNDER SECRETARIES, HENSEL ADDED: "IT IS DIFFICULT ENOUGH TO ATTRACT ABLE MEN TO GOVERNMENT SERVICE. X X X POSITION AND DIGNITY ARE OUR GREATEST GOVERNMENTAL MAGNETS. WE SHOULD GRADE OUR JOBS UP AND NOT DOWN."

HENSEL PLANS TO RETURN TO PRIVATE LAW PRACTICE IN NEW YORK.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TODAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 28)

SU-GG841AES

JAN 29 1946

A124KX

330

(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 3:30 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY)

FIRST LEAD

(ADVANCE) TOPEKA, JAN.27-(AP)-MRS.ROBERT A.TAFT, CINCINNATI, WIFE OF THE SENIOR OHIO SENATOR, SAID TODAY THAT RETURNING VETERANS WOULD BE LIKELY TO ASSERT: "YOU DIDN'T SAY THE HALF OF IT, GENERAL SHERMAN. PEACE IS HELL, TOO."

MRS.TAFT TOLD THE AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE KANSAS DAY WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB THAT THAT PROBABLY WOULD BE THE COMMENT OF THE RETURNING VETERAN WHO "FINDS NOW NO CLOTHES TO BUY FOR HIMSELF, NO HOUSING TO BE HAD FOR HIS FAMILY, THE VALUE OF HIS SAVINGS THREATENED BY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING INFLATION, AND HIS CHANCES FOR A JOB HELD UP BY STRIKES AND RACKETEERING."

SHARPLY CRITICAL OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION, MRS.TAFT AVERRED:

"THE PRESIDENT BLAMES CONGRESS FOR NOT PASSING WHAT HE REFERS TO AS HIS PROGRAM. BUT THE BILLS HE URGED CERTAINLY CONTAINED NOTHING THAT WOULD SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF THE RETURNING VETERAN OR THE BEWILDERED, HARRIED PUBLIC."

IN CONTRAST TO THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR AN INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TO MAINTAIN PURCHASING POWER, THE SENATOR'S WIFE SAID "WE ARE ON A TREMENDOUS BUYING SPREE WITH A SHORTAGE OF GOODS."

SHE ASSERTED THE PRESIDENT'S FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL, IF PASSED AS HE SUBMITTED IT, "WOULD NOW HAVE US IN THE MIDST OF A PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM TO TAKE CARE OF SIX MILLION UNEMPLOYED THAT WE ARE NOW DUE TO HAVE ACCORDING TO THE FORECASTS OF THE CRACKPOT ECONOMIC SOOTHSAYERS WHO INFEST OUR GOVERNMENT. THE FACT IS THAT WE HAVE ABOUT A MILLION AND A HALF UNEMPLOYED."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING MEASURE WAS DESCRIBED BY MRS. TAFT AS "WISHY-WASHY."

"WE CERTAINLY NEED AND POSSIBLY WILL GET A STRONGER AND BETTER ONE THAN THE SUPERFICIAL ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL," SHE SAID. "CERTAINLY A MAJORITY OF REPUBLICANS WILL WORK FOR SUCH A MEASURE.

"WE CANNOT AND WE SHOULD NOT FORBID STRIKES BY LAW FOR EVERY AMERICAN MUST RETAIN HIS RIGHT TO DECIDE FOR HIMSELF OR WITH HIS FELLOWS THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH HE WILL ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT."

HOWEVER, MRS.TAFT ADDED, ALONG WITH THE PROVISION FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING MUST COME EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN LABOR AND INDUSTRY IN KEEPING THEIR CONTRACTS AND THAT GOVERNMENT MUST BE NON-PARTISAN.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO RAISE WAGES AND HOLD PRICES STEADY, MRS.TAFT DECLARED, WAS A DEMAGOGIC DOCTRINE SOLD TO THE PRESIDENT BY NEW DEAL ECONOMISTS. SUCH A PLAN, SHE SAID, WOULD LEAD ONLY TO INFLATION AND WOULD SPELL THE END TT FREE ENTERPSIE.

AT THE MORNING SESSION, ALF M.LANDON, 1936 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, CALLED FOR XXX PICKING UP 1ST GRAF OGNL

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 330PES TODAY.)

DV1108ACS NM

MP

PHILADELPHIA, JAN 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER PRINZ EUGEN IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE WEDNESDAY TO BE STRIPPED IN PREPARATION FOR ATOMIC BOMB EXPERIMENTS IN MAY, OFFICIALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVAL BASE DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE GERMAN PRIZE VESSEL WILL BE THOROUGHLY INSPECTED BY NAVY TECHNICIANS BEFORE SHE IS STRIPPED.

THE U.S.S.HEAVY CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS ARRIVED AT THE NAVAL BASE TODAY TO BECOME ONE OF THE INACTIVE VESSELS OF THE 16TH FLEET.

THE MINNEAPOLIS, BUILT HERE IN 1931 AND COMMISSIONED IN 1933, TOOK PART IN 25 BATTLE ACTIONS AND RECENTLY SERVED AS A TRANSPORT IN THE PACIFIC.

JAN 29 1946

JH125JAES NMB

(120)

NEW YORK, JAN.28-(AP)-LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT IN ADDITION TO A STRONG AIR FLEET FOR FUTURE SECURITY AMERICA NEEDED "A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OR AGENCY."

"WE MUST HAVE A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OR AGENCY. IF THERE IS ANY LARGE SECTION OF THE WORLD WHERE WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT IS GOING ON, THAT SECTION MAY BE THE STOREHOUSE OF MODERN AND HORRIBLE WEAPONS BEING PREPARED FOR RELEASE AGAINST OUR KEY INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS," HE SAID.

EAKER WAS INTERVIEWED IN WASHINGTON BY RICHARD HARKNESS, NBC COMMENTATOR, ON A RADIO PROGRAM MARKING THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE WHICH EAKER AT ONE TIME COMMANDED.
BJ1150PES

A130

NEW YORK,JAN.28-(AP)-A SPECIAL RADIOPHOTO SERVICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY PRESS WIRELESS, INC., WITH FILING OF A TARIFF APPLICATION BEFORE THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON.

UNDER THE NEW SERVICE, MEN OVERSEAS MAY SEND PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS, SKETCHES, SIGNATURES OR SIMILAR MATTER FROM SENDING STATIONS AT FRANKFURT, GERMANY; BERNE, SWITZERLAND, AND MANILA, IN THE PHILIPPINES TO THEIR FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES. THEY WILL HAVE TO PAY FOR THE SERVICE.

BJ1151PES

JAN 29 1946

SECOND NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (130)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES KEEP 1,390,000 OFF THE JOB.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--FORD MOTOR COMPANY UPS 19,000 SALARIED AND HOURLY RATED EMPLOYES 15 PER CENT IN WAGES, A FOLLOW-UP ON THE 18-CENT HOURLY INCREASE GRANTED FORD PRODUCTION WORKERS LAST WEEK IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO). UNION SAYS WILL NOW EXTEND WAGE DEMANDS TO OTHER AUTO MANUFACTURERS.

IN WASHINGTON A LABOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND UAW-CIO HEADS MAY BE INVITED TO A MEETING THERE TODAY (TUESDAY) OR TOMORROW IN AN EFFORT TO SETTLE THE 10-WEEK GM STRIKE. WHILE IN DETROIT A UNION LAWYER ASKS BEFORE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD THAT GM PAY BACK WAGES TO ITS 175,000 CIO-MEMBER EMPLOYES FOR THE ENTIRE STRIKE PERIOD. COMPANY REPLIES UNION "FRUSTRATED" WAGE NEGOTIATIONS BY "UNREASONABLE DEMANDS."

STEEL--NEW XXX FOURTH GRAF.

QZ902PCS

STEEL--NEW FEDERAL ACTION IN STEEL STRIKE HINTED IN WASHINGTON: ONE OFFICIAL SAYS WHITE HOUSE MAY MOVE IN ON DISPUTE AGAIN IN A FEW DAYS BUT THAT NO SEIZURE PLANNED; BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, U.S.STEEL CORP. PRESIDENT, CONFERS WITH GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES ON WAGE AND PRICE PROBLEMS.

MEAT--SUPPLIES EXPECTED TO BE NORMAL IN MOST AREAS IN FEW DAYS AS CIO AND AFL MEAT WORKERS GO BACK TO WORK IN GOVERNMENT SEIZED PACKING PLANTS.

KR625PCS NM

A121CX
"95"

THIRD-NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) A SPECIAL GOVERNMENT MEDIATOR APPOINTED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH LAST (MONDAY) NIGHT FLEW TO DETROIT AND PROMPTLY SUMMONED GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO) OFFICIALS TO A JOINT MEETING TO TAKE PLACE TODAY (TUESDAY).

JAMES DEWEY, THE MEDIATOR, A FORMER MEMBER OF THE LABOR DEPARTMENT'S CONCILIATION SERVICE, PREDICTED THE 69-DAY-OLD STRIKE WOULD BE SETTLED WITHIN THIS WEEK.

OTHER MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WERE:

(CX) HENRY FORD II ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY (MONDAY) HIS COMPANY HAD BOOSTED WAGES FOR 19,000 SALARIED AND HOURLY EMPLOYES 15 PER CENT, FOLLOWING UP AN 18-CENT HOURLY INCREASE NEGOTIATED WITH THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS (CIO) LAST WEEK FOR PRODUCTION WORKERS.

THE NEW GROUP WAS NOT COVERED IN THE UAW CONTRACT, FORD NOTED, ADDING THE RAISE WILL BE RETROACTIVE TO JAN. 1 AND WILL INCLUDE 4,335 FOREMEN OF THE COMPANY TRANSFERRED FROM AN HOURLY TO A SALARY BASIS.

FORD'S ACTION WAS THE LATEST IN A DAY DURING WHICH MEAT INDUSTRY WORKERS BEGAN SENDING OUT SUPPLIES TO FILL EMPTY BUTCHER SHOP SHELVES, THE CIO-UAW ANNOUNCED IT PLANNED TO PRESS WAGE DEMANDS AGAINST HUDSON, PACKARD, CONTINENTAL MOTORS, AND BRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANIES COMPARABLE TO THE FORD AND CHRYSLER INCREASES NEGOTIATED LAST WEEK.

IN ADDITION, THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD OPENED HEARINGS TO DETERMINE IF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION--WHOSE 205,000 EMPLOYES HAVE BEEN IDLE SINCE NOV. 21--REFUSED TO BARGAIN IN GOOD FAITH OVER THE UAW'S WAGE DEMANDS.

AND THOUGH NO SPECIFIC ACTION WAS APPARENT IN THE STEEL STRIKE, WHICH SENT 750,000 UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) MEMBERS OFF THEIR JOBS AND HAS NOW MADE SOME 40,000 MORE IDLE FOR LACK OF STEEL SUPPLIES, AT LEAST ONE WASHINGTON SOURCE INDICATED THE STRIKE MIGHT END SOON.

ANOTHER CIO UNION ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY ITS MEMBERS WOULD STRIKE AT 2 P.M. TODAY AT THE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY, PEORIA, ILL., OVER WAGE AND OTHER DEMANDS. GRANT W.OAKES, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT AND METAL WORKERS UNION (CIO), SAID THE PLANT HAD BETWEEN 16,000 AND 18,000 EMPLOYES COVERED IN A CONTRACT WHICH WILL EXPIRE FEB. 22.

OAKES SAID THE UNION WAS SEEKING A 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE, SETTLEMENT OF 66 SEPARATE GRIEVANCES, AND WHAT HE CALLED "WAGE INEQUALITIES." THE SAME UNION CALLED A STRIKE A WEEK AGO AT 11 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY PLANTS, COVERING 30,000 EMPLOYES IN FOUR STATES, OVER 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE DEMANDS.

ALTHOUGH NO DATES X X X SECOND GRAF AS BEFORE.

KR304PCSNM

ALTHOUGH NO DATES WERE SET, A SPOKESMAN FOR THE UAW, WHICH REACHED WAGE AGREEMENTS WITH FORD AND CHRYSLER SATURDAY, SAID WAGE NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE STARTED WITH OTHER CAR COMPANIES, SUPPLIERS AND EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS.

UNION SPOKESMEN INDICATED THE FORD AND CHRYSLER WAGE AGREEMENTS WOULD SERVE AS PATTERNS FOR THE REST OF THE INDUSTRY.

HOWEVER, STEEL INDUSTRY SPOKESMEN CAUTIONED THAT THE AUTO INDUSTRY--STEEL'S BIGGEST CUSOMER--WOULD BE HARD HIT BY A STEEL FAMINE IN A MATTER OF DAYS. ONE ESTIMATE WAS THAT NEARLY A QUARTER MILLION WORKMEN MIGHT BE IDLE BY THE END OF THE WEEK IN THE AUTO AND AUTO PARTS INDUSTRIES.

HOWEVER, AN AIR OF OPTIMISM PERSISTED GENERALLY OVER INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS AND ONE HIGH OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON PREDICTED THE STEEL STRIKE WOULD END "WITHIN A WEEK OR SO."

REVERBERATIONS OF THE STEEL STRIKE WERE HEARD IN CONGRESS AGAIN WHEN REP.HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS (D-CALIF) SAID THE STEEL INDUSTRY WAS "INVITING WIDESPREAD PROPOSALS NOT ONLY FOR GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT-OWNED STEEL MAKING FACILITIES, BUT FOR NATIONALIZATION OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY."

"NO INDUSTRY SO STRATEGICALLY PLACED CAN EXPECT TO USE ITS ENORMOUS POWER CARELESSLY OR ARBITRARILY AND NOT REAP THE CONSEQUENCES," SHE

JAN 29 1946

30.24—65Y

TOLD THE HOUSE.

MEAT SUPPLIES WERE INCREASING CLOWLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WITH STRIKING CIO AND AFL MEAT WORKERS BACK ON THE JOB UNDER FEDERAL OPERATION OF PACKING PLANTS. GAYLE ARMSTRONG, GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF THE SEIZED PLANTS, SAID LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS WERE SUBSTANTIAL AND PACKING HOUSE OPERATIONS WERE "PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY." HE PREDICTED MEAT WOULD BE MOVING IN NORMAL VOLUME "SOON."

A29CX

IN DETROIT, MAURICE SUGAR, COUNSEL FOR THE CIO-UAW, TOLD THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD THE UNION FEELS GENERAL MOTORS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO PAY BACK WAGES TO ITS 175,000 EMPLOYES FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE STRIKE.

THE NLRB IS HEARING UNION CHARGES THAT GM REFUSED TO BARGAIN IN GOOD FAITH ON UNION WAGE DEMANDS.

HENRY REGAN, CORPORATION LAWYER, CHARGED THE UNION "DESTROYED AND FRUSTRATED THE MUTUALITY NECESSARY FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" BY STANDING ON "UNREASONABLE DEMANDS."

MEANWHILE THE UNION ESTIMATED 3,000 TOOL AND DIE MAKERS IN 65 SMALL SHOPS IN THE DETROIT AREA HALTED GENERAL MOTORS WORK AS SCHEDULED, IN TIGHTENING THE 69 DAY STRIKE AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

FACT-FINDING HEARINGS WERE RESUMED IN WASHINGTON IN THE PENNSYLVANIA BUS WAGE DISPUTE WHICH RESULTED IN A TWO-MONTH STRIKE RECENTLY IN 18 NORTHEASTERN STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DRIVERS ARE DEMANDING HIGHER MILEAGE RATES.

A TRUCE WHICH TERMINATED A STRIKE OF CIO MAINTENANCE WORKERS IN FLINT, MICH., SCHOOLS WAS EXTENDED INDEFINITELY. THE STRIKE CLOSED 43 OF THE CITY'S 44 SCHOOLS TWO WEEKS AGO. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IS CONSIDERING A COMPROMISE PROPOSAL GRANTING THEM $40 BONUSES AT THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

SOME 1,000 PICKETS WERE THROWN AROUND THE WESTERN UNION BUILDING AT 60 HUDSON STREET IN NEW YORK CITY, WHERE THE CIO AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION IS ON STRIKE.

CONTINUING LABOR DISPUTES KEPT MORE THAN 2,390,000 IDLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

AJ513PCSNM

LIE IS NOMINATED AS UNO SECRETARY

Norwegian Foreign Minister Favored For $40,000 Post

JAN 30 1946

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council by secret ballot tonight nominated Trygve Lie, 50-year-old lawyer-diplomat and Norway's Foreign Minister, for the post of secretary general of the United Nations Organization.

The Security Council met secretly, but American officials who attended the gathering of the eleven-nation body said Lie's name was placed before the council by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American member of the council.

The council was in session only 30 minutes and the selection was said to be unanimous.

The General Assembly now must act upon the nomination, but Lie's election is regarded as a formality.

$40,000-A-Year Post

Thus the Foreign Minister will step into a $40,000-a-year post with the power to call to the attention of the Security Council any situation in the world that threatens peace and security.

His name is pronounced Trig-va Lee. The accent is on the first syllable of the first name.

The secretary general will be paid $20,000 in salary and $20,000 for expenses annually.

The nomination of Lie left only one major organization problem to be decided by the United Nations Assembly—selection of a site in the United States for the permanent home of the world peace agency.

The major powers of the council were said to have agreed last night at a conference in Stettinius's hotel room that Lie would have their unanimous support.

Two-Week Disagreement

Here is the story of last night's meeting as given by one fully informed authority:

The five-power session was called by Stettinius after he received word from the Russian delegates that they again were ready to take up the question of naming a secretary general.

The powers had been in disagreement for about two weeks.

Stettinius opened the informal meeting by asking whether there were any proposals.

The Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Vishinsky, promptly announced that the Soviet Union was willing to withdraw its heretofore firm support for either Stanjoe Simitch, Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, or Foreign Minister Wincenty Rzymowski of Poland.

On the other hand, Vishinsky said, the Soviet Union could not accept the United States candidate, Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to Washington, primarily because he is a North American and the site of the organization is to be in North America.

Stettinius then suggested Lie would be a suitable compromise candidate.

Chinese Indorses Lie

Dr. Wellington Koo, of China, immediately indorsed Lie. Foreign Secretary Bevin of Britain and Joseph Paul-Boncour, French delegate, said they believed he would be acceptable but that they would have to consult their governments.

Today both reported their Cabinets had approved Lie, thus clearing the way for the meeting of the Security Council tonight.

The United Nations charter provides that the five powers must be unanimous on a secretary general and that he must be nominated by a secret ballot in secret session.

The council now reports to the General Assembly.

After tonight's meeting the council said its president, N. J. O. Makin of Australia, was "communicating urgently with Mr. Lie in order to discover whether he would be prepared to accept this nomination."

5 Commissions Approved

Meanwhile, the General Assembly, meeting in plenary session, approved committee recommendations for establishing immediately five commissions under the Economic and Social Council—a commission on human rights, an economic and employment commission, a statistical commission, a temporary social commission, and a commission on narcotic drugs.

The Assembly also approved a recommendation to establish if possible at this session three other commissions under the Economic and Social Council—a demographic commission to study population problems, a temporary transport and communications commission and a fiscal commission.

Norwegian Seen As Secretary Of UNO (HIGHTOWER)

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Top officials predicted today that the Security Council shortly would nominate Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie as a compromise candidate for the $20,000-a-year post as secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

In the tense dispute between Russia and Iran, representatives of the two countries were expected to meet today to seek a solution of that controversy.

Obstacles to the agreement on a secretary-general mostly were worked out at a five-power meeting last night in the hotel room of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., chief United States delegate.

Stettinius Proposes Lie

Authoritative information was that the United States suddenly gave up its advocacy of Lester Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to Washington, and Stettinius formally proposed Lie as a compromise who might be acceptable to the United States, Britain and Russia.

The 50-year-old Norwegian lawyer-diplomat was Moscow's candidate for president of the UNO, but lost to Paul-Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium, in later balloting.

Act To Help UNRRA

A United States proposal ot set up an eleven-member committee to seek further contributions to UNRRA from United Nations members was adopted unanimously by the Assembly's Social and Humanitarian Committee after a table-pounding speech by Representative Sol Bloom (D., N.Y.).

Bloom won over the votes of several Latin-American countries which previously had announced they were not able to promise any further financial help to UNRRA.

"Help, any kind of help," Bloom said, "is needed now, not sometime in the future. There is starvation facing millions upon millions of people in the world. We have a duty to them."

Not Binding On Nations

He said the resolution did not commit any government to definite help and admitted there were nations which could not be expected to contribute much.

Iran's new Premier, Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh, disclosed in Tehran that he had instructed Ali Soheily, Iranian UNO delegate, to confer with Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky in a new effort to settle their dispute by direct talks.

United Nations sources said they had high hopes that the conference would "ease the tension."

Iran May Drop Protest

Delegates speculated that the new Iranian Government, known to have a more friendly attitude toward Russia, might agree to Vishinsky's suggestion that the Security Council "leave aside" the controversy pending direct Moscow-Tehran negotiations.

Vishinsky made that proposal yesterday in a speech before the eleven-nation Council after S. H. Taqizadeh, chief Iranian delegate, had repeated Iranian charges of Russian "intervention" in Soviet-occupied Azerbaijan province.

Soheily, a former Premier of Iran, speaks Russian fluently and has been a friend of Vishinsky's for many years.

While the delegates expectantly awaited their meeting, the Iranian-Russian question remained on the Security Council's agenda for further debate when the Council convenes again tomorrow.

Lie, 50, Is Good At Negotiating, Politics, Sports

Nominee for Secretary of U.N.O., Foreign Minister Since 1941, Is a Lawyer

JAN 30 1946

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Trygve Lie, who was nominated as secretary-general of the United Nations Organization tonight, is a stocky, fifty-year-old Norwegian labor lawyer with a recognized talent for negotiating.

The son of a carpenter, he had no background in international diplomacy when he became Norwegian Foreign Minister in 1941, but throughout his career he had shown what he calls an "impassioned" interest in Norwegian politics and labor law. Norway knows him as a good hand in bringing disputing parties to agreement.

His name is pronounced "Trigva Lee" with the accent in the first name on the first syllable.

Florid and intensely energetic, Lie devotes many leisure hours to skiing and playing tennis. He enjoys good food, good wine, good conversation and a good joke. His curly hair still is coal black.

Lie works hard, but his friends say he never seems to tire or to lose his knack of inspiring colleagues.

He was born in Oslo, and in 1914 entered the University of Oslo. He completed his legal training in 1919, and that same year got his first job as secretary general of the Norwegian Labor party. He kept the office until 1922, when he was appointed le-

gal adviser to the Norwegian Trade Unions Federation. In 1939 he became Minister of Trade, Shipping and Industry.

Lie was one of the last of the Norwegian ministers to leave Oslo before the Germans entered in 1940. He then was in charge of supplies for the Norwegian Army and civil population. Escaping northward through Norway, Lie conferred with a small staff of experts in a remote country hotel and made the decision to requisition the whole Norwegian merchant fleet, 4,000,000 tons, and place it at the disposal of the Allies.

After flying to England, he worked with the exiled Norwegian government and took over from Halvdan Koht in 1941 as Foreign Minister, a post he held in the coalition government formed after Norway's liberation and in the labor government formed after the general elections last October.

Lie married in 1921. He has three daughters, one of whom married a Norwegian pilot officer who was killed in the battle of France.

A sports enthusiast, Lie until 1940 was president of the Norwegian Labor Sports Association. Like most Norwegians, he says, he was "practically born with skis on." He likes hunting, and even today his tennis is amazingly good.

IRAN PREMIER ASSURES BRITAIN OF COOPERATION

LONDON, Jan. 29. — (AP) The new Iranian Premier Ahmed Qavam Es Sultaneh tonight assured Prime Minister Attlee that he would "use all of my efforts towards a close cooperation" with Britain and asked British aid toward "helping the Iranian people to achieve its just and legitimate ambitions."

Ahmed Qavam in his message to the prime minister did not say what he meant by "just and legitimate ambitions."

Under Premier Hamimi, who Ahmed Qavam succeeded last week, Iran complained to the United Nations Security Council against what Iran termed "interference" in the Northern Iranian province of Azerbaijan.

Debate on the Iranian complaint was adjourned Monday at a security council meeting until tomorrow. Soviet charges against the British for military activities in Greece and Indonesia also are on the council's agenda.

The Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar, Andrei Vishinsky, chief Russian delegate to the UPNO, has taken the position that the Russian dispute with Iran is one which does not come within the council's scope.

AFL Excluded, WFTU Is Backed

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The General Committee of the United Nations Organization recommended tonight that the World Federation of Trade Unions be linked to the Economic and Social Council in an advisory capacity. Proposals that would bring the WFTU and the American Federation of Labor into the General Assembly in consultative capacities were defeated.

Senator Tom Connally of the United States delegation, who offered the proposal that the AFL be made an adjunct of the UNO, said its defeat was a "glaring discrimination against the AFL."

"This committee has practically slapped us in the face," Mr. Connally asserted. "Well, we can and will do a little slapping ourselves in the General Assembly."

Stettinius Gets Oxford Degree

Oxford, England, Jan. 29 (AP)—Oxford University today conferred the honorary degree of doctor of civil law on Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the American delegation to the UNO.

New Malayan States Union Plan Of Britain

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—George Hall, Colonial Secretary, told Commons today that Malcolm MacDonald, high commissioner to Canada, had been selected tentatively as governor general of Malaya and Singapore under a new administrative setup.

MacDonald is the 45-year-old son of the late Ramsay MacDonald, first Laborite to become prime minister.

Hall said MacDonald's appointment awaited only parliamentary approval of the new plan of setting up a Malayan States Union with Singapore as a separate colony to replace the old system by which the area was administered partly as a colony of the Straits Settlement and partly as nine separate states.

SEES U. S. GRABBING ALL WORLD TRADE

Birmingham, England, Jan. 2 (A. P.).—Leopold S. Amery, Conservative ex-Secretary of State for India, declared in a speech here today: "American industry in all its phases is obsessed with the idea of conquering every market in the world. They are out to capture aviation, sea transport and finance, the fields of invisible as well visible exports."

He opposed both the proposed American loan to Great Britain and the Bretton Woods monetary plan which he called an attempt by the United States to restore the gold standard. "The way down which America is trying to drive us is the way to ruin and repudiation," he said.

HE'S GETTING EXPERIENCE

Officer Learns as He Hands Out Food for 222 GI Babies

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Jan. 29 (AP)—GI babies—222 of them—are providing plenty of experience for their mess officer, First Lieut. Marin S. Friedberg of Chicago, who is handing out the baby food until the infants and their mothers sail for the United States Monday on the Queen Mary.

"But, brother, will I know how to feed that one kid of mine!" Lieutenant Friedberg exclaimed while inventorying a list headed: "Organization: GI Babies."

The babies and their mothers, housed in a hotel overlooking the English Channel, now are being given special service by the Army and the American Red Cross—every comfort from a diaper service to a plush dining room.

MORE BRIDES TO SAIL

Bournemouth, England, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—American authorities today started processing the first contingent of 2,400 G. I. brides and babies who will sail for the United States February 3 on the Queen Mary.

The 222 British-American babies, together with their mothers, arrived here by special train yesterday from London after being assembled from the Midlands and the north of England.

They are quartered at the Carlton Hotel, once one of Britain's most popular American Red Cross leave centers.

FRENCH RECEIVE DRASTIC PROGRAM

PARIS, Jan. 29.—(AP) Interim President Felix Gouin laid before the people of France today a bleak domestic picture of impoverished soil, dwindling food resources and public debt, and in foreign affairs urged a "broad tripartite agreement among Russia, Great Britain, and France."

In his inaugural address to the Constituent Assembly, Gouin called for energetic remedial measures to prevent an inflationary spiral which he said could drive small-income people to the wall and "make all economic reconstruction and moral recovery of the land impossible."

Gouin outlined a drastic program of reductions in civil and military expenditures, further nationalization of industry and commerce, salary freezing, price control measures and general overhauling of production.

The assembly immediately discussed the program and then gave Gouin and his government a vote of confidence by 514 ballots to 51.

GOUIN FOR PACT WITH BRITISH AND RUSSIANS

Inaugural Address Calls for Grand Tripartite Agreement.

FAVORS NATIONALIZATION

New French President Also Declares for Closer Relations With U.S.

Paris, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—President Felix Gouin told the Constituent Assembly today that his foreign policy envisaged "a grand tripartite accord between Russia, England and France."

In his inaugural address to the Legislature, the new President also outlined a more extensive program of natoinalization, taking in business banks, part of the merchant navy, mines, insurance companies, electricity and gas.

Gouin declared for closer relations with the United States.

"We will pursue our co-operation with all the Allied nations and friends; with Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, the states of central Europe and the east, and South America, without forgetting the new China who was our associate in the war just finished," the successor to President de Gaulle said.

Echoing the words of De Gaulle, Gouin said he hoped one day to see Spain in the United Nations, but that first "Spain must rediscover the road to democracy."

To Shelter Republicans.

Gouin said France would continue to give protection and asylum to refugee Spanish Republicans and follow up the international conversations in which France has asked the United States and Great Britain to discuss jointly the state of their relations with Spain. He said this would be done "in the interest of making prevail the resolution recently adopted by the Constituent Assembly" in which the Legislature urged that France act alone, if necessary, in breaking relations with the Franco Government.

The President bluntly told the French people that until the next harvest it would be necessary to maintain the present bread ration. He said the wine ration must be reduced immediately, that the meat supply could not be expected to increase soon and that there was no relief in sight for the potato shortage.

He said France's financial situation is "serious." Gouin said Government expenses in 1945 were 532,000,000,000 francs, of which only 1,968,400,000 was covered by normal resources. He said note circulation increased until in December it reached 580,000,000,000 francs. Gouin said the Treasury faced a 1946 deficit of at least 500,000,000,0 francs, which is "more difficult to cover than last year."

President Gouin's Address to the French Assembly

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP).—The complete text of President Felix Gouin's address today to the Constituent Assembly:

The government of Republican Action over which I have the honor to preside could not fail at the moment of its presentation to the National Constituent Assembly to salute, as befits, the great Frenchman who was assuming the heavy burden of power only yesterday.

Indeed our government does not at all forget, any more than does the country itself, the immense place occupied in it by Monsieur le General de Gaulle since the memorable day when once again was affirmed the eternal miracle of France, which always finds in her, at the fateful hours of her history, the men necessary for her destiny.

To render homage to the one who was our guide so long and will not cease to be our pride is not only to admire his role and praise the worth of his acts, but also to nurse the design of continuing his task. Then again it is to set for oneself the goal of carrying it out to the end, devoting to it as he did the fierce energy which constantly animated him while he fought for the independence and liberty of the country.

From his great example our government will draw the strength of heart it needs at the moment, so heavy with perils, when it takes its turn at the helm.

In this regard a first duty is imposed on us: That of telling the French the truth, the whole truth, hard as it may be, on the extent and continousness of the efforts demanded of them by the situation we have found before us on the verge of power.

We believe France has enough reason and energy, enough courage and will, to face the difficult straits entered by the nation, which we call on as a whole to join the struggle for its existence and its future.

The Harsh Realities

And here, gentlemen, are the harsh realities we must face.

During the five terrible years of the war our soil, once so fertile, gradually has become impoverished for lack of labor, fertilizer and agricultural machinery. Nature unhappily has aggravated that terrifying anemia this very year.

Less wheat, less meat, less wine, less potatoes—all these places a first vital problem before each Frenchman which it devolves on the government to solve without delay.

Now I tell the country seriously, while weighing my words, our will in this respect will not, alas, be able to perform miracles, and thus it is that our only possibility as regards bread will doubtless be to keep the present amount of rations until the harvest—on condition, besides, of a faster and greater rate of deliveries and imports.

For, with the same difficulties, we say without ambiguity that we will have to reduce the allotment given rationed consumers, although it is insufficient. The step will be taken without delay, for any procrastination might deprive France of wine altogether within two months. Only on that condition will the government be able to maintain the present ration exclusively for manual workers.

The situation is just as slim for meat, although in this field we have a large emergency stock, both in frozen meat of excellent quality and in preserved meat. This stock will see us through to the moment when we can find fresh meat. Until then the government would not be able to distribute a ration other than that given at present if it did not hope to see the producers' deliveries increase.

The shortage of potatoes, so cruelly felt, is the work of a seriously short yield, with the harvesting of it made inefficient to boot by vacillating instructions. The government will seek the

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means of parrying this regrettable situation without a truce, but it must say clearly that there is no prospect of perceptible improvement in view for the moment.

Such, gentlemen, is the correct picture of the food situation, which it is important for France to know in order to be able to judge fairly later the decisions we shall be called on to take, under the double slogan of speed and energy.

Another great problem is the state of our finances, which governs that of our money. There again it is a duty to inform the country clearly—for only when it learns its true situation will be able to face it with its habitual courage.

In this respect, from the fact

ment it was constituted the government found itself faced with a situation of a serious character which none can fail to recognize. In 1945 expenditures reached 532,000,000,000 (francs), covered by normal resources to the extent of only 37 per cent. Note circulation rose gradually in the course of the last weeks, reaching the figure of 580,000,000,000 francs in December.

For 1946 the forecast remains just as severe: many of the budget estimates now are being passed to such an extent that a deficit of at least 309,000,000,000 must be expected for the fiscal year—harder to cover than last year, for we do not have certain exceptional resources which supplied our budget year.

In addition it must be foreseen that in the course of economic recovery the sale of short-term (government) bonds will become harried and harder because of the trend of savings toward private investments.

An Inflationist Rush

If we allowed this dangerous cycle to continue without remedying it, France thereby would risk finding herself driven into an inflationist rush which would reduce the working class, civil servants, pensioners and small investors to poverty, would discourage savings, would, in short, make all economic reconstruction and moral recovery of the land impossible.

That is why it is the imperious duty of the government to draw the country's attention to the financial difficulties and the energetic measures which are demanded in all urgency to remedy them.

As soon as possible the government will place plans before you on this subject for massive reduction of civil and military expenditures as well as its new plans for a fiscal effort demanded by the situation. Very heavy sacrifices will be demanded of all the French while seeing to it that they should be shared as fairly as possible.

The freezing of wages and salaries which we plan must, therefore, be part of a general policy stopping the rise of agricultural produce as well as of things of every kind needed for the daily life of the toiling classes.

In our view, these reinforced economic and fiscal measures must be the indispensable prelude to the country's recovery. To this end, the government this very day is defining with precision the fields in which it intends to apply its nationalization program and those that will remain in the domain of free enterprise which can and should be the field for private investments.

In the domain of public enterprise, to put an end to the uncertainties checking the resumption of business, the maximum speed will be undertaken in voting the bill on electricity and gas, the nationalization of certain big investment bonks, of certain insurance companies and mining companies, the partial nationalization of the merchant marine, of river transport, of freightage via inland navigation, and the transformation of former national corporations into the new forms.

Unified Bookkeeping

Immediate nationalization will be undertaken in the nationalized fields with the enterprises regrouped. A unified bookkeeping plan will be introduced so as to proceed easily with comparative analysis of their cost prices.

In the domain of private enterprise a distinction will be made between fields of production which may appear to be resuming sufficiently to diminish their controls and direct them progressively toward free operation, and those in which shortages will demand maintaining price controls.

Here regulation, on the contrary, will be reinforced and made effective by exemplary penalties against the black market. The Trade Offices (wartime government offices controlling each field of business) will be dissolved rapidly. Wherever their services must be maintained, these will be placed under the direction of the competent ministries assisted by equal representation commissions in which all the interested classes of producers and wage earners will be represented.

In a general fashion, distribution will be made in a manner that will lead the country to mass production of standard articles at low cost prices, permitting an increase on consumption by the masses.

Our luxury industries will be encouraged for their part, but exclusively aimed toward export so as to obtain for the country the indispensable capital for its economic re-equipment.

Finally, reorganization of distribution will be undertaken with the idea of reducing the number of middlemen for each class of produots and of simplifying the present system of profit margins, both in the method of calculating them and in the amounts.

Must Have Support

We do not hide the fact that such a policy can succeed only if it includes the thought out aherence of the French nation as a while and, from the start, of those who are its authorized representatives.

It is to them we address ourselves solemnly on this day, and we firmly believe they will hear us because we have faith, as they do, in the republic and in the normal play of democratic institutions. That is to say we will resort in no case to decree-laws but to the confident and every-day collaboration of the nation's representatives.

It is with their aid and with the enthusiastic adherence of the peasant and working-lass masses of the whole of our nation, joining in the recovery of the fatherland, that we intend to prove to certain superficial minds that the republic can save itself and can give proof of its qualities of efficiency and organization.

War and its destructions, treason and its moral after-effects, certainly have improverished and enfeebled the country, but the latter has enough material resources and enough creative intelligence within itself to look to the future with confident serenity in spite of the disquiet of the present moment.

The government's duty, in this field of ideas, will be to give an impetus and an ever faster rhythm to all branches of French activity.

Work, produce, organize—those, then, are the essential aims to which the government will assign itself, and the comforting credit sheet we soon will present to the country will bear witness eloquently to its capacity for action, the signs of which are multiplying in agriculture as well as in commerce, industry, reconstruction, coal production and transportation.

Continental France knows, besides, that for her recovery she can count not only on herself but also all of her children distributed over the different points of the globe who will live in the shadow of her flag.

Spirit of Fraternity

After having called on them to sit in the national constituent assembly, thereby showing its (the assembly's) desire to satisfy their aspirations and their wishes, it pertains to you, my dear colleagues, in the constitution you are drawing up, to mark a definite milestone in the orientation of French policy toward the teritories overseas. The spirit of fraternity of Republican France, one of the powers triumphant over racism, will permit her to translate her principles of liberty and equality into deeds.

We in no wise conceal the difficulties of our task, but the years through which we have just lived, the ideal for which we have struggled with the aid of our brothers of all races, all colors and all creeds, have hastened developments up to tne point where a revolutionary move must be accomplished.

Certainly there still are cruel hours to be feared, since in distant Indo-China we have to assure the protection of our nationals and of our loyal friends and to safeguard a great work accomplished in the interests of the native populations themselves, many of whom show us a touching attachment in this trial.

But we say very loudly that this work has only one goal: to assure the order needed there so that everybody can declare himself on the future political regime of those lands in full liberty and to re-establish the conditions for trusting and confident collaboration among France and the nations and the peoples with whom she intends to walk the paths of democracy and freedom.

After having brought out all these domestic problems, each of which is interdependent on the others, is it necessary to say that France in no wise forgets that interdependence also is the rule on international matters?

Just as after the first world war of 1914, and in spite of the disappointments that followed it, a great hope once more fills the hearts of men.

This hope is that which is placed in the maintenance, development and strengthening of the magnificent work initiated at San Francisco by the United Nations. It represents the terms of a solid peace which at last will make the forces of reason (right) prevail over the right of force.

France's Natural Place

France found her natural place there, for she was ever in the front rank of peoples concerned over international guaranties and collective security. She, therefore, will continue to affirm her faith, her spirit of soldiarity, her desire for hearty and confident collaboration with the peoples who were at her side in the test as they have not ceased to be since our liberation.

In that field of idea, and after having happily renewed the policy of alliance with the U. S. S. R. which has been a tradition of the republic for so many years, we intend to work together with England for mutually harmonious relations — prelude to a new, highly-desirable alliance which could some day become part of a broad tripartite agreen among Russia, Great Britain and France.

We intend also to tighten more than ever our community o principles, interests and goals with the great American republic to which we are united by so many fraternal and tested bonds.

Fnally, we will continue our co-operation with all Allied and friendly nations: with Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Luxemburfg, Italy, the states of central and eastern Europe, and South America, without forgetting the new China which was our associate in the war just ended.

It is thus under the aegis of confident and reasoned international collaboration that France will make an effort to make her legitimate concerns of security prevail as concerns Germany.

To internationalize the Ruhr, the arsenal of Pan-Germanism, to prevent the reconstitution of a centralized and therefore dangerous Germany for her offenstive re-establishment of her warlike power. That is what the French nation wants, not only for its own security but for world security; for security, like peace, is indivisible.

Bid to Spain

Among the countries that France wishes to see join the United Nations Organization one day, the provisional government of therepublic is not forgetting its Spanish neighbor or that, as has been said, Spain again must find the road of democracy. The gvoernment remains faithful to the declaration of the great powers on liberated nations, which undertakes to destroy, by joint aid to the democratic nations, the last vestiges of Nazism and Fascism and to permit these nations to establish the institution of their choice.

The government of the republic is decided for its part to continue without cease to protect Spanish Republican refugees, to maintain and extend the hospitality that it has not ceased to accord them, and to continue the international conversations in which it took the initiative in the interest of preserving—on that problem as on all others—the entente of the great powers, with the hope of making the Constituent Assembly's recently adopted resolution prevail.

Such, gntlemen, is the policy Guiding the government that presents itself before you and for which it asks your confidence and, still more than that, your daily assistance, because such assistance alone will be effective.

It is composed, certainly, of men who, belonging to different parties, sometimes were divided in daily action at a time when the later bloomed in a climate of relative financial well being which is no longer conceivable today.

In such circumstances France always has reacted with the marvelous equilibrium which is hers alone and which is made of moderation, of reason and also of profound political wisdom.

That is why, ladies and gentlemen, three great parties have just become associates, have joined together, not in lip service but from the bottom of their hearts, and together have taken oath to save France's development and the republic's hopes by their necessary unity.

The vote of confidence we ask you to give thus will be an act of faith in the destiny of the fatherland. Everything could be lost if we should come to give up.

Let us then show the people from whom we come that the democracy has the will to live and by that very act France will be saved.

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PAPERS SHOW ALLIES KNEW OF PLOT TO KILL HITLER

Secret Documents Reveal Conspirators Sought Churchill Pledge.

OSS TIPPED OFF ROOSEVELT

Canaris, Master Mind of Scheme, Said Even to Have Divulged Plan to Vatican.

Nuernberg, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secret documents, hitherto unpublished, say that the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and high Vatican officials had foreknowledge of the bomb plot against Adolf Hitler months before it happened in 1944, it was revealed here today.

Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim of Finland, Marshal Pierto Badoglio of Italy, Gen. Andorka of Hungary and two De Gaullists who operated out of Budapest in the guise of Vichy government officers were among the others named in these documents as being familiar with "Plan Valkyrie," the code name for the July 20 assassination attempt.

A sworn statement by Dr. Immanuel Schaeffer, a propaganda expert under Goebbels, said that Churchill was informed by a Swedish industrialist who operated as liaison between anti-Hitler forces and the British Government.

Allied Authority.

An authoritative Allied informant has stated that President Roosevelt received progress reports of the plot from operatives of the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland, who maintained contact with the conspirators through an anti-Nazi member of the German diplomatic mission in Berne.

The Vatican was informed indirectly by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, eccentric chief of the German counter-intelligence, through papal offices in Vienna, a German general has stated.

Mannerheim, Badoglio, Andorka and the two French officers were named in another statement as members of a secret world-wide anti-Hitler organization of which Canaris was the master-mind. Mannerheim, the documents asserted, worked secretly with Canaris during the war in obtaining the release of the sons of Poles who had formerly served as Czarist officers.

Churchill Promised Nothing.

The documents said that Churchill, although notified well in advance that an attempt was to be made on Hitler's life, had indicated to the Germans that they would receive no concessions from western Allies whether the plot succeeded or failed.

Schaeffer told Allied officers that two major plans for Der Fuehrer's assassination had been abandoned in favor of a third "total solution." This had four basic objectives—the elimination of Hitler, the withdrawal of all German forces on all fronts to the Reich's frontiers, creation of a new government and the opening of negotiations with Britain, the United States and Russia via Sweden.

"Representatives of the Foreign Office who were in a position to get permission to travel abroad 'on duty' had the task of taking up the negotiations with foreign powers," Schaeffer's statement said.

Canaris Died by Torture.

"A Swedish industrialist, an acquaintance of Churchill, was to act as liaison to the British Premier," the statement continued. "By order of (Dr. Carl Friedrich) Goerdler, the Swedish industrialist flew to London to approach the British Government about its attitude toward a German Cabinet under Goerdler's chairmanship. Churchill, however, who distrusted the whole affair, evaded a direct answer and Legation Counselor von Solz had to return to Berlin with negative results."

Goerdler, former Mayor of Leipzig, was later executed for participation in the plot.

The actual attempt on Hitler's life backfired into the execution of hundreds of German officers by revenge-maddened Nazis. Canaris himself died in the dungeon of a torture camp, strangled by piano wire.

PRISONERS USED FOR EXPERIMENTS BY NAZI DOCTORS

NUERNBERG, Jan. 29. — (AP) Nazis SS doctors sacrificed hundreds of prisoners as human guinea pigs in concentration camp experiments, 45-year-old laboratory secretary said today at the trial of 22 ranking Nazis for war crimes.

Alfred Balachowsky, one-time secretary in the Pasteur Institute, Paris, told the International Military Tribunal that he saw and handled case histories of numerous "patients" in the notorious Buchenwald camp.

The prisoners were used in experiments on typhus and on phosophorous burns, he said. Experiments also were conducted on sexual hormones.

Fatal Innoculations Charged

From 1942 to 1945 at least 600 persons, mostly Russians, were fatally inoculated with typhus by the Germans in order to maintain 12 strains of the disease among the inmates, he said.

"We know that intravenous typhus injections nearly always are fatal," the witness declared. "These men were murdered to keep those strains alive."

He also said that many prisoners were deliberately subjected to phosophorus burns to test various remedies which Nazi doctors hoped to use among German civilians in the wake of Allied bombings.

Another witness, Hans Cappelen, Oslo attorney, described a ride to death across Germany from the Gross Rosen camp in Silesia to Dachau in which he said, the bodies of 1,447 concentration camp captives were kicked off open railway cars at the last station.

"We had five days without food or water on open cars in sub-zero weather," he said. "About half the train load was dead by the last day."

'Ride Of Death' Pictured By Norwegian

Nuernberg, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Norwegian survivor told the international military tribunal today about a ride of death across Germany in which bodies of 1,447 concentration-camp captives were kicked off open railway cars at the last station.

Hans Cappelen, witness against the 22 ranking Nazis on trial for war crimes, testified:

"The SS guards acted like drunks as they hurried us from the Gross Rosen camp in Silesia to a train for Dachau because of the approach of the Red Army in February of last year. Four or five persons too feeble to walk fast had their heads bashed in with guns.

"We had five days without food or water on open cars in subzero weather. The man beside me died. About half the train load was dead by the last day."

German People Knew

The thin, sensitive face of the blond Oslo attorney hardened as he answered a question by the French prosecutor, Charles Dubost, as to whether the German people had known of the concentration camp horrors. He said:

"In Munich, 100 of us prisoners from Dachau, all looking like dead persons, were marched through the streets to dig in bomb ruins. The people could see us. There was no sympathy."

He said Gestapo agents in Norway burned his feet with a lamp but "it didn't hurt so much because I was so feeble I didn't care." He was confined and tortured in Oslo for 25 months before he finally was sent to a concentration camp. He said he owed his life to Swedish Count Bernadotte, who arranged with Heinrich Himmler last spring to rescue Scandinavian nationals.

Physical Torture

Cappelen said he was beaten so severely he was partly paralyzed for many months. Hair was torn from his head during his first two interrogations, he said.

"The Germans were absolutely mad," he testified. They roared at me like animals, asking questions I could not answer. They put a screw device on my leg and tore flesh from my bones. I fainted. They brought me to my senses and put the screw on my neck, tearing my flesh."

Later, he said, pins were jabbed under his fingernails.

Youthful Francois Boix, Loyalist veteran of the Spanish civil war and a Frenchman, testified that only 30 of the first 2,000 Russian prisoners sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp in 1941 survived three months of Nazi concentration methods.

Fattened, Slaughtered

On one occasion, he testified under questioning of Russian Prosecutor Lieut. Gen. R. A. Rudenko, the Germans gave Russian prisoners "special treatment" — good clothing, plenty of food and cigarettes until they were fat enough to take a good picture. After the pictures were taken they were sent to the gas chamber and executed, Boix said.

Earlier, Biox pointed out Albert Speer, Nazi Production Minister, as "a distinguished visitor" at the Mauthausen camp in 1943.

"Speer was visiting the Couzin concentration camp near Mauthausen with a group of Nazi leaders," Boix testified. "I had to develop pictures afterward and write the names and date on 36 photographs taken by an SS photographer because many SS men wanted prints.

"Some pictures were taken in the camp and others in the Mauthausen quarry," he continued. "Speer was wearing a light suit and always looked pleased. In one photo he was shaking hands to congratulate the camp commander."

Allied Policies Criticized By Germans, U. S. General Says

BERLIN, Jan. 29. — (AP) Germans throughout the United States zone of occupation are becoming more openly critical of Allied policies, but a "continued absence of public unrest doubtless results at least in part from the ability of the authorities to maintain basic food rations at an adequate minimum level," Gen. Joseph T. McNarney reported today.

The American Military Governor, in a monthly report for December, traced most of the criticism by Germans to "a general feeling of self-pity on the part of the Germans, who irrationally expected that the Allies must take care of them."

Imports Needed

The winter has been a mild one and authorities have been able to check epidemics, McNarney said. But in order to maintain the normal consumer ration at 1,550 calories per person daily until the end of the present crop year in September, it will be necessary to import into the American zone 1,100,000 tons of food, of which 980,000 tons will be bread grains alone, he added.

McNarney said that the first stage of denazification, in the broad field of state and local governments, had been completed, and the Germans were making slow progress toward grasping the ideals of democracy. His report said that more than 900,000 persons in the government field were investigated, and about 20 per cent of them, including thousands of former civil servants, were classed as "unfit to hold positions of importance and responsibility."

McNarney said the Americans had met difficulty in finding true anti-Nazis to replace those ousted from public office, for "less than one per cent of the Germans investigated in the American zone" showed definite evidence of having engaged in anti-Nazi activity before the Allied victory.

The report said that at the end of 1945 more than 4,000 industrial plants were operating in the American zone, 53 per cent of them in the consumer goods category.

Transportation, particularly with regard to fuel distribution; the staggering German internal debt of 390,000,000,000 reichsmarks, and the supply of inflationary money remain outstanding problems of the occupation authorities, the report said.

German Grumbling Seen On Rise

Berlin, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Germans are becoming more outspoken in their criticism of Allied occupation policies, General Joseph T. McNarney, United States commander in Germany, declared today, but their behavior thus far has been better than expected, perhaps because of an exceptionally mild winter.

The problem of displaced persons has become so acute, however, that McNarney, in his monthly report for December, urged immediate intergovernmental action to take off American hands more than 250,000 persons who are stateless or otherwise unable to return to their homes.

Feeling Of Self-Pity

Most German criticism, the American military governor said, could be traced to a "general feeling of self-pity on the part of the Germans, who irrationally expected the Allies must take care of them."

While the mild winter has enabled Allied authorities to hold epidemics in check, the General said, "the continued absence of public unrest doubtless results a least in part from ability of the authorities to maintain basic food rations at an adequate minimum level."

The report conceded that the Americans were having difficulty in finding true anti-Nazis to replace ousted Nazis, saying "less than one per cent of the Germans investigated in the United States zone showed definite evidence of anti-Nazi activity."

McNarney said, however, that the first phase of denazification had been completed.

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Plants In Operation

More than 4,000 industrial plants were operating in the zone at the end of the year, the commander reported, but their output was only about 10 to 12 per cent of current capacity. Fifty-three per cent of the plants were in the consumer-goods class.

Transportation is still the main bottleneck, especially in the distribution of coal, the report showed. Production of hard coal in Germany approximated 4,800,000 tons a month during the last quarter. This was only 42 per cent of the 1938 average.

Since the Allied occupation 4,375,000 tons of solid fuels have been exported to six western European countries, a third of it to France, a fourth to Belgium and the remainder to Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway.

Debt A Problem

The report warned that the staggering internal debt—390,000,000,000 reichmarks, involving annual interest payments of 11,000,000,000 reichmarks—and inflationary money supplies were still dangerous elements in the field of finance. [The reichmark is equivalent to about 10 cents at the present military rate of exchange.]

The number of displaced persons in the American zone increased by 16 per cent during December, or 71,000 persons, the report said, while repatriation hit a new low—11,000 for the month.

At the end of the year the American zone was providing care for 511,000 displaced persons and altogether in the American, British and French zones there are still about 900,000 displaced persons, of whom about 600,000 are Polish.

Stateless Persons

Referring to the problem of 250,000 stateless and nonrepatriable persons now on American hands, McNarney said that during December none of these was resettled in Germany and added:

"An early solution of this problem by an intergovernmental committee on refugees or by other intergovernmental action is urgent. In this group are some who palpably cannot be resettled in Germany and must therefore await intergovernmental decisions. . . .

"As prescribed at present, immigration laws are insufficient. Furthermore, in order to qualify as an immigrant, a person must be able to establish his nationality."

The report pointed out that the problem was becoming aggravated by increased infiltrations into the American zone—including Jews coming from Poland and from other zones in Germany.

From Oil To Baking Powder

Berlin, Jan. 29 (AP)—The great Leuna synthetic oil plant at Halle, once one of the chief cogs in the Nazi war industry, is now producing baking powder, Soviet authorities disclosed today.

Communists Win In Berlin Voting

Berlin, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Although voting was not by party labels, Communists have scored a victory in the first large-scale labor union elections held in Germany since 1932 by winning 312 out of 559 seats for the greater Berlin union convention.

The Social Democrats finished with 226 delegates and non-partisans elected 17. The others were scattered.

3,756 U. S. SOLDIERS SAIL FROM EUROPE

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 29—(AP) Remnants of eight battalions were among the 3,756 American soldiers who sailed today from Bremen and Le Havre for the United States.

Battalions cleared out of the European theater in the sailings were the 893rd Tank Destroyer battalion; the 975th and 553rd Field Artillery battalions; the 285th, 286th, 289th and 1277th Engineer Combat battalions; and the 135th Antiaircraft Artillery battalion.

Army Says Zionists Organized Entries of Jews to U. S. Zone

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

BAD TOELZ, Germany, Jan. 29.—(AP) A U. S. Third Army intelligence report on the infiltration of Polish Jews into the U. S. occupation zone in Germany says Zionist groups within Poland financed and organized such movements westward over firmly established routes.

The report, which I have seen, said it had been found that the Jews were organized in Poland by "Kibutzes" — groups established there to prepare the Jews for life in Palestine.

"All the Zionist 'committees' have this much in common: They all render assistance to the prospective infiltrees by giving them advice on what routes to follow, where to go, how to cross the border and whom to see along the routes for further [illegible]," said the report, which has not yet been made public officially. "Where necessary they provide material aid in the form of money and clothing."

The report said the majority of the Jews making such trips were bent on reaching Palestine, but those infiltrating into the American zone firmly believed that "if Palestine is inaccessible to them, a Jewish state will be established in Bavaria."

In Frankfurt, Judge Simon W. Rifkind, adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commented:

"It is not to say these people want to settle in Bavaria. Except for perhaps a handful of German Jews of advanced years who may wish to return to their homes, the Jews do not want to live in Germany or any part of it."

The Third Army report said "the infiltrees arriving in this area at the worst, are adequately clothed and seem to have been eating well enough to be in no danger at all of malnutrition."

(On Jan. 2, Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, UNRRA chief in Germany, said thousands of Jews were entering the U.S. Zone from the east with plenty of money and a "well organized, positive plan to get out of Europe," and that a secret Jewish organization was behind the plan. The statement brought protests from the World Jewish Congress, the World Zionist Organization, the American World Jewish Congress and the American Zionist Emergency Council.

The Third Army report said there were two principal routes for the movement—one through Lodz in Poland to Prague, Czechoslovakia, and across the border, where tickets could be bought for Munich; the other by Red Army truck to Berlin and then by rail to Munich. Communications along these routes were "in some cases better than those of the army," the report said.

The intelligence report also said many infiltrees would leave Poland upon hearing that shipping space would be available in the Adriatic port of Trieste, and that it was the determination of the majority to reach the Eastern Mediterranean "whether it be through legal or illegal means."

[A delayed dispatch from Warsaw quoted Pawel Zelecki, general secretary of the Central Committee of Polish Jews, as saying 20,000 Jews had left Poland within the last year and that only 80,000 Jews were left in the country.

[He said "Fascist gangsters" were waging a terror campaign against the Jews in Poland, so that "among part of the Jewish population panic has broken out and a tendency to mass emigration has been observed." The Polish Government is punishing severely any persons found guilty of anti-Semitic activities, he said.]

3d Army Report Tells Of Jewish Underground

By Michael Goldsmith

Bad Toelz, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP). A United States 3d Army intelligence report on the infiltration of Polish Jews into the American occupation zone of Germany said today that the movement was financed and organized by Zionist groups within Poland.

The report, which I have seen but which has not been made public officially, said the majority of Polish Jews were determined to reach Palestine, but that the Jews infiltrating into the United States zone had a firm belief that "if Palestine is inaccessible to them, a Jewish state will be established in Bavaria."

Morga Satement

[Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan, UNRRA chief of Germany, said on January 2 that thousands of Jews with plenty of money were entering the United States zone from the East with a "well organized, positive plan to get out of Europe." He said a secret Jewish organization was behind the movement.

[The World Jewish Congress, the World Zionist Organization, the American World Jewish Congress and the American Zionist Emergency Council immediately voiced protests, calling Sir Frederick's report false.

[UNRRA headquarters in Washington called for the British general's resignation, which he refused to tender. Sir Frederick is now in the United States conferring with Herbert Lehman, head of the relief agency, who suspended the request for the resignation pending the conference.]

Rifkind Comment

In Frankfurt, Judge Simon H. Rifkind, adviser on Jewish affairs to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, made this comment on the 3d Army report:

"It is not true to say these people want to settle i nBavaria. Except for perhaps a handful of German Jews of advanced years who may wish to return to their homes, the Jews do not want to live in Germany or any part of it."

The 3d Army intelligence report said it had been revealed that the Jews were organized in Poland by *Kibutzes*—groups established in that country to prepare the Jews for life in Palestine.

The report continued:

Aid Described

"All the Zionist 'committees' have this much in common: they all render assistance to prospective infiltrees by giving them advice on what routes to follow, where to go, how to cross the border, and who to see along the routes for further help. Where necessary, they provide material aid in the form of money and clothing."

The 3d Army report said parties of Jews were sent westward along firmly established routes. One of two major routes was said to be through Lodz in Poland to Prague in Czechoslovakia and over the German border, where the Jews bought railroad tickets to Munich. The secnod major route was by Red Army truck to Berlin and then by rail to Munich.

Communication Setup

The report said communications along these underground routes were "in some cases better than those of the army."

The report said many Jews would leave Poland on hearing that shipping space would be available in the Adriatic port of Trieste, and that ti was the determination of the majority to reach the eastern Mediterranean, "whether it be through legal or illegal means."

"The infiltrees arriving in this area at the worst are adequately clothed and seem to have been eating well enough to be in no danger at all of malnutrition," he report said.

GENERAL MORGAN RESTORED TO DUTY BY UNRRA CHIEF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — (AP) Herbert H. Lehman, director general of UNRRA, announced today that he had decided to restore Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan to duty as chief of UNRRA operations in Germany.

The relief agency had called for Morgan's resignation after he expressed belief at a news conference Jan. 2 that a secret Jewish organization was promoting an exodus of thousands of Jews from Poland to the U. S. zone in Germany. The request for the resignation later was suspended.

Several Conferences

Lehman announced his decision after several days of conferences with Morgan here and in New York.

"In view of all circumstances, I have concluded that I am justified in continuing to place confidence in him," Lehman said in a statement.

Morgan's statemen s stirred up strong protests from several Jewish organizations. UNRRA requested his resignation, contending that "issues outside the scope" of the agency had been raised. He refused, however, to quit.

Lehman said that he believed that Morgan "did not intend to impute sinister motives to individuals or organizations seeking to improve the sorry plight" of displaced persons and that "he does not hold religious prejudices x x x".

In a letter to Lehman, dated yesterday, the British general said he could only reiterate his "deepest regret" that he "should have been guilty of uttering such words."

Morgan Utters Denial

However, he added:

"I reject utterly any suggestion that I am anti-Semitic in outlook. That I had or have any intention whatever of imputing to any individual or group any form of sinister motive I most stoutly deny.

"My sympathies are x x x entirely with our displaced persons irrespective of race or religious convictions x x x."

Lehman said that Morgan would return to his post in Germany "as promptly as possible."

He added that he was confident that when Morgan was restored to duty he would treat all groups of displaced persons fairly and in accordance both with their needs and with the principles of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The UNRRA chief said Morgan's services with UNRRA, prior to the Jan. 2 press conference "had been effective and satisfactory".

SAYS 20,000 JEWS HAVE LEFT POLAND

Warsaw, Jan. 27 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Pawel Zelecki, general secretary of the Central Committee of Polish Jews, told a press conference today that "Fascist gangsters" have killed 352 Jews in Poland since the country's liberation. He estimated 20,000 Jews had left Poland within the last year and that only 80,000 Jews were left in the country.

"Among part of the Jewish population panic has broken out and a tendency to mass emigration has been observed," Zelecki said. "Criminal activities of Polish reactionaries have largely contributed to the anxiety and nervousness of the Jewish population."

The Government is severely punishing persons guilty of anti-Semitic activities, he said, declaring the enemies of the Jews likewise are those attacking the Polish Government. He said his committee "didn't get one cent" from the Jews of America and other countries in the last year and clothing aid was insignificant.

Palestine Civil War Held Certain Under Zionist Goal

London, Jan. 29 (AP)—Two outspoken opponents of Zionism told the Anglo-American Committee on Palestine today that creation of a Jewish national state there would lead inevitably to civil war.

Appearing after representatives of nine British Jewish organizations had been heard, Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Louis Spears, first British Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, declared the Zionist movement was not a religious one and that it contained "many of the undesirable features of Nazism in Germany."

Dr. Agnes Maude Royden, British author of "The Problem of Palestine," recalling experiences in Palestine in 1938, said, "I could not find any case for Zionism at all."

'Worst Offense' Cited

"I consider that the worst offense of Zionism is that its leaders are leading Jewry into a land where they are deeply hated and will need a standing army to prevent massacres and pogroms as dreadful as the horrors already inflicted on them," Dr. Royden said.

"No benefits said to be reaped by the Arabs from the presence of Zionist Jews can compensate for the horrors of civil war. . . ."

"If Jews have rights in Palestine because it is their Holy Land, so have the Christians. It is their Holy Land also."

"Source Of Insecurity"

Spears spoke on the basis of information he said he had gathered while serving in the Middle East from June, 1941, to December, 1944.

"I believe that if it (the Zionist policy were to succeed in its objective of a Jewish state in Palestine, it would be a source, not of peace, but of insecurity in the Middle East," he told the committee in a prepared statement, "and that its fanatical elements would continue to be, as they are today, violently anti-British."

A Jewish state in Palestine, he continued, "would be a permanent cause of unrest and a major obstacle to the development of Arab unity, which I believe to be essential to the progress and stability of this vital area."

Offering his solution, Spears urged that all the United Nations, including the Arab states, "share the burden among them, each according to his means."

U.S. Contribution Urged

He added that the United States and Britain, in view of their resources, should make a large contribution, "both in living space and wealth."

"I believe the Arabs would accept the continuance of the Jewish national home," Spears continued, "provided that the Zionists abandoned their political aims and ceased to endeavor by violence, illegal immigration and pressure to achieve their objective of a Jewish majority in Palestine."

Free Jewish State Demanded

MUNICH, Germany, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Congress of Liberated Jews passed a resolution today demanding "immediate proclamation of Palestine as a free Jewish state by the United Nations."

The resolution also thanked the United States and President Truman for "sympathy shown to the Jewish cause."

Two hundred delegates from Jewish displaced camps and communities in the American zone adopted other resolutions asking an end of the "colonial regime of terror against Jews in Palestine," and U. N. O. help in the evacuation of all Jews wishing to leave Europe.

Vatican Replies To Izvestia

Vatican City, Jan. 29 (AP)—The accusation in *Izvestia* that the appointment of seven new English-speaking cardinals had the political purpose of "strengthening the influence (of the Catholic church) in Anglo-Saxon countries" drew a retort from the Vatican City newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* yesterday that similar observations might be made of the appointment of 25 other cardinals.

"The Vatican must have taken other 'iniquitous' decisions," *L'Osservatore Romano* said, to increase its influence in the Latin world, "where the increase in cardinals was still more notable . . . and also down in China."

Spellman Action Cited

Replying to the Soviet Government newspaper's criticism of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, a cardinal-designate, on grounds that he defended the Vatican for receiving the Japanese Ambassador, *L'Osservatore Romano* pointed out that Spellman also had defended the Vatican against a charge of promoting a crusade against Russia.

As to the charge that Archbishop Bernard Griffin, of Westminster, England, had showed himself hostile to Russia in a speech delivered in the most critical moments of the war, the Vatican City newspaper said the Englishman had attacked atheistic Nazism as well and asserted many anti-Fascist prelates had been elevated to the purple.

Tenfold Pay Raise Is Slated In Greece

Athens, Jan. 29 (AP)—Finance Minister Alexander Mylonas announced today that effective February 1, all salaries, wages and pensions in Greece will be increased ten times above their level of last June.

The increase, Mylonas said in a radio address, corresponds to the rise in living prices.

ALBANIA REPORTS A PLOT

Several Leaders of Anti-Hoxha Move Arrested, Dispatches Say

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dispatches from Tirana today said a "fascist" plot to overthrow the regime of Premier Enver Hoxha had been discovered in Albania and that several leaders of the movement were arrested.

The dispatches quoted General Hoxha as saying:

"The organs of state security for quite a considerable time have been watching the movements of well-known Fascists who have been trying lately to reorganize with the task of overthrowing the people's regime and of assassinating leading members of the Government. They succeeded in forming several groups, consisting chiefly of rich merchants, speculators, former King Zog officers and so-called Democrats and intellectuals."

British Track Palestine Raiders

Band Is Admitted to Have Stolen 600 Guns— Many New Death Penalties Set Up.

Jerusalem, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Armed with sweeping new powers to apply the death penalty for many offenses in Palestine's spreading disorder, the British authorities today pushed a search for a band of armed men who last night raided a Government arsenal in southern Palestine and carried off 600 machine guns and other stores.

An official communique said that a number of Jewish laborers employed at the Aquir Airdrome were being held for investigation. The raiders, said to be wearing British uniforms, overpowered the guards and forced Arab laborers to work for forty minutes loading guns and ammunition and then escaped in a truck, the announcement continued. The truck, however, was later on recovered along with the loot.

Drastic New Laws.

The police also today reported the arrest of thirteen persons at Nathanya, a Jewish town midway between Tel Aviv and Haifa, after breaking up a demonstration in which a policeman was attacked. Large parts of Jerusalem were under curfew regulations where police searchers for forbidden arms continued.

Under the drastic new regulations numerous offenses are made capital crimes.

Offenses punishable by death include the firing or carrying of firearms or explosives, the damaging or obstructing of property, interference with property, vehicles, communications, plant installations or supply services of the Government and armed forces, or being in the neighborhood of such property for the purpose of committing an offense. The British also outlawed unauthorized possession of radio transmission equipment and banned the staging of military exercises.

In addition, the British ordered a drastic change in the country's trial machinery. The British military commander has been authorized to appoint individual officers to act as summary military courts with authority to impose sentences not exceeding twelve months and fines up to £100 ($400).

Air Crash Kills Two Yanks

Calcutta, Jan. 29 (AP)—Two American officers were killed and another seriously injured at the Barrackpoe Airfield today when a C-47 transport on a special flight to New Delhi crashed in an emergency landing shortly after the takeoff. Names of the officers were withheld by the Army.

Singapore Strike Ties Up Transportation

Singapore, Jan. 29 (AP)—A general strike, called by the Malayan Communist party to protest the alleged arrest of a number of labor union leaders, paralyzed civilian transportation facilities in this British crown colony today.

Many shops in the city closed their doors and rickshaw coolies who attempted to carry passengers were stopped by strike sympathizers.

The strike was voted yesterday at a meeting of Communist party leaders, who charged that labor leaders had been unjustly arrested in Kuala Lumpur, Johore and Perak.

Program of Partnership

BATAVIA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. van Mook told the people of the Netherlands East Indies today that the Dutch Government had agreed upon a program of partnership with the Indonesians in a "European-Asiatic community," and urged that violence be stopped.

Appealing to the people by radio to "think and act with a constructive spirit," Dr. van Mook, recently returned from conferences in the Netherlands, said his home Government had rejected completely the idea of a "colonial atmosphere" for the Indies, and was ready to put into effect a "complete partnership" there.

He urged the Indonesians to put an end to "terrorism and bloodshed which are presently pushing these regions farther down the slope toward savagery and pauperization, out of which it might be well night impossible to rise again."

Attack Broken Up

Meanwhile the Allied command said that British artillery had broken up a three-pronged attack by Indonesians against a British company southwest of Surabaya.

Three other British companies in East Java underwent a night-long siege by Indonesians armed with machine-guns, rifles and grenade dischargers, but there were no casualties, while in Western Java, near Bandung, 200 Indonesians armed with sticks, machine-guns and rifles were dispersed by the Indonesian Peace Preservation Corps, the statement added.

Premier Sjahrir, commenting on Dr. van Mook's address, said that whether he attended the projected Dutch-Indonesian negotiations depended upon "how I am approached about it." He added that he might even ask Mr. Soekarno, "President" of the republic, and Mohamed Hatta, his "Vice President," to assist him at the sessions

French Smash South Annam Resistance

Saigon, Jan. 29 (AP)—French forces have broken the back of Annamite resistance in southern Annam and have captured the important city of Dalat, 150 miles northeast of Saigon and 50 miles inland from the China Sea, a French communiqué announced today.

Carrying out the greatest offensive operation they have thus far undertaken against the Annamite forces, the French employed airborne troops to capture Dalat. Elements of the crack French 2d Division and the 9th Colonial Infantry then drove on beyond Dalat to the shores of the China Sea.

Forces Junction

Veterans of the European campaign fought across boggy rice fields and severe mountain terrain during the operations, which began last Saturday when the 9th Colonial Regiment jumped off from Bienhoa, 20 miles north of Saigon. The 9th linked up with the airborne forces at Djiring, 25 miles southeast of Dalat.

After reaching Dalat the Colonial Infantry split into two columns, one of which swept eastward to the China Sea port of Phan Rang, while the other stabbed 70 miles northeast and linked up with the French 2d Armored Division at Ban Methout.

Drive To Other Port

A motorized column of the 2d Armored, which participated in the liberation of Paris and the fall of Strasbourg, drove 75 miles eastward from Ban Methout to Nha Trang, another seaport 50 miles north of Phang Rang, which had been seized earlier in an amphibious operation.

Maj. Gen. Jacques Leclerc, commander of the French forces, kept the operations under a security blackout until the French columns had reached the sea.

CHINA CONFEREES HAVE ONE MAJOR ISSUE TO SOLVE

CHUNGKING, Jan. 29 — (AP) China's Unity Conference—with the destiny of the nation in its hands—moved toward conclusion today in an atmosphere of rising optimism and with but one major issue remaining unsolved.

A sub-committee working on the National Assembly continued deadlocked and called a second meeting for tomorrow. The assembly will meet May 5 to adopt a new constitution for China.

The government refused to accede to a Communist demand that the Kuomintang (National) party be limited to no more than half the assembly seats, the Communists one-fourth, and other parties one-fourth.

Factions Reject Proposal

A government counter-proposal, it was reported reliably, in effect would leave the Kuomintang with a sizeable majority—but both the Communists and the Democratic league rejected it.

(Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick, in a delayed dispatch from Yenan, said Chairman Mao Tse-Tung and other Communist leaders had approved the proposed new constitution setting up a bill of rights and a legislative system similar to that of the United States.)

Both foreign and Chinese observers were perplexed by the concessions made by the Kuomintang Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist par

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ty, toward making the Political Consultation (Unity) conference a success.

One of the letest came this afternoon, when the supreme national defense council adopted a resolution for the repeal of all laws and decrees "restricting the fundamental freedoms of the people."

The Democratic league withdrew its delegates from the conference last weekend and demanded this step after Chungking police searched the homes of some of its delegates. The resolution was submitted by Chiang himself.

Concessions Made

All restrictive laws, under terms of the resolution, will be sent to the Legislative Yuan (Council) for appropriate action.

Lo Lung-Chi, spokesman for the Democratic league who made the charges and withdrew the delegates, declared there was a good chance the National Assembly question would be settled.

At this morning's session, both the Communists and the League demanded that the draft of the constitution—to be revised by a 35-man all-party commission—be adopted without change.

The Communists and the League both have made concessions by dropping their demands for a new election of delegates to the assembly, government sources said.

Lo Lung-Chi said that with the problem settled, the work of the conference would be over save for formal approval by the full session of all decisions of sub-committees.

Unity Problem In China Is Solved (HOOSA)

Chungking, Jan. 29 (AP)—Government concessions today solved a major problem in the Political Consultation (unity) Conference but a subcommittee on government reorganization concluded its work without settling another major question.

The concessions increased the authority of a projected reorganized state council. It previously had been decided that the Kuomintang (national) party should have twenty council seats and other parties and nonpartisans twenty.

Distribution of seats in the executive Yuan (Cabinet) was the unsolved major problem. It was left for settlement by negotiation among different parties after conclusion of the conference.

Meeting Tonight

A subcommittee, deadlocked on the question of distribution of National Assembly seats, scheduled a meeting tonight to attempt a solution.

At this morning's meeting both the Communist party and the Democratic League demanded a guarantee that the draft of the constitution, which is to be revised by a 35-man commission representing all parties and nonpartisans, be adopted without change by the Assembly.

The Communists also demanded that they should have half the number of Asembly seats held by the Kuomintang, which now dominates that body.

Lo Lung-Chi, Democratic League spokesman, predicted that there is a good chance of agreement tonight.

Task Then Remaining

He said that if a settlement is reached, the conference virtually would be ended. The only remaining task would be for a steering committee to compile in proper form all decisions reached for formal passage by a full session of the conference, which will be held as soon as Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist, returns from Yenan. A plane was to fly there today to fetch him.

Simultaneously, it was announced that the National Defense Council had passed a resolution for repeal or amendment of all laws and decrees "restricting the fundamental freedoms of the people."

An official announcement said the resolution was submitted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in implementation of a policy he repeatedly had announced.

Yuan Action Provided

Under the resolution, all laws and decrees involved shall be forwarded to the legislative Yuan for action.

Decisions on the State Council, as agreed upon by a Unity Conference subcommittee this morning and reported by Government sources, were:

1. The power of appointment will be transferred to the council from the central executive subcommittee of the Kuomintang.

2. Emergency powers of the President of the Republic must be approved by the council before they are exercised.

3. The President's veto may be overridden by the council by a three-fifths majority.

All three decisions represented concessions by the Government.

Communist and Democratic League sub-committee members rejected the proposition, and offered a counter-proposal that other parties and nonpartisans should head half the present ministries. They demand that the new ministries without portfolio be shared among all parties, including the Kuomintang (National) party.

A second sub-committee dealing with composition of the National Assembly made little progress. Lo Lung-chi, Democratic League representative, told the committeemen his group would not object if delegates chosen before the war retained their seats in the Assembly—if they were openly labeled as Kuomintang delegates.

Both the Communists and Democratic League have charged previously the present Assembly is packed with Kuomintang members. No decision was reached on Lo Lung-chi's suggestion.

Communist Leaders Approve

YENAN, Jan. 28 (Delayed) (AP).—Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other Communist leaders approved today a proposed new constitution to be drafted at Chungking providing for a new birth of freedom in China. (BAD RODERICK)

The revolutionary proposals, on which agreement is expected to be reached soon at Chungking, were presented to the party's central committee at an all-night meeting by Chou En-lai, the No. 2 Communist, and Lu Ting-yi, who brought them from Chungking.

12 MISSING AFTER LEAP FROM PLANE IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, Jan. 30—(AP)—Four crewmen and eight passengers parachuted from a U.S. Army C-46 transport plane which was unable to find Shanghai's Kiangwan airfield in thick weather last night, but none had been found by 10:30 a. m. today (9:30 p. m. Tuesday, E.S.T.).

Officers feared they may have landed in the wide Yangtze river.

The plane, enroute from Tsinan, was the third transport plane lost by the 513th Troop Carrier Group within a week.

C-47 Crash Kills 4 Yanks In China

Shanghai, Jan. 29 (AP)—Four crew members of a C-47 United States Army transport were killed near Nanking on Saturday when their plane struck a mountain in a bad-weather landing attempt and burned.

The plane had landed 22 passengers at Nanking just before crashing.

Lieut. Col. W.R. Stanley, deputy commander of the 513th Troop Carrier Group, based at Kiangwan Field, near here, said the transport had been recalled by radio to pick up ferrying crews just after its Nanking takeoff.

Swiss Send Troops To Italian Border

Berne, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Swiss Federal Council decided today to send troops to the Swiss-Italian border to combat smuggling and banditry. The number of troops was not announced. Skirmishes between customs guards and smuggling suspects have been reported recently.

U. S. GENERAL WARNS KOREA

Calls On People to Beware of False Leaders.

(R. MYERS)

Seoul, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. John R. Hodge, the American commander, warned the Korean people today that certain political leaders were disturbing them on false issues in order to gain personal power and advantage. He called upon them to re-examine these leaders, their policies and their recent activities, but declined to identify the leaders.

It is no secret, however, that the American authorities in southern Korea attribute the riots of January 18 and 19 to the anti-trusteeship propaganda inspired by the Kim Koo provisional government group from Chungking. On the other hand official opinion is that no faction's skirts are completely clean in pressing for political advantage.

Hodge's lengthy statement pleaded for the people's support of the Moscow trusteeship decision and demanded the abolition of politically backed armed forces which apparently are not opposed to settling their differences with violence.

The joint Soviet-American conference on Korea's rehabilitation was reported to have arrived at some agreements concerning economic matters, but no details were available.

Meanwhile, efforts were being made to form a new advisory council to bring together the major parties. The Communist party protested, expressing fear that this move was supported by Rightists headed by Kim Koo and Dr. Syngman Rhee, the self-proclaimed President of Korea. The Communists declared in a statement that the first advisory council appointed by the Americans last fall was composed of nine members of the rightist Democratic party, that the tenth member sympathized with it and the eleventh, Lyuh Woon Heung, of the leftist People's party, resigned quickly, saying that he was out-voted ten to one on every issue. The council was later quietly abandoned by the American Military Government.

JAPAN'S ELECTION SLATED MARCH 31

TOKYO, Jan. 28. — (AP) Japan's first postwar general election was set by the cabinet today for March 31. It will be conducted under the scrutiny of General MacArthur, who postponed it once before and ordered a political purge of militarists.

It will be the first election in the empire's history in which women will vote and the first wholly free election since the early 1930's when the militarists took over.

The Supreme Allied Commander had left no doubt in the minds of Japanese officials that he wanted new blood in the government which must undertake the rebirth of a peaceful Japan.

After the surrender, the Japanese planned to hold an election late this month and set about organizing new parties before MacArthur stepped in.

On Jan. 13, after the purge had time to take effect, MacArthur announced that the Japanese could hold their election any time after March 15.

Home minister Chuzo Mitsuchi called on Emperor Hirohito today and reported the cabinet's decision on the election date. The Diet will be summoned about April 20, according to present plans.

The home office will pass on the eligibility of candidates. The minimum voting age also has been lowered from 25 to 20.

JAP ELECTION TO BE MARCH 1

Government Must Certify All Candidates.

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Japanese Cabinet today set Japan's first general election under scrutiny of occupation forces for March 31. It will be the first time men under 25 and women have permitted to vote. The elections, originally scheduled for January, were postponed after Gen. MacArthur's January 4 political purge directive which forced the resignations of scores of ultra-nationalistic Government officials.

Candidates' eligibility must be certified by the Home Ministry, which tomorrow will publish qualifications established by the Government.

On the economic front, MacArthur ordered the Government to halt smuggling of food and other merchandise into Japan from Korea. Headquarters officials said they had received reports that considerable rice was being smuggled into Kyushu and western Honshu. They ordered confiscation of all smuggled goods.

MacArthur also warned the Japanese that production of "some important items" of medical supplies, particularly vaccines, "is far below existing capacity" and ordered a speed-up in manufacture.

Approves Bond Issues.

Allied Headquarters approved additional local government bond issues of 684,340,000 yen ($45,622,666) after investigation showed that the governments had effected "all practicable economies" for the fiscal year ending March 31.

Headquarters also approvad a Japanese program to produce more than 3,000,000 radio receivers in a move to place receivers in 50 per cent of all homes.

Preceding the Cabinet's election call, the newspaper Mainichi reported that Premier Shidehara rejected a Communist delegation's demand for resignation of his entire Cabinet because he was "working hard to cope with the situation in earnest and with sincerity." Mainichi said the 200 delegates told Shidehara his Cabinet had brought hunger and poverty to the people. The group also protested arrests of leaders of a crowd which recently seized and distributed food at the Itabashi arsenal.

Mainichi also said that the drastic constitutional reform being drawn by the Shidehara Cabinet would bar members of the Imperial family or the peerage from the House of Peers, which would be known as the Sangiyin, or State Council. The present Privy Council would be retained to insure a "middle of the road" course for the executive branch of the government. Final draft of the revised constitution is expected to be finished Saturday.

Gen. MacArthur Answers Appeal Of Mrs. Hicswa

Condemned G. I.'s Mother Told All Facts Affecting Clemency Will Be Studied

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (Wednesday) (AP).—A message from the mother of condemned Private First Class Joseph E. Hicswa, pleading for clemency, drew General Douglas MacArthur's assurance that "all of the circumstances which your

mother's love instinctively raises in defense of your son will receive thoughtful consideration." . . .

Allied Headquarters made public today the exchange of letters. Hicswa was condemned to death by court martial for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese civilians. MacArthur reiterated today that he has no power to review the case, which has gone to the War Department for consideration.

Mrs. Anne Hicswa, Wallington, N. J., wrote the supreme commander that her son was "torn away from his home to serve his country at the age of eighteen, taught to kill, had heard of many of his friends being killed, and was under the emotional strain of a delayed homecoming—all factors to which might be attributed, to some extent, the cause for such abnormal conduct as is reportedly alleged in his case.

"Certainly they should be considered before an American soldier receives a death sentence."

MacArthur replied that while "final action no longer is wthin my prerogatives," the circumstances which "a mother's love raises in defense of your son will receive the thoughtful consideration of those who sit in final judgment of this case."

Mrs. Hicswa's letter, dated Jan. 16, said, "I mplore you to act immediately to request a review of the United States Army court-martial proceedings under which my soldier son, Private First Class Joseph E. Hicswa, was sentenced to death in Japan for the alleged fatal stabbing of two Japanese."

MacArthur's reply, Jan. 28, said that her letter "moved me deeply, as I am fully conscious of the distress occasioned you by this great tragedy. There is no manner in which I can intercede in this matter, as the record of the trial will go direct from the division commander to the War Department for review, the right of final action on cases involving the death penalty being no longer withn my prerogatives.

Hicswa Case Sent To Washington

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The press relations office of Major-Gen. Arthur McK. Harper, commander of the Ninety-eighth Division, announced that Harper's recommendation in the case of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa of Wallington, N. J., condemned to death for the slaying of two Japanese civilians, has been forwarded to the Judge Advocate-General's office in Washington.

There was no indication of what he had recommended because any announcement must be made by the War Department, the press office said.

Gift by MacArthur—Half-price Fish

Signs in Market Not Entirely True, but Details Don't Worry Bargain-happy Japs.

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Tokyo markets today displayed signs reading: "A Gift from Gen. MacArthur and His Headquarters—Fish at Half Price."

The statement was not entirely true, but it jammed stalls with tens of thousands of jostling Japanese housewives for their biggest bargain since the surrender.

Yesterday six sardines sold for 10 yen (67 cents). Today buyers got fourteen for the same price. When the "gift" fish were gone black market fish were selling for 10 yen.

The gift idea started from Japanese merchants' anxiety to explain why they cut the price of fish more than half overnight and their lack of faith in the ability of customers to understand the complicated story behind the "gift."

Three weeks ago, MacArthur made available to Japanese fishermen a supply of fuel oil, paid for by the Japanese Government. It was issued only to fishermen bringing in fish and they paid for the fuel with fish, not yen. Relieved of the necessity of buying black market fuel, fishermen were able to release their catches at a much lower figure. Also, fish which paid for the fuel were released directly into metropolitan markets.

Housewives, pleased with their bargain, all went home happily chattering "Gift from Gen. MacArthur."

Yank Deaths Laid To Jap 'Ferret'

Yokohama, Jan. 29 (AP)—Capt. Isao Fukuhara pleaded innocent today as prosecutors told the United States Military Trial Commission at his war-crimes trial that his actions as a commandant of Omuta prison "will prove one of the blackest pictures this court will hear."

Fukuhara, known to Allied prisoners as "the Ferret," was charged in an affidavit with responsibility for the death of Corporal Walter Ray Johnson of McPherson, Kan.

"He was beaten to death by the Japanese," testified Lieut. Col. John R. Mammeson, of Boise, Idaho, in an affidavit. "Prisoners were told not to talk to Korean civilians in the mines, but Johnson disobeyed and was put in the guardhouse by Fukuhara.

Beaten Three Days

"He was beaten that same evening on the orders of Fukuhara, who participated in the beatings. A bamboo pole was placed under Johnson's knees and guards would jump on his thighs, severely straining the knee joints. This continued about three days. I protested, but to no avail. About 2.30 A.M. on April 11, 1945, cries were heard coming from the guardhouse. I was told (afterward) that Johnson was dead."

Also testifying by deposition, Major Thomas H. Hewiett, of New Albany, Ind., said Johnson had studied the Japanese language and engaged the miner in a casual conversation in April, 1945.

Denied Food

Hewlett said that, in addition to the beatings, Johnson was denied food and medical attention. He added that deaths in the prison were "executions."

Hewlett testified that another prisoner, Private William N. Knight, of Warsaw, N.Y., was beaten and subjected to "all forms of torture" until he died in May, 1945.

More Jap Silver Seized

Yokohama, Jan. 29 (AP)—Counter intelligence officers today seized 109,758 pounds of silver in a Sendai railroad warehouse, one of the largest such hauls of the occupation. The silver, belonging to the Sendai Railroad Company, was stacked in open view amid barbed wire, rusty bolts and nails.

Sea Fiddler Will Sail

Yokohama, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Sea Fiddler is scheduled to sail for Seattle Friday with 2,119 officers and enlisted men.

Homma Aide Saw 'No Atrocities'

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Takeji Wachi, testifying at the war-crime trial of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, said today "there were no cases of willful atrocities" against Allied prisoners in the Philippines.

Wachi, chief of staff for the Japanese commander in the archipelago, stated that he conducted an investigation of the treatment of prisoners of war in 1943 after receiving a protest from the United States through the Swiss Government.

"Although there were a few cases of misunderstanding due to language difficulties, there were no cases of willful atrocities," Wachi testified. "The United States protest did not mention any executions and I did not think there were any. I found none."

He Saw No Bodies

Wachi denied that Homma motored along the death-march route from Bataan peninsula and watched prisoners bayoneted, as testified by prosecution witnesses previously. Wachi said he did not see any bodies of American or Filipino prisoners along the route. Prosecution witnesses testified to seeing hundreds.

Under crossexamination by Lieut. Col. Frank Meek, chief prosecutor, Wachi said "I don't remember" when asked about conditions at Camp O'Donnell and at Santo Tomas, where Americans and Filipinos were interned.

Wachi denied a prosecution contention that Homma had ordered that ten prisoners be executed for every one that escaped and that Homma ever had ordered escapees executed. He said he heard of only one execution during Homma's command and that news of that reached headquarters after the General had left the Philippines.

Story Of Surrender

Discussing surrender negotiations, Wachi testified that General Wainwright did not offer to surrender troops on four islands in Manila Bay, including Corregidor, after he refused Homma's demand that he surrender the entire Philippine force. The witness said Homma directed that assault landings on Corregidor go ahead as planned when negotiations failed.

Wachi said Homma's headquarters were less than 3,000 feet from the Bataan death-march route. Questioned by Maj. Gen. Leo Donovan, president of the military commission, Wachi conceded that Homma would have had to go to the road if he left headquarters "but he did not leave because there was so much to do."

Manila Asks For Cats

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—Cats are in demand in Manila.

Army health authorities say there are five times as many rats in Manila as residents, and blame it all on the Japanese.

During the occupation, they explain, the people got so hungry that most of the city's cat population turned up in the form of "rabbit" stew.

They asked citizens throughout the islands not to drown unwanted kittens but to give them to the city.

Seed Rice Lacking For Luzon Fields

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—Rice terraces in the northern Luzon mountains, 200 miles from here, are reported brown and weed-covered because no seed rice is available for planting.

Tribesmen have complained to authorities that Lieut. Gen. Yamashita's divisions stole their entire crop last year and since V-J day Japanese still holed up in the hills have "turned into rats" and are continuing their thefts of rice.

Order For Jap Movies

Tokyo, Jan. 29 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that Japanese movie films must carry a censorship identification number before being shown to public or private audiences.

Woman In Manila Claims Wermuth Wed Her, Too

Manila, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Bataan civilian nurse today asked annulment of a marriage she said she had contracted December 7, 1941, with Major Arthur Wermuth, famed "one-man army," in ignorance of the fact he had previously married in the United States.

[In Traverse City, Mich., Wermuth said the alleged marriage in Manila "is news to me. I don't know a thing about it. I want to flatly deny it, right now."]

The annulment petition, filed in the Manila courts, was signed Mrs. Olivia Josephine Oswald Wermuth.

[Wermuth, who recently announced he would probably seek a United States Senate seat when he leaves the Army, said he didn't even know her. Wermuth married Jean Wilkens, of Chicago on June 1, 1935.]

A Whirlwind Courtship

Miss Oswald, who has been using her maiden name since she learned of Wermuth's marriage, said in her petition that she married him after a whirlwind courtship, on the roof garden of the Great Eastern Hotel in a twilight ceremony the day before the Japanese bombed Manila.

An army chaplain whom she named as H. Stainback, performed the ceremony, she said, and her honeymoon was spent in the tragic setting of Bataan, where Wermuth earned world renown as the slayer of at least 116 Japanese before his capture.

Wermuth had been ordered back to his regiment within 24 hours after her wedding, her petition continued, and the tall, attractive brunette, now 25, joined him on Bataan, acting as civilian nurse. After the surrender, she followed the death marchers to Camp O'Donnell—hoping to aid him.

Pictures In The Paper

She told interviewers today that she first learned Wermuth had a wife in the United States when she saw pictures of the hero's return home in Manila papers late in October. At least two included pictures of Wermuth's American wife.

When the major was liberated last September, the annulment petition asserted, he came to Manila and lived with Miss Oswald until his repatriation. She expected him to return to Manila after a visit with relatives in America.

She said she was astounded and unbelieving when she first saw the pictures of Wermuth's American wife, but that after she had confirmed that marriage, she decided to file for annulment action, to make a clean break and start a new life.

Her Own Picture

Manila newspapers had carried her own picture September 11, after she was informed of Wermuth's liberation, and quoted her as saying she had been "praying and hoping" for his safe return.

Filipino veterans of Bataan confirmed her presence there, saying they recalled her work among the wounded.

While being interviewed, Miss Oswald jumped from her chair in a downtown office to hail a passing Philippine army major who wore Bataan campaign ribbons. After their happy fifteen-minute reunion, she said it was the first time she had seen him since the Battan surrender, and that each had believed the other dead.

Miss Oswald currently is employed by the United States Army here, working as a receptionist.

Denies Knowing Petitioner.

Traverse City, Mich., Jan. 29 (A. P.). — Major Arthur Wermuth, the "One-man Army of Bataan," said last night that a wartime marriage in Manila, alleged in an annulment petition filed there, is "news to me."

"I don't know a thing about it," he said, "I want to flatly deny it, right now."

Asked if he knew the petitioner, who gave her name as Mrs. Olivia Josephine Oswald Wermuth, he said, "No." Wermuth recently announced that he would enter politics as a Democrat when he leaves the Army, probably seeking a Senate seat.

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G-M, Union Leaders Will Reopen Wage Negotiations Today

JAN 30 1946

FEDERAL MEDIATOR ACTS QUICKLY TO END AUTO STRIKE

Arranges Session After Talks with Company, C.I.O. Chief.

OFFICE WORKERS AIDED

Reuther Asks G-M to Grant Increase to Salaried Office Workers.

DETROIT, Jan. 29—(AP) General Motors Corp. and the C.I.O.-United Automobile Workers will renew negotiations—probably tomorrow afternoon—in the wage dispute that has kept 175,000 production workers idle since last Nov. 21.

This was announced late today by James F. Dewey, specially assigned Federal labor conciliator, after a series of conferences with GM President Charles E. Wilson and top officers of the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

Dewey, who helped end the 42-day GM sit-down strike in 1937, met first with Wilson, then with R. J. Thomas and Walter P. Reuther, president and vice-president of the union, and again with both parties before disclosing he had succeeded in arranging a resumption of the negotiations.

Union Agreeable

Both Wilson and Thomas will attend the first session, Dewey said.

His objective, Dewey said, was to get the two parties together "and keep them together."

After the meeting with Dewey, Reuther said "The union is agreeable to meet again with GM."

There was no statement from General Motors following the Wilson-Dewey meeting, but Dewey said his talk with the GM president was "very satisfactory."

The corporation has said on several occasions that it was ready to meet with the union "at any time on any pertinent issues."

Wilson May Attend

The fact that Dewey went directly to Wilson in beginning his mediation efforts led to speculation that the General Motors president might take part in the renewed negotiating sessions for the first time since the discussions began. GM's negotiating group has been headed by Harry W. Anderson, vice-president in charge of industrial relations, while Reuther has led the union negotiators.

There have been no meetings between GM and the union since late last month when the management rejected the proposal of a Presidential fact finding board that the union's 30 per cent demand be settled at 17.5 per cent, or 18 1-2 cents an hour. The union accepted the proposal but withdrew its acceptance when GM announced it would stand on its offer of an increase of approximately 12 per cent or 13 1-2 cents.

Reuther in a letter to General Motors today asked that any wage increase granted in settlement of the present strike be extended to include salaried office workers. The proposal follows close upon the action of the Ford Motor Co. yesterday in announcing that its salaried workers not represented by the U.A.W.-C.I.O. will receive 15 per cent increases retroactive to Jan. 1. The U.A.W.-C.I.O. hourly-rated employes at the Ford plants were granted an 18-cent hourly increase last Saturday. There was no company estimate of what the 15 per cent increase for office workers would amount to in dollars and cents because of the numerous classifications involved.

Reuther in his letter to General Motors asserted that the corporation's office workers at present receive less than the factory sweepers in the GM plants. "Thousands of GM salaried office workers," he asserted, "have contacted the union asking that we represent them in obtaining the increase."

NLRB Hearing Adjourns

The National Labor Relations board hearing of charges that General Motors had not bargained in good faith was adjourned this afternoon to Feb. 11 as Reuther completed his testimony. He had been unable to attend this morning because of the Dewey talks.

Under questioning by NLRB Regional Attorney Harold A. Cranefield, Reuther said GM had used the argument of inability to pay in 1942 and previous wage negotiations, but now holds ability to pay is not a proper subject for bargaining.

GM attorneys waived cross examination of Reuther.

Steel Directors to Decide Whether to Make New Offer to C.I.O.

HINT NEW PROPOSAL

Need Larger Price Increase Than $4 a Ton to Boost Pay, Board Head Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — (AP) Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel corporation, was reported heading for New York tonight with the fruits of two days' conversations with government officials on the nation-wide steel strike.

It was reported by persons in the steel industry, who said they did not know whether Fairless was taking with him any new proposals which might clear the way for settlement.

To Report to Directors

It was assumed by these persons, who cannot be precisely identified, that Fairless would report shortly to the board of directors of U. S. Steel. They further assumed that the board would decide whether any new offer should be made to the C.I.O. United Steel Workers, whose 750,000 members completed their ninth day of idleness.

The board chairman, Irving S. Olds, said in New York today that the company would need a "very much larger" steel price increase than $4.00 a ton in order to grant even the 15-cents-an-hour increase which it had offered.

President Truman has urged that the company settle for 18 1-2 cents, and the union is holding out for that amount.

There was no sign that the government had altered its position that steel prices could be increased $4.00 a ton, but in the complete official silence surrounding Fairless's visit the possibility remained that some other solution for the deadlock had been discussed.

Snyder Hopeful

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder voiced high optimism tonight over prospects for settlement of the major strikes impeding reconversion, including the steel and General Motors walkouts.

Snyder, it was said on high authority, has conferred by telephone with Fairless.

However, the reconversion director emphasized that his hopes were based on the recent trend toward settlement "by free collective bargaining," and not on any conversations with Fairless. He declined, in fact, to discuss the telephone talks at all.

"There are rumblings that a lot of things are shaping up," Snyder told an interviewer who asked whether the reconversion program might soon hurdle the obstacles presented by the steel shutdown and the 10-week-old General Motors strike.

"When you see the customers of steel—Ford and Chrysler, for instance—getting ready to do business, that's a hopeful sign," Snyder commented.

The Ford and Chrysler companies settled their wage disputes with the C.I.O. United Automobile Workers Saturday, Snyder recalled, "without any government pressure of any sort," while GM and the union have accepted the services of James F. Dewey as a federal mediator in an attempt to solve the GM tieup.

A high labor department official said Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach had delayed appointment of a GM mediator until "the government felt that mediation could be successful."

Wants Bigger Increase

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—(AP) The strike-bound U. S. Steel corporation declared today a price increase of much more than $4 a ton would be necessary even to approximate its workers' wage demands, and then raised the question whether such an increase would be "wise and in the public interest."

The statement generally was interpreted here as intended to put the next move in the strike impasse squarely up to the government.

Irving S. Olds, chairman of "big steel," told newsmen, after a board meeting where it was disclosed the corporation failed to earn its $4 common stock dividend requirements in 1945, that there had been no new proposals that altered the strike picture.

The corporation has offered a wage increase of 15 cents an hour. The CIO steelworkers union is demanding 18 1-2 cents.

Either wage increase, Olds said in a formal statement, "will require a very much larger steel price increase than the $4 a ton" previously mentioned. He added:

"The fundamental question arises as to whether it is wise and in the public interest artificially to force up price levels for a basic product such as steel for the purpose of paying a wage increase to steel workers beyond the point for which there is a sound justification."

He estimated a 15-cent hourly wage increase would cost U. S. Steel $80,000,000 a year, and that for an 18 1-2-cent increase the costs would be $100,000,000 a year.

FAIRLESS HEADS FOR NEW YORK TO REPORT TO BOARD

THE STEEL STRIKE AND ITS EFFECT

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29 (A. P.). —The nine-day-old nationwide steel strike in brief:

On strike—750,000 members of the C. I. O.-United Steel Workers who seek to enforce an 18½ cents an hour pay boost.

Settlement efforts — Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel Corporation, in Washington for new conferences with Government officials.

Effect—41,500 workers idle in allied industries, mostly mining, railroading and steel fabricating. Business and union leaders predict 1,000,000 in related trades will be idle if strike continues another month.

Hope—A high official of the United States Labor Department says he believes the strike will be settled within a week.

FORD LAYOFFS DUE TO STEEL SHORTAGE

DETROIT, Jan. 29.—(AP) The Ford Motor Co. announced today that final assembly of passenger cars and trucks will be halted at its Rouge plant near here Thursday night because of shortages caused by the steel strike. Twelve other final assembly plants around the country will be closed by the end of next week.

With 15,000 workers laid off last weekend the additional closings will increase the number of Ford employes made idle to 40,000.

Other shutdowns and workers affected will be at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1,000; Somerville, Mass., Feb. 5, 930; and Richmond, Va., Feb. 8, 1,550.

International Harvester Gives Union New Offer

Chicago, Jan. 29 (AP)—A Federal fact-finding panel inquiring into the nine-day strike at the International Harvester Company adjourned today until 2 P.M. (C.S.T.) tomorrow after the CIO union involved announced it had received a new company offer on wages and other clauses.

Gerald Fielde, international secretary of the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union, announced the new offer but declined to discuss its terms. The adjournment was by joint stipulation with Forrest Siefkin, vice president and general counsel of Harvester.

The chief union demand in the strike which has tied up production in ten plants in three states is for a 30 per cent general wage increase. The company has offered ten per cent. Agreement has been reached on some undisclosed items, but there remain the question of union security together with six other issues to which fact-finding is restricted.

MEAT TRUCK STRIKE END IN NEW YORK

JAN 30 1946

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—(AP)—Striking truck drivers of Wilson and Company will go back to work tomorrow morning, it was announced tonight in a joint statement by company representatives and officials of Local 816, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers (A.F.L.).

The union called a strike last Saturday against local packing plants of the Wilson, Armour and Swift meat packing companies in a dispute concerning overtime pay. The action followed decision of striking meat plant workers to return to their jobs through the nation after the government seized the business.

Tonight's announcement was made after a conference at the office of Federal Conciliator Joseph C. Schuld. Earlier, Schuld had conferred with officials of the other two struck firms and had said he would confer with them again tomorrow.

G-E Again Accused Of Withholding Goods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP)—Rep. Lane (D-Mass) asserted today the General Electric company "must shoulder the blame" for

shortages of civilian goods.

He told the House that the company in advertisements in Lynn, Mass., unjustly blames labor for the shortages.

"Since V-J Day," he said in a speech, "no refrigerators, radios, electric clocks or washing machines have reached the market for sale even though the plant was humming with production.

"These goods," he said, "were manufactured in quantity but stored in warehouses or used only for display purposes. The company had made handsome profits during the war. Now it was deliberately withholding its new production of civilian goods from the market until 1946, when the repeal of the excess profits tax would bring it a maximum profit. With a strike on, the company is still withholding these items from the public in a subtle maneuver to prejudice workers in the eyes of all Americans."

Lane said the Lynn workers' strike is based on just demands and "in common with strikes throughout the nation, is part of the struggle to bring our economy into balance and to raise the standard of living in the United States."

In New York a spokesman for General Electric said:

"Congressman Lane is completely misinformed in every detail. Every one of his charges were factually met more than a month ago, and he has simply failed to pay attention to the answers. About four days before Christmas, when we still were producing appliances, less than three percent of such items remained unshipped from the factories. The percentage is probably even less now."

W. U. BUILDING USERS PROTECTED BY COURT

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—(AP) Police were directed today by Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy to see that persons having legitimate business in the strike-bound Western Union main building were allowed to enter and leave without "molestation" from pickets.

"Private property is still the law of the land," Levy said, "and it is imperative that these rights be observed."

Levy postponed until Thursday a hearing on a motion by the company to restrain mass picketing of the building by members of the C.I.O. American Communications Association. The union struck Jan. 7 in protest to a War Labor Board award increasing wages 12 1-2 cents an hour.

A Western Union spokesman said the company was handling more than one third of its normal business. A union spokesman, however, said the company was doing only seven per cent of normal volume.

Efforts by a Federal conciliator to settle the strike broke down early today following a four hour conference last night between union and company representatives.

Union Claims Support Of 21 in Congress

NEW YORK, Jan. 29. — (AP) The C.I.O. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America said tonight that 21 U. S. senators and representatives were supporting the strike of 200,000 of its members against General Electric, Westinghouse and the electrical division of General Motors.

In a statement the union said that the congressmen had declared the strikers "deserve full support in their grim struggle for a substantial wage increase to compensate for the reduction in take-home pay and for a decent American standard of living."

The U.E.-C.I.O. listed as signers: Senators Harley M. Kilgore, W. Va.; Francis J. Myers, Pa., Hugh B. Mitchell, Wash., Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisc., James M. Mead, N. Y., Joseph F. Guffey, Pa.; also Representatives Matthew M. Neely, W. Va., William T. Granahan, Pa., William A. Rowan, Ill., George E. Outland, Calif., Herman P. Kopplemann, Conn., Emanuel Celler, N. Y., Adolph J. Sabath, Ill., Augustine B. Kelley, Pa., William J. Green, Jr., Pa., Thomas J. Lane, Mass., Herman P. Eberharter, Pa., Ellis E. Patterson, Calif., Helen Gahagan Douglas, Calif., John J. Rooney, N. Y., and James P. Geelan, Conn.

The union struck Jan. 15 against the three firms to enforce demands for a $2-a-day wage increase.

NEW YORK HARBOR FACES THREAT OF TUGBOAT STRIKE

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—(AP) New York harbor, the world's busiest, was threatened today with its second paralyzing labor strike in six months.

This time more than 3,500 tugboat workers received a call to walk off their jobs next Monday to enforce wage-hour demands.

Union leaders said the strike would "stop everything transported by boat" here except vessels operated by "a very few small companies." Troopships also would be affected, it was stated.

Capt. William Bradley, president of Local 333, A.F.L. International Longshoremen Association's United Marine Division, said the strike would affect 52 companies operating 150 tugboats, 50 oil tankers and 50 oil barges.

James P. McAllister, spokesman for the employers, however, said 400 harbor craft would be affected, including about 325 tugs and 75 tankers and barges, including most of the barges which bring coal into New York City.

Negotiations Fail

Bradley said the strike was called after negotiations between the union and the New York Tugboat Exchange were broken off. He said the union would make no exceptions in the case of troopships because the Army and Navy could use their own tugs.

The harbor was tied up nearly three weeks last August after thousands of ILA longshoremen went on strike over wages and working conditions.

The union demands in the current dispute includes the same pay for a 40-hour, five-day week as now received for a 48-hour, six-day week, plus "numerous other benefits" on which neither side would give details today. Spokesmen declined to estimate the average pay now received by the tugboat pilots, mates and deckhands involved. Each side said "it varies widely."

TIME FOR LABOR TO CLEAN HOUSE, LEWIS DECLARES

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29. — (AP) John L. Lewis asserted today it was time for labor to "place its internal house in order" and marked the return of his miners to the A.F.L. as "the turning point."

Lewis, claiming 600,000 miners in the United Mine Workers, reaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor—boosting its rolls to 6,800,000 paid-up unionists—and sat for the first time in ten years as a member of the policy-making executive council.

He had broken with the A.F.L. when he founded the C.I.O. a decade ago. Later he quit the C.I.O over political and personal differences with its leaders.

Return Explained

Lewis did not mention the C.I.O. by name at a press conference held jointly with the A.F.L. President William Green, but said he would "leave to the imagination" of reporters how the merger would affect the C.I.O.

He said the return of the miners to the A.F.L. was in the interest of all labor and "a stabilized economy," and would provide "added protection to our system of free enterprise."

"The A.F.L. and the United Mine Workers have been on the record for years for the protection of the liberties of the people and the virtuous institutions of the country," Lewis said. "We stand for the perpetuation of those institutions, both against internal and external foes."

"Obviously," he said, "the re-affiliation make the A.F.L., beyond cavil and beyond peradventure the most representative and the dominant organization of labor in America. I think the people of the country will recognize that increasingly."

Lewis did not elaborate on that, but said the "strength and resources of the U.M.W. will be a decided asset to the A.F.L. and certainly affiliation with the A.F.L. will be a decided advantage in both a moral and economic sense to the United Mine Workers."

Lewis said unity was "labor's obligation." He said the merger would be "approved by the workers of the nation as a whole, and I think sustained by every thoughtful citizen."

It is an obligation of labor to "place its internal house in order," to eliminate as much as possible its differences of opinions and to "speak with one voice" in industry and in the councils of the nation.

"This re-affiliation has great portent for the future," said Lewis.

"Indirectly, it is a definite turning point in the history of labor in this country."

Referring to labor's growing numerical strength, Lewis said "the weal or woe of the U.S.A. as a republic is dependent to a large degree on the future policy and the future action of those millions who work for a living."

Union Is Worker's Voice

"Their articulate voice is their union—their organization. Only through that instrumentality can they express themselves, and labor will play an increasingly important part in our national economy and national plans."

Lewis said there were no immediate problems involving his District 50, made up of miscellaneous unions in conflict with both the A.F.L. and C.I.O.

The mine leader sat in at his first session today as a member of the A.F.L. executive council, to which he was elected last Friday with the re-admission of the U.M.W. Lewis paid dues for 600,000 members.

Green said that while Lewis was returning to the A.F.L., he was back in the United Mine Workers. Unknown to Green, Lewis said, the A.F.L. president's card in the U.M.W. had been kept active for the past ten years.

NEW BILL DRAFTED TO CURB STRIKES

House Measure Carries Backing of Bi-Partisan Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — (AP) A new strike control bill with strong bi-partisan support emerged today as a possible House substitute for fact-finding legislation asked by President Truman.

The new measure was introduced by Rep. Case (R.-S. D.). It carries the backing of a powerful group of Republicans and Southern Democrats. Congressmen friendly to labor told newsmen privately that "this looks like the stringent legislation we have expected."

The Case Bill would set up a labor-management mediation board of six or more members to help settle industrial disputes which affect the public interest.

Notice Required

Employers and employes would be required to give the board five-day notice of a planned strike or lockout. Once the board assumed jurisdiction, strikes or lockouts would be banned for a 30-day "cooling off" period.

The measure carries several far-reaching sections, some of which would:

1. Require mutual observance of contracts by employes and employers, with civil liability for violators.

2. Outlaw unions of supervisory employes, such as foremen.

3. Take away collective bargaining status and reemployment rights for individuals or unions resorting to forceful picketing or organized boycotts to force management to come to terms.

Backers of the Case bill asked the House Rules committee this afternoon to clear the way for its consideration by the House starting Thursday as a substitute for the modified fact-finding bill approved by the Labor committee.

The Rules committee meets tomorrow morning to vote on the request. Reps. Howard Smith (D-Va) and Cox (D-Ga), both key committee members, predicted the Case plan would be adopted.

No outright announcement was made of the bi-partisan support behind Case's bill but several influential Republicans and Southern Democrats told newsmen privately that "an agreement had been reached."

Case would say only that the measure was drafted "in consultation with other members" and that he believes it will "attract strong backing."

Rep. Marcantonio (AL-NY) said in an interview the move was a Republican filibuster against labor and the bill was written in Republican national headquarters."

HOUSE UNIT URGES CURB ON PETRILLO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — (AP) The House Commerce Committee said today that unless Congress soon curbs the powers of James C. Petrillo's Musicians Union the broadcasting industry may have to "pay tribute probably in excess of $20,000,000 a year."

The committee filed a report urging the House to adopt a bill by Chairman Lea (D-Calif) who said it is designed to restrict the union's activities. The committee had voted approval of the measure last week.

"In most cases," the committee report said, "demands made of the character dealt with by this proposed legislation have been made on behalf of the American Federation of Musicians (A.F.L.) by James C. Petrillo, its president."

The legislation would prohibit a union from forcing the broadcasting industry or any radio station to hire employes it does not need, to pay "tribute" for using recordings, or to prevent broadcasts originating abroad.

"The offenses committed in the name of the American Federation of Musicians are a great disservice to legitimate labor organizations as well as the public," the report declared.

Truman and Nimitz Hail O.P.A.'s 4th Anniversary

Tributes Cite Price Control as Brake on Inflation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—President Truman and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today paid tribute to the Office of Price Administration's Price Control Boards on their fourth anniversary. Mr. Truman, in a letter released by the O. P. A., told board members:

"Our price control and stabilization program has been one of the most remarkable achievements of the war period. In other countries, runaway inflation has sown the seeds of tyranny and disorder. In this country, we have kept inflation under control.

"In large measure, our success in rationing during the war and in keeping prices down in spite of strong inflationary pressures has been due to the unstinting devotion of hundreds of thousands of volunteer workers in more than five thousand price and rationing boards throughout the country. These volunteers have worked faithfully for long hours doing difficult jobs.

"On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of their efforts, I, on behalf of the people of the United States, wish to express sincere appreciation for what they have done.

"I know that they can be count-

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ed on to continue their splendid fight to keep inflation from America in the months ahead."

Admiral Nimitz, in his letter, cited the necessity for protecting "service men's families and others living on limited income."

The Chief of Naval Operations said that with continued help of the boards and "the wholehearted support of a grateful nation we can lick this post-war fight against rising prices and economic chaos."

time stabilization acts, which otherwise would expire this June 30.

These developments on Capitol Hill overshadowed the sudden flareup downtown of a long-smouldering row between OPA and other Federal agencies on whether prices are being held down so firmly as to hamper reconversion and contribute to industrial strife.

Controversy Flares

Civilian Production Administrator John D. Small brought the in-

Broader Home Price Controls Urged to Meet Vets' Needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP) Broad expansion of housing price controls was advocated today by Wilson Wyatt, national housing expediter, to bring living space within the range of veterans' pocketbooks.

Wyatt told the House Banking committee that the price of houses must be brought into line with the ability of veterans to buy or rent them. He related that a survey indicated that 84 per cent of veterans can pay no more than $50 a month on purchase price or rent, while only 17.5 percent of recent applications for building priorities indicated the construction of houses in that price range.

Crisis Peak Forecast

The expediter said he expects the housing crisis will reach its peak next summer, and that by the end of this year there will be 2,500,000 more families than dwelling units available.

terdepartmental controversy into the open when he told a news conference "the maintenance of a firm price line means little if goods are not available for purchase at that level." He pleaded for a "realistic and flexible" price policy.

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles, he said, feels the price line should be held.

Spence announced that public hearings on price control extension will begin before the Banking committee next Tuesday.

Wyatt told the committee he is working on a broad two-year program of Federal action in the housing field, but said he has not yet completed the details for submission to President Truman.

Arguing that the emergency cannot be met on "a business as usual basis," he endorsed a proposal in a bill by Rep. Patman (D-Tex.) that price ceilings be put on old houses. This measure stipulates that after a certain date the first sale of a dwelling shall be the ceiling price thereafter.

Wyatt suggested Congress might also authorize ceilings on city building lots. He said the price of the lot is often the biggest single item of cost in a home. Controls on building sites, however, he said, should not extend to rural property.

Meanwhile, Chairman Spence (D-Ky.) of the banking group introduced in the House a bill, strongly urged by President Truman, to prolong to June 30, 1947 the life of the price control law and the war-

Bill Would Extend Control of Prices

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Legislation to extend the price control and wartime stabilization laws for a year beyond June 30 was introduced today by Representative Spence (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Banking Committee.

Public hearings on the bill, vigorously urged by President Truman, will begin on February 5 before the committee, Spence announced.

He predicted congressional approval of the extensions, including authority for use of subsidies in stabilizing prices.

"The people," he said, "believe in self-preservation, and that is what this amounts to in our present economy."

White House Drops Museum, Cafeteria

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The Commission of Fine Arts said today that President Truman had approved elimination of a proposed museum and a cafeteria in architectural changes planned for the White House.

H. P. Caemmerer, secretary of the commission, which is a Federal agency, told White House reporters of the changes.

The commission endorsed the proposed west wing extension, including an auditorium for large meetings and news conferences, because it felt there was a need for more space for executive offices.

Under the plans the museum would have been in the east wing and the cafeteria was a part of the 150-foot addition to the west wing.

The House, in a Republican-sponsored move, has cut off funds for the extensions, estimated to cost about $1,650,000, but the measure now is before a Senate committee, which may restore them.

St. Lawrence Seaway Hearing Is Scheduled

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP) — A Senate Foreign Relation subcommittee decided tentatively today to begin public hearings February 18 on legislation authorizing construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power development.

Chairman Hatch (D., N.M.), said about sixteen days would be needed to hear opponents and advocates.

The measure would authorize an agreement between this country and Canada to construct the controversial project. The subcommittee, however, has the right to rule that the matter should be handled through a treaty rather than by an agreement.

Backs Symington for War Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today recommended Senate confirmation for W. Stuart Symington, of Missouri, as Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Symington, now Surplus Property Administrator, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, should the latter leave the Cabinet.

PITTSBURGH MAN HEADS U. S. HOME LOAN BANKS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP) R. H. Richards of Pittsburgh was sworn in today as acting governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank system.

President of the Pittsburgh Home Loan bank since 1937, Richards succeeds former governor James Tuohy of San Francisco, who resigned Jan. 18 to enter private business.

Present at the ceremony were Attorney General Tom Clark, John H. Fahey, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration commissioner, and ten presidents of the regional Home Loan banks.

An Ohioan, Richards is a graduate of Ohio State university and a former member of its faculty.

Admiral Discounts Warning Story About Pearl Harbor

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Vice Admiral William W. Smith today described Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias' story of predicting the Pearl Harbor attack as mere "clairvoyance operating in reverse."

Smith told the Senate-House committee investigating the December 7, 1941, attack that he remembered very well a talk Zacharias had had with Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then Pacific Fleet commander, early in 1941.

And he was "absolutely positive," Smith declared, that nothing was said about a possible attack on Pearl Harbor, about its coming on a Sunday, or about seaplanes.

15-Minute Talk

In fact, Smith said, the talk lasted "more likely about 15 minutes" rather than the hour and a half Zacharias had testified to and Kimmel did practically all the talking.

After that blast at Zacharias's story, Smith turned to the Washington naval command.

He said there was "entirely too much secrecy" in the Navy and in all branches of national defense before Pearl Harbor, with the result that progress of American arms was hampered in the early days of the war.

Declaring Washington should have sent Kimmel copies of intercepted and decoded Japanese messages, he commented:

"I can see no use in breaking a cipher unless you use it."

Torpedoes Called Fault

As another example of "too much secrecy," Smith said American magnetic torpedoes proved faulty when tried in the war. They ran too deep, passed under ships, and "broke the hearts of submarine captains," he said. They would have been perfected, he declared, ha dthe Navy not placed so much secrecy around them.

Smith, then a captain, was chief of staff for Kimmel at the time of the Japanese attack.

A heavy-set, balding figure, he puffed furiously on a pipe when he ran into heavy seas under questioning from the committee members.

In response to inquiries from Representative Murphy (D., Pa.), Smith acknowledged he never had conferred prior to the attack with Col. Walter C. Phillips, who early in November, 1941, became chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, army commander in Hawaii.

No Conferences

Nor did he confer during "the critical period" with the chief of staff to Admiral C. C. Bloch, commandant of the 14th (Hawaiian) Naval District.

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) asked whether a Navy Department message on November 27 beginning with the words that it was a "war warning" meant much to Smith.

"Frankly, not much more than the others had, no," the witness replied.

Smith said Zacharias, who had reported to Pearl Harbor only a short time before, came to him and he took him to Kimmel. Zacharias was a student of Japanese language and psychology and Smith said Kimmel questioned him about the characteristics of certain Japanese naval leaders.

Mentions Surprise Attack

Zacharias has testified he told Kimmel that if the Japanese decided to fight they would open with a surprise air attack on the fleet, probably on a Sunday, would most likely use carriers, approaching from the north of Hawaii, but might use seaplanes smuggled into Hawaiian waters.

Smith said Zacharias's testimony that Kimmel then asked him how the attack could be prevented "doesn't sound like Kimmel."

He went on to Zacharias' statement that Kimmel said he did not have the planes and pilots for patrol searches and that he (Zacharias) replied:

"Well, Admiral, you had better get them because that is what is coming."

No 'Wind' Note Record

Had any officer of any rank offered such advice to the Fleet Commander, Smith sair, it would have so impressed him that he certainly would remember it.

The committee wa sadvise dthat no record could be found in Tokyo, London or Canberra of the reported "winds" broadcast signifiying a break between the Japanese and the United States.

The Tokyo advice came from Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The British and Australian governments gave similar reports through the State Department.

Search For "East Wind, Rain"

Whether there was such a broadcast is one of the questions the committee has been trying to run down since its investigation began last November.

It is known that on November 19, 1941, Tokyo advised its agents abroad it would insert the words "East wind, rain" in its news broadcasts if diplomatic relations with the United States were to be severed.

Previous army and navy inquiries brought conflicting testimony as to whether United States monitors of the Tokyo radio ever picked up an "East wind, rain" broadcast and thus knew before the attack that Japan had decided on a break.

Jap Records Destroyed

Counsel for the congressional committee asked the Tokyo, London and Canberra checks after failing to locate such a message in Washington files.

MacArthur's headquarters advised that the Japanese destroyed their records August 14, 1945, when the Emperor decided on surrender. It added that no Japanese could be found who would testify that the broadcast was made before the attack.

2 Are Recalled To Testify At War Probe

1946

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP) — The Pearl Harbor committee struck out anew today on its hunt for what some members contend is a lost "winds" message in Japanese code.

The committee recalled Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias, former naval intelligence officer, for brief questioning today. It also summoned Vice Admiral William W. Smith for further testimony on Zacharias's story that he predicted a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Broadcast Is in Dispute

With that out of the way, Seth Richardson, committee counsel, said the group would hear Capt. A. H. McCollum, formerly of the Office of Naval Intelligence, about the "winds" code.

It was an arrangement Tokyo set up to warn its consular officers of a break with the United States by including the Japanese words for "east wind rain" in its noon news broadcast.

Whether the words ever were broadcast remains in dispute. There was conflicting testimony in previous hearings about reports that the implementing message was intercepted and copies of it made, shown to officers and put in the files.

Roberts Explains

Capt. L. F. Safford, former naval communications chief, testified in one hearing that he had bundled up the message along with others and sent it to the Roberts commission. He suggested it might still be among the commission's papers.

Former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts yesterday told the committee he had never seen any such message. Roberts added that original messages were copied by the committee, the originals returned to the Army and Navy and the copies later burned.

McCollum was one of the officers in a position to have seen the "winds" message, if it ever arrived. Safford will probably follow him to the stand.

Admiral Smith was to be questioned about a statement Zacharias said he made to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, then Pacific Fleet commander, in March, 1941, that if the Japanese decided to go to

war they would begin hostilities by an aerial attack on the American fleet, probably on a Sunday.

Didn't Remember, Kimmel Said

Kimmel told the committee previously that he didn't remember that Zacharias made any such prediction. But Zacharias said yesterday he felt sure that Smith, present at the time, would remember it because he had discussed it with him after the Japanese attack on Sunday, December 7, 1941.

The one-hour-and-45-minute appearance of Justice Roberts on the stand produced sharp words when the former Supreme Court member objected to what he described as a tendency to "investigate the (Roberts) commission."

At one point the witness said he thought Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) was voicing criticism of the commission's finding, adding:

"But, go ahead, I'll meet it."

Didn't Read Intercepts

Roberts said the commission didn't read any of the intercepted Japanese messages before making its findings. He said the commission was fully aware that the texts of the messages were not being furnished to Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, the 1941 Hawaiian army commander, and Admiral Kimmel.

But he added that "the commission found from the messages sent them that they had ample warning."

U. S. SUPPORTED RUSSIAN CLAIMS TO KURILE ISLES

Byrnes Reveals New Detail of Secret Agreement Reached at Yalta.

HE LEARNED ABOUT IT LATER

Says Our Military Leaders Had Full Knowledge—Denies Report About Guns for Spain.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Byrnes said today that a secret agreement at Yalta for United States support of Russia's claims to Japan's Kuriles Island was reached with the full knowledge of this country's military leaders.

In response to a question at his news conference as to whether that agreement had been entered "into with full knowledge of the military chiefs of staff," he replied yes, but added that he himself had no knowledge of the agreement until a few days after the Japanese surrender.

He explained this by saying that the agreement for British-American support of the Soviet claim was reached on the last day of the Yalta conference after he had departed. The conference, which brought together President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, was held in February, 1945. Byrnes, who was in attendance part of the time, was War Mobilization director at the time. Russia, at that date, had not yet declared war on Japan.

Asked what were the reasons why the Kuriles document had not been published in detail as yet, Byrnes said that he saw no reason why it should not be published now. He added that the agreement was regarded by former President Roosevelt as a top military secret.

Thinks Reason Is Good.

Byrnes added that he believed there was a very good reason that it should have been so classed. He said that at the time of the conference, it was agreed that Russia would eventually enter the Pacific war, but the Russians said that it would take much time to move troops from the western to the eastern front.

Publication of the agreement, the Secretary asserted, would have provided a tip-off to Japan.

Under the agreement Russia would receive Southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles, a chain of islands stretching across the entrance of the Okhotsk Sea, which laps Russia's eastern shores. It was from the Kuriles that the Japanese launched their assault against the Aleutians early in the war.

Byrnes said that he understood that the agreement also covered the post-war status of Port Arthur and Darien, which already has been formalized in a treaty between Russia and China. The cession of any territory such as permanent Russian possession of both Southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles will have to be formalized too in a treaty.

Denies Rumor on Spain.

On another topic Secretary Byrnes said that American ships had never transported to Spain machine guns and other weapons discarded in Europe by the Army. In response to questions he said he had investigated a report that two large United States ships recently carried arms from Italy to Barcelona. Then he stated flatly:

1. No sale of arms to the Franco government has been authorized.

2. No transportation to take arms to Spain has been authorized.

3. No United States ship has carried shipments of arms to Spain from Rome or anywhere else.

The Secretary riterated a previous department assertion that the only weapons sent to Franco Spain since 1939 was a rifle with 200 cartridges, which went to a private individual.

He did not mention the statement of the department last Thursday that approval had been granted for the sale of nineteen transport planes—sixteen of them Army surplus aircraft—to Spain.

He did say, however, that no departmental decision had been reached on the request of a Spanish Government purchasing commission in Paris for allocation of three additional planes.

Arms Sale to Franco Is Denied by Byrnes

No U. S. Ship Authorized to Carry Weapons, He Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said today that American ships had never transported to Spain machine guns and other weapons discarded in Europe by the Army.

The subject was brought up at a news conference in response to questions. Mr. Byrnes said he had investigated a report that two large United States ships recently carried arms from Italy to Barcelona. Then he stated flatly:

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BYRNES CLEARS MIXUP OVER RULE IN U.S. ZONE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—(AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes made it plain today that the army, which had hoped to get out by June 1, would continue to administer the American zone in Germany indefinitely.

This means, Byrnes told his news conference, that the State Department will continue in its policy-making role and will not venture into the administrative field where it has had no experience.

Byrnes' statements went far toward clearing up confusion on the administration in Germany which had existed since Oct. 30.

HOUSE MEMBERS DEMAND SECRECY ON ATOMIC TESTS

Congressmen Want Details Guarded if Foreign Observers Attend.

UNO BID PLANNED

Byrnes Says State Department Proposes to Invite Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. — (AP) This government may let foreign observers watch the forthcoming atomic bomb naval tests, but may bar them from learning any technical facts obtained.

This prospect rose today in separate actions in Congress and the State Department.

Secretary of State Byrnes told a news conference that President Truman has approved the State Department's plan for inviting the newly - created United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to the first test in May off Bikini Atoll in the Marshalls.

Byrnes emphasized this decision is not final nor binding but he made clear he hoped it would be.

Secrecy Stressed

In Congress, the House Naval Committee insisted—during a hearing attended by Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, the man in charge of the tests—on enactment of a law requiring the United States to keep the test results secret from other nations.

Blandy told Chairman Vinson (D-Ga), one of the House committee members who said they too want to be on hand to see the explosions, that observers will be stationed a safe distance from tiny Bikini.

Presumably the UNO atomic commission members or their delegates would be many miles away. Blandy said the target fleet of American and captured German and Japanese warships would fan out five miles or so from the Pacific isle.

When Blandy said the armed forces plan to disclose only bare results of the tests and keep secret technical details, Rep. Robert A. Grant (R.-Ind.) asked for a statutory secrecy rule.

Other committeemen rallied behind Grant's idea with Rep. Hebert (D.-La.) contending this nation had been "far too negligent in the past" in safeguarding new weapons. Rep. Drewry (D.-Va.) said he favored prohibiting the tests unless secrecy on technical data was imposed by law.

Legislation Asked

Chairman Vinson asked Blandy for legislation tomorrow to include the secrecy provision in a bill to give formal congressional approval of the tests.

Only Rep. De Lacy (D.-Wash.), among committee members, questioned the wisdom of the ban. He said Byrnes should be consulted before the committee acts. Vinson brushed this suggestion aside with the comment the naval committee has "no jurisdiction over the State department."

At the State department, Byrnes said the question of having the UNO commission or its agents on hand still is being considered by the Army and Navy but he knew of no difference of opinion between departments on the matter.

If the UNO commission is invited, observers from Russia, Britain, France, China, Australia, Poland, Mexico, Yugoslavia, Brazil, the Netherlands, Egypt and Canada could be on hand.

Blandy disclosed that some of the submarines and destroyers of the nearly 100-vessel target fleet would be of latest design so the Navy could determine results of the explosion pressure, rays and resulting giant ocean waves on their hulls.

Bomb-Test Cost Data Sought

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Naval Committee today hired a former member as its special investigator, then set out to determine the full cost of the forthcoming atomic bomb tests at sea.

The new committee agent is Melvin J. Mass, of St. Paul, veteran of nine terms in Congress and one-time ranking Republican on the committee. More recently Maas has been a Marine Corps colonel.

In disclosing the appointment, Chairman Vinson (D., Ga.) said Maas will play an active role in a number of investigations the committee is planning. Vinson withheld details.

Cost Estimates Sought

Meanwhile, the committee summoned Vice Admiral W. H. P. Blandy for a full report on the atomic tests he will supervise beginning in May with particular emphasis, Vinson said, on the cost angle.

The cost of the target ships alone has been estimated at several hundred million dollars.

Blandy listed the names of most of the ships for the Senate Atomic Energy Committee last week, but Vinson insisted his and the Senate Naval Committee should be asked for permission before any American vessels are destroyed in the test. He introduced legislation to that effect yesterday.

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Byrnes said today President Truman has approved his proposal to invite the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission to witness the tests of the atom bomb against naval ships.

Byrnes emphasized that even with the President's approval, however, his proposal should not yet be construed as the final Government policy on the subject.

Atom Unit Urged

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—A single atomic energy commissioner aided by an unpaid advisory committee was recommended to the Senate Atomic Energy Committee today by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory.

The committee is considering a bill by Chairman McMahon (D., Conn.) which provides for administration of atomic control by a five-member civilian commission.

Shapley said the system he himself proposed is indorsed by J. B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Uranium In Rock Senators Learn

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, pulled a small rock out of his pocket in a Senate hearing today and announced it contained 10,000 trillion atoms of uranium 235, a component of atomic bombs.

Shapley said he picked up the rock on his way to the hearing which the Senate atomic energy committee was conducting on control legislation.

He also volunteered that there are ten tons of U-235 within 5 miles of the committee room—or with 5 miles of any place in the United States.

Shapley advised the committee to change a paragraph in the proposed control law which bars private ownership of any fissionable material. He said the clause would turn many an innocent land owner into a lawbreaker.

Uranium, he declared, is present even in the dust on a floor.

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TYDINGS'S VIEW ON ATOM HAILED

Senator Awaits White House Reaction to Proposal.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Senator Tydings (D.-Md.) looked to the White House today for reaction to his proposal that President Truman call a disarmament conference at once to head off an atomic war.

While Tydings declined to say whether he plans a personal appeal to the Chief Executive, friends of the Maryland Senator told a reporter they expect to take up the matter with Mr. Truman at his first opportunity.

There was no immediate comment from the White House to Tydings's Senate speech yesterday which drew varying expressions from his colleagues.

Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.) called it "a very constructive suggestion—an acid test of the protestations we've been hearing that 'we don't want war.'" But, he added, "I don't know how far we would get."

Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) agreed with Tydings that "the only effective way of obtaining security from the destructive use of atomic energy is to outlaw war." He went on, "Of course he recognizes it will take time to work this out."

Senator Downey (D.-Cal.) said Tydings's suggestion should receive the closest of attention.

Senator Smith (R.-N. J.) said he hoped that Tydings was not trying to undermine the UNO, now taking its first major steps toward functioning as a peace-keeping agency.

Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), chairman of the special Senate atomic committee, which is now holding hearings on a domestic program for atomic energy, said of Tydings's disarmament idea: "This is the kind of thing the little people can understand."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.-Col.) said:

"People talk about segregating the atomic bomb, but you just can't do it, to my way of thinking. In any world war, any long war, it would certainly be used. There won't be any nice, polite little war."

Science Visions an Atomic Fleet

Bowen Says Plans Are Being Drafted for Radically Different Navy.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—Ten years of revamping along atomic era lines may produce a Navy radically different—even in appearance—from that of today. So says Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, head of the Navy's recently established office of research and inventions.

Discussing the work of his group representing the naval service, industrial laboratories and the nation's universities, the admiral told a reporter:

"We have officers and civilians proceeding with the drafting of plans that may mean, ten years from now, a Navy bearing very little resemblance to that of today."

The research office has set out to inquire into everything that relates through science and industry to the Navy's striking arms on the sea, above it and under it. Through its own experts, civilian scientists and navy-sponsored research in colleges and universities, the research program is probing into such subjects as electronics, nuclear physics, chemistry, mathematics, guided missiles and flight.

A technical information office to encourage the free exchange of research information among scientists has been set up here with branches at London, Boston, New York and San Francisco.

Had Role in Atomic Work.

Deputy director of the office of research and inventions is Rear Admiral Luis de Florez, like Bowen active in research since world war I days. Bowen played a prominent part in the atomic bomb project and in radar development.

The research office will have a vital interest in the forthcoming Navy-Army test of the atomic bomb on warships. Results of that test, the Navy has announced, "will be their translation into the terms of United States sea power."

Bowen noted that virtually all the new weapons and equipment which appeared in the late war had research history dating before the war. But, he added, "the stockpile of research" has been depleted.

In the field of pure research, ranging up to applied science, here are some of the subjects Bowen says must be explored:

1. The use of atomic energy for ship propulsion. "Perhaps we'll have an atomic firebox instead of a boiler. That would save valuable space for other equipment, give unheard of cruising radius and more speed—and if surface ships are going to last we'll have to hike up the speed like hell."

Seeks Atomic Defense.

2. Explore the prospects of a countermeasure for the atomic bomb.

3. Join in the worldwide effort to find a cheaper and better way to produce the raw material for atomic power.

4. Probe into the abstract science phases of guided V-weapons, supersonic speeds for aircraft.

"The Navy recognizes that a Navy can't be run without intimate contact with science," the Admiral said. "It is for that purpose this office has been organized."

In its contracts with the colleges, universities and with industrial organizations, the Navy says it is "offering the scientist complete freedom" to initiate, teach and publish fundamental research.

To date, it has made contracts with or is negotiating with more than two score schools or industrial research organizations.

Army Rocket Rises 50 Miles

Radio-guided Missile Presages Weapons That Will Reach Any Point in World.

Washington, Jan. 29 (A. P.).—The Army has developed a radio-controlled rocket which has streaked vertically fifty miles.

Lieut. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, reporting this today, said it was not beyond the realm of possibility that rocket weapons could reach any point in the world.

The retiring ordnance chief told reporters he understood that the German V-weapons had reached an altitude of thirty miles, but others have credited them with a maximum of sixty miles. German scientists, who helped develop the V-weapons, have been assisting the Army in rocket research, but Campbell did not say whether they had worked on the fifty-mile guided missile.

Campbell said he believed that the time was coming "when the gun as we know it will be no longer."

"Maybe there will be a combination of conventional artillery and the rocket, with a gun giving the initial impetus to the rocket," he said. "Further, if we can hit the moon with radar, certainly we can guide a "space ship."

Radar Research Expanded.

The War Department announced in the meantime that the Army Signal Corps, following up its feat of flashing radar beams to the moon, has embarked on long-range research. Major-Gen. George L. Van Dusen, chief of the Signal Corps Engineering and Technical Service, said the Evans Signal Laboratory in New Jersey would try to increase both the power and sensitivity of radar.

A new antenna base will be built to permit the radar to "scan" the skies vertically as well as horizontally. By this means, combined with standard astronomical observations of the moon, it is hoped to learn exactly what effects the ionosphere has on radio waves.

House Group Asks Army For Rapido War Report

Washington, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Military Committee asked the War Department today for a full report on the Rapido River battle in Italy which cost the 36th (Texas) Division, 2,900 casualties.

The request was embodied in a resolution offered by Representative Thomason (D., Texas), seconded by Representative Kilday (D., Texas) and unanimously adopted by the committee.

Chairman May (D., Ky.) said that as soon as the War Department report is received his group will study it closely to determine whether an official investigation should be held in the matter, as requested by the 36th Division Association at a recent reunion in Brownwood, Texas.

WAR DAMAGES EARS OF 40,000 VETERANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The noise of war damaged the ears of about 40,000 service men, and within twenty years there will be around 300,000 more veterans hard of hearing.

The Veterans Administration made these estimates today as it started a special rehabilitation plan based on the Army's successful program.

Thirteen thousand veterans have been treated by Army and Navy doctors for deafness. About 27,000 others have been deafened but have not reported it, the administration believes.

In looking for about 300,000 more within twenty years, officials say part of these may be service-connected cases, but most will not be. In either case the Veterans Administration expects to be called on to treat the men.

Col. Norton Canfield has been appointed senior consultant in audiology and will shape the Veteran Administration's program. On leave from Yale University, Colonel Canfield now is assigned to the Army Surgeon General's office where the success of his program has attracted considerable attention.

Army patients are tested scientifically to learn how much of their deafness is psychological and how much is physical damage.

Some patients merely have to be "taught to hear," overcoming psychological troubles. Some will receive hearing aids and will be trained in their use. Others will be taught lip reading and the knack of making the eyes help the ears.

ARMY COURT SYSTEM TO BE OVERHAULED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 — (AP) The army took steps today to overhaul its system of courts martial, just as was done following the first world war.

Undersecretary of War Kenneth Royall announced that Willis Smith, president of the American Bar Association, had agreed to name a committee of disinterested civilians to survey and advise the war department on trial procedures. Royall recalled that as a result of a similar examination after the First World War the articles of war were revised.

Jap Surrender Films Stolen from Battleship

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — (AP) The navy asked police in 11 states today to help locate 26 film negatives of the Japanese surrender ceremonies stolen from the battleship Missouri the night of Jan. 13 at Bayonne, N. J.

The negatives—presented to the ship as a gift by the navy department—and two cameras were removed from the Missouri's photographic laboratory.

A navy public information officer said the laboratory was locked about 10 p. m. that night by an enlisted photographer. Later, another photographer entered and slept on his cot in the laboratory without noticing anything amiss, the officer said. The theft was discovered in the morning.

22,624 Vets Returning On 39 Vessels

[By The Associated Press]

Twenty-three vessels are scheduled to arrive today at four West Coast ports with 11,519 returnees, while 11,105 more service personnel are due to debark at New York from sixteen transports. One ship with 797 passengers is expected at New Orleans.

West Coast arrivals include: San Francisco, five ships with 7,089; San Diego, Cal., fourteen vessels with 4,158; Los Angeles, three transports with 147; Seattle, Wash., one ship with 125.

Groups On The Westminster

Ships and units arriving:

At New York—Westminster Victory, from Le Havre: 1,483 troops, including 1st Battalion, Medical Detachment, Cannon Company and M Company of 302d Infantry Regiment; part of 3,860th Quartermaster Gas Supply Company.

Walter Reed, from Antwerp: 515 troops, including 334th Transportation Corps Harbor Craft Company.

Madawaska Victory, from Marseille: 1,548 troops, including elements of 2d Armored Division and 100th Infantry Division.

Hood Victory, from Le Havre: 1,502 troops, including 333d Transportation Corps Harbor Craft Company, 135th Signal Radio Intelligence Company, 3,510th Ordnance Heavy Automotive Maintenance Company, 358th Transportation Corps Harbor Craft Company.

Other Arrivals

Mahoney City Victory, from Le Havre: 1,441 troops, including 614th Tank destroyer Battalion, 987th and 3,197th Quartermaster Service companies, part of 4,061st Quartermaster Service Company.

Miscellaneous troops on following: Pittston Victory, from Naples: 1,468 (originally due yesterday); George Shiras, from Antwerp: 571; Alhambra Victory, from Southampton: 1,511; U.S.S. Dade, from Canal Zone: 840; Stephen F. Austin, from Liverpool: 101 (due yesterday); Edward Burton, from Le Havre: 6; Angus MacDonald, from Cardiff: 29; Daniel L. Johnston, from Barry: 28; San Angelo Victory, from Calcutta: 21; Tyson Lykes, from Le Havre: 10; George Lawson, from Antwerp: 31.

New Orleans Probables

AT NEW ORLEANS—USAT Florida, from Caribbean: 797 miscellaneous.

AT LOS ANGELES—Miscellaneous on following: Mackinac, from Yokohama, 66; Price, from Pearl Harbor, 69; LCS 47, from Pearl Harbor, 12.

AT SAN FRANCISCO—Miscellaneous on following: General Gordon, from Yokohama, 5,153; Sandoval, from Leyte, 1,865 Army; Robert Harper, 21; Secundo, 23 Navy; Mills Victory, from Yokosuka, 27 Navy.

San Diego Schedule

AT SAN DIEGO—Miscellaneous on following: Assault Transport Bolivar, 2,179 Navy and Marines; Escort Carrier Matinakau, 912 Navy and Marines; LST Group 101 (includes LST's 743, 828, 874, 877, 1053, 1090, 1091, 1120, 1134 and 1138), 1,065 Navy and Marines; LCI7's 73 and 220, 2 Navy. (All vessels are from Pacific forward areas.)

AT SEATTLE—S.S. Baranof, from Alaska: 125 miscellaneous.

MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEM FOR THE LONDON MEETING--THE SELECTION OF A SITE IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS--AND THAT MAY BE SETTLED NEXT WEEK.

CONFERENCE OFFICIALS SAID THE COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING SITES AROUND BOSTON AND NEW YORK WAS EXPECTED TO FILE A DETAILED REPORT BY FEB.2. THE ASSEMBLY THEN WOULD MAKE A FINAL DECISION.

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ADDLDN DAY (NIGHTOWER) x x x TMRY

MEANWHILE, EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE UNO'S CHIEF ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEM APPEARED LIKELY.

DELEGATES OF THE FIVE KEY POWERS MET PRIVATELY LAST NIGHT AND SOUGHT TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES OVER THE NOMINATION OF A SECRETARY-GENERAL. OFFICIAL SOURCES SAID LATER THAT AN "AGREEMENT WITHIN 24 HOURS IS EXPECTED."

JAN 30 1946

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH DELEGATES HAVE FAVORED LESTER PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, WHILE THE RUSSIANS HAVE URGED THE SELECTION OF SOMEONE FROM EASTERN EUROPE. UNDER UNO PROCEDURAL RULES, THE FIVE BIG POWERS MUST UNITE IN NOMINATING A CANDIDATE FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FINAL APPROVAL.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE LIE HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE COMPROMISE NOMINEE.

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SETTLEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ISSUE WOULD LEAVE ONLY ONE

LDN WFTU xxx ASSEMBLY

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL VOTE ON THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION THAT THE WFTU BE BROUGHT INTO UNO.

THE WFTU WAS ORGANIZED LAST OCTOBER IN PARIS WHEN LABOR REPRESENTATIVES OF 65 COUNTRIES APPROVED ITS CONSTITUTION. THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF THE ORGANIZATION IS TO WIN A VOICE FOR MORE THAN 60,000,000 UNION MEMBERS IN THE UNO.

MEMBERSHIP IS LIMITED TO "BONA FIDE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS." RUSSIA HAS THREE MEMBERS ON ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHILE THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE LINKED WITH THREE MEMBERS BETWEEN THEM. GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND A COMBINATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES HAVE TWO EACH.

DY1146PES

SECOND LEAD UNO

LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)-TRYGVE LIE, A CARPENTER'S SON WHO BECAME NORWAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, WAS NOMINATED AS THE 11-MEMBER WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL TONIGHT FOR THE INTERNATIONALLY IMPORTANT POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

JAN 30 1946

THE SIXTY 50-YEAR-OLD LAWYER-DIPLOMAT WAS SELECTED AS A COMPROMISE CANDIDATE FOR THE $20,000-A-YEAR POST AFTER A SESSION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL POWER REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOTEL ROOM OF U.S. DELEGATE EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR. LAST NIGHT.

PREVIOUSLY THE AMERICANS HAD BACKED LESTER PEARSON, CANADIAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON, WHILE RUSSIA HAD BEEN SUPPORTING LIE.

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UNO

LONDON, JAN 29-(AP)-THE NAME OF TRYGVE LIE, 50-YEAR-OLD LAWYER-DIPLOMAT AND NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WHO WAS NOMINATED TODAY FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, IS PRONOUNCED TRIG-VA LEE. THE ACCENT IS ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF THE FIRST NAME.

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LONDON, JAN. 29 -- (AP) -- A JOINT UNITED NATIONS AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE TODAY RECOMMENDED TRANSFER OF ALL OF THE LEAGUE'S MATERIAL ASSETS TO THE NEW WORLD ORGANIZATION BY ABOUT AUG. 1, 1946.

LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES AGREED THAT SHARES IN THE LEAGUE'S ASSETS BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE [redacted] MEMBER GOVERNMENTS AT THE NEXT AND FINAL SESSION OF THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY, TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR NEXT MONTH.

JAN 30 1946

THE LEAGUE BUILDINGS IN GENEVA, ON LAND HELD ON A LONG-TERM LEASE FROM SWITZERLAND, ARE TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

IT HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED WHETHER THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD OR KEPT, BUT DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE COMMITTEE MEETING SAID THERE WAS A TENDENCY TO FAVOR USING THEM AS A BRANCH UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN EUROPE.

UNO Separate

LONDON, JAN. 29--(AP)--THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING SITES FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THE UNO ON THE UNITED STATES HAS FILED AN INTERIM REPORT COVERING DUCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK, INCLUDING HYDE PARK; WESTCHESTER [redacted] COUNTY, N.Y., THE AREA OF STAMFORD, CONN., AND THE AREA OF RIDGEFIELD, CONN., IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TONIGHT. NO RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE.

THE COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO COVER A MAXIMUM OF SIX SITES IN THE BOSTON AND NEW YORK REGIONS. IT WAS SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD FILE A SECOND REPORT COVERING POSSIBLE LOCATIONS NEAR BOSTON.

[redacted]

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JAN 30 1946

LONDON, JAN. 29--(AP)--CHARGING [redacted] PRIVATE ENTERPRISE PARTISANS WITH SEEKING TO "PRESERVE THE SKULL AND CROSSBONES METHODS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY", BRITAIN'S FUEL AND POWER MINISTER, EMMANUEL SHINWELL, TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT NOTHING BUT STATE OWNERSHIP OF THE PITS COULD RAISE THE NATION'S FALLING COAL OUTPUT.

HIS REMARKS OPENED A PARLIAMENTARY ARGUMENT ON THE FIRST BILL IN A PROGRAM TO CONVERT CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY FROM PRIVATE ECONOMY TO SOCIALISM.

CONSERVATIVES MARSHALED THEIR MOST POTENT ORATORS BEHIND THE LEADERSHIP OF ANTHONY EDEN FOR A SHOWDOWN SCRAP ON THE PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S SOCIALIZATION PROGRAM IN A TWO-DAY DEBATE. SHINWELL OPENED THE BATTLE WITH THE SECOND READING OF A BILL TO NATIONALIZE THE ENTIRE COAL INDUSTRY.

UNDER PRESENT TRENDS, SHINWELL DECLARED, THE COAL INDUSTRY CONTAINS THE ELEMENTS OF AN INDUSTRIAL DISASTER" FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

JAN 30 1946

HE SAID LAST YEAR'S BRITISH PRODUCTION AMOUNTED TO ONLY 174,000,000 TONS OF COAL TAKEN FROM 1,634 MINES BY 694,000 MINES, WHILE 21 YEARS EARLIER PRODUCTION STOOD AT 268,000,000 TONS ANNUALLY WITH 1,172,000 MINERS WORKING 2,718 PITS.

"THE VAST MAJORITY OF OUR PITS ARE UNWORTHY OF A GREAT INDUSTRIAL NATION," HE DECLARED. "THE DRIFT FROM THE INDUSTRY IS APPALLING.

"RELATIONS BETWEEN THE OWNERS AND THE MEN ARE SOURED AND EMBITTERED, AND THE EFFICIENCY OF THE INDUSTRY RELATIVE TO OUR CONTINENTAL COMPETITORS IS DISTINCTLY BACKWARD."

"WHAT WE ARE FACING," HE ASSERTED, "IS THE NEED FOR A RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INDUSTRY, BOTH ON ITS TECHNICAL AND ITS HUMAN SIDE. THIS CANNOT BE DONE EXCEPT ON A UNIFIED BASIS, UNDER NATIONAL OWNERSHIP."

EDEN, DECLARING THE BILL WOULD SET UP A "STATE MONOPOLY" IN THE COAL INDUSTRY, ASSERTED THAT "EITHER THE CONSUMER WILL BE FLEECED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PRODUCER, OR THE COAL BOARD WILL HAVE TO GO TO THE CHANCELLOR" (OF THE EXCHEQUER) FOR SUBSIDIES "AND THEN THE TAXPAYER WILL PAY."

THE 150,000,000 POUNDS ($600,000,000) WHICH THE BILL EARMARKS FOR REORGANIZING AND REEQUIPPING THE MINES, EDEN SAID, WERE "MERELY THROWN INTO THE BILL AS A FRIVOLOUS PIECE OF PUBLICITY".

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IAPRA GLENNWILLIAMS CNE THROUGH THIRD 1701 RCN 201P.

LONDON, JAN. 29--(AP)--A SPECIAL INQUIRY INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF SWIFTER REDUCTION OF BRITAIN'S ARMED FORCES WAS ANNOUNCED BY PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TODAY AS DEMOBILIZATION PROTEST STRIKES AT RAF BASES THROUGHOUT THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST ENDED.

JAN 30 1946

ATTLEE SAID THE MOVEMENT NEEDED NO REMINDER OF THE URGENCY

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OF SPEEDY DEMOBILIZATION AND THAT AN INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS ALREADY WAS UNDER WAY.

AS THE LAST OF THE 12 RAF STRIKES, THAT AT CAWNPORE AIR BASE IN INDIA, ENDED THE 5,000 PARTICIPANTS SAID THEY WOULD REFUSE TO WORK AGAIN IF THEIR DEMANDS WERE NOT MET WITHIN 10 DAYS.

ATTLEE SAID HE HAD NOT HEARD OF SUCH A STATEMENT THROUGH OFFICIAL CHANNELS, ADDING THAT ANY MEN WHO "TAKE THE UNWARRANTABLE STEP OF REFUSING DUTY" WILL BE DISCIPLINED.

JAN 30 1946

FWC 1610 LEVYS 1815 AND SECOND ADD

BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, JAN. 29 - (AP) - AFTER MUCH PRO AND CON DISCUSSION, MOTION PICTURE CAMERAS FINALLY WERE PERMITTED TODAY IN THE MEETING OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY---BUT ONLY FOR 15 MINUTES.

FLOODLIGHTS WERE SET UP AND TURNED ON AND PHOTOGRAPHERS WENT HURRIEDLY TO WORK. THEN THE COUNCIL MEETING BECAME SO INTERESTING THAT NO ONE REMEMBERED TO CALL "TIME," AND AN HOUR LATER DELEGATES STILL WERE SWELTERING UNDER THE HOT LIGHTS.

-- DASH --

MISS ZENA VISHINSKY, ATTRACTIVE 27-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF THE CHIEF SOVIET DELEGATE, ANDREI I. VISHINSKY, MAY START A NEW HAIR STYLE IN ENGLAND. A TEACHER OF CRIMINAL LAW AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, SHE WEARS HER [redacted] THICK, AUBURN HAIR IN A LONG PAGE BOY BOB WITH A FRINGE OF STRAIGHT BANS IN FRONT OF HIGH CURLS ON TOP. THE STYLE, SAID TO BE COMMON IN MOSCOW, HAS ATTRACTED MUCH ATTENTION IN LONDON.

JAN 30 1946

-- DASH --

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN ENGLAND AS IN AMERICA, RECEIVES FROM 50 TO 100 LETTERS DAILY FROM PEOPLE TELLING HER WHAT A "GOOD MAN" THE LATE PRESIDENT WAS AND HOW MUCH THEY REGRET HE DID NOT LIVE TO ATTEND THE ASSEMBLY. SPECTATORS OUTSIDE CENTRAL HALL WHO STOP HER AS SHE COMES AND GOES HAVE THE SAME MESSAGE---"I'M SORRY."

-- DASH --

THE SYSTEM OF HAVING MARINE GUARDS CALL FOR DELEGATES' AUTOMOBILES OVER A LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM WORKS WELL ORDINARILY. TODAY, HOWEVER, THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATE, C. D. FREITAS-CALLE, FOUND ALL MARINES MOMENTARILY MISSING FROM THE ENTRANCE AND GOOD-NATUREDLY CALLED FOR "CAR 256. CAR 256" OVER THE MICROPHONE HIMSELF.

-- DASH --

FRENCH TRANSLATOR A. KAMINKER HAS ATTRACTED SO MUCH ATTENTION WITH HIS IMPROMPTU BUT VERBATIM TRANSLATIONS THAT HE TAKEN TO READING DOCUMENTS OR NOTES MORE OFTEN. BUT A YUGOSLAV DELEGATE SEATED NEAR HIM AT A COMMITTEE MEETING WENT INTO CONVULSIONS OF LAUGHTER AS KAMINKER MADE HIS USUAL EFFICIENT TRANSLATION FROM A SHEAF OF PAPERS WHICH HE HE HELD IN FRONT OF HIM UPSIDE DOWN.

JAN 30 1946

LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED TO GATHER UP MATERIALS FOR ATOM SPLITTING EXPERIMENTS.

LORD PORTAL, AN RAF MARSHAL, WILL HEAD THE DEPARTMENT.

ATTLEE SAID DR.J.D.CROCKCROFT, ONE OF BRITAIN'S LEADING AUTHORITIES ON NUCLEAR PHYSICS, WOULD HEAD THE ATOMIC RESEARCH LABORATORY AT DIDCOT. ANSWERING QUESTIONERS, ATTLEE SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO SAY NOW WHEN THE RESEARCH STATION WOULD BEGIN TO FUNCTION.

DR.CROCKCROFT NOW IS DIRECTOR OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PLANT IN CANADA, WHERE LARGE SUPPLIES OF URANIUM ARE FOUND. ATTLEE SAID HE WOULD REMAIN IN CANADA "UNTIL THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO APPOINT A SUCCESSOR."

RQ144PES

LONDON, JAN.29-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPORT TRADE IS EXPECTED TO PASS THE 1938 VOLUME BY THE END OF THIS YEAR, SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, SAID TODAY.

TO REACH THIS GOAL, HE EXPLAINED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, WOULD MEAN DOUBLING THE PRESENT EXPORT VOLUME. HE SAID EXPORTS FOR LAST DECEMBER TOTALED £43,500,000 ($174,000,000).

"EVERY COUNTRY IS A WORLD POTENTIAL CUSTOMER," CRIPPS SAID, "EXCEPT PERHAPS AMERICA. THERE ISN'T THE GENERAL DEMAND FROM THE UNITED STATES AS FROM OTHER FOUNUNGJQEX UNICH WTHTKEVEGXQEVTHOOTOMMONTMO

"EVERY COUNTRY IS A WORLD POTENTIAL CUSTOMER," CRIPPS SAID, "EXCEPT PERHAPS AMERICA. THERE ISN'T THE GENERAL DEMAND FROM THE UNITED STATES AS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES, WHICH WANT EVERYTHING.

"FOR INSTANCE, AMERICA DOESN'T WANT ANY OF OUR MOTOR CARS. THEY MAKE SOME THEMSELVES, I BELIEVE."

QQ140PES

LONDON, JAN. 29-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. SIR EDWARD SPEARS SAID TODAY THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT AS CURRENTLY MANIFESTED IN PALESTINE "IS NOT A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT BUT A NATIONAL ONE, WITH MANY OF THE UNDESIRABLE FEATURES WHICH CHARACTERIZED THE NAZI MOVEMENT IN GERMANY."

SIR EDWARD, FIRST BRITISH MINISTER TO THE REPUBLICS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON, TESTIFIED BEFORE THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMISSION INVESTIGATING PALESTINE.

"I BELIEVE," HE SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT, "THAT IF IT (THE ZIONIST POLICY) WERE TO SUCCEED IN ITS OBJECTIVE OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE, IT WOULD BE A SOURCE NOT OF PEACE, BUT OF INSECURITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND THAT ITS FANATICAL ELEMENTS WOULD CONTINUE TO BE, AS THEY ARE TODAY, VIOLENTLY ANTI-BRITISH."

AS A SOLUTION TO THE JEWISH REFUGEE PROBLEM, THE GENERAL ADVOCATED THAT ALL THE UNITED NATIONS, INCLUDING THE ARAB STATES, SHARE THE BURDEN AMONG THEM, EACH ACCORDING TO HIS MEANS."

"I BELIEVE THE ARABS WOULD ACCEPT THE CONTINUANCE OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL HOME PROVIDED THAT THE ZIONISTS ABANDONED THEIR POLITICAL AIMS AND CEASED TO ENDEAVOR BY VIOLENCE, ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND PRESSURE TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVE OF A JEWISH MAJORITY IN PALESTINE," HE SAID.

JAN 30 1946

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ADD BOURNEMOUTH (WACE)XXX ROOM

ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW NIECES IS LITTLE ELAINE PATRICIA YORK, WHO HAS FOUR GENERATIONS WAITING TO GREET HER ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. FIRST THERE WILL BE HER FATHER, WILLIAM W.YORK, OF '7 UPLAND AVENUE) UPLAND, PA.

"THEN," SAID HER MOTHER, PRETTY BEATRICE YORK, "THERE'S A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER YORK AND A GREAT-GREAT-GRANDMOTHER GALLEON AT 40 MINERAL STREET, KEYSER, W.VA., AND A YORK GRANDMOTHER IN UPLAND. ELAINE IS THE FIRST GIRL FOR TWO GENERATIONS IN MY MUSBAND'S FAMILY."

SOMETIMES THE BABIES AND THEIR MOTHERS GET MIXED UP. OLIVE CUDAP WIFE OF WILLIAM CUDAP OF (181 FREEMAN STREET) BROOKLYN, N.Y., HELD HER DAUGHTER CHRISTINA ON ONE KNEE, BUT RED-SWEATERED JOYCE, BOUNCING ON THE OTHER, BELONGED TO MRS.BARBARA COOK, WHOSE HUSBAND IS PFC SAM FELIX COOK OF (ROUTE 2) PORTAGEVILLE, MO. MRS.COOK WAS FETCHING TEA.

WHEN JOYCE DEPARTED, HER PLACE WAS TAKEN BY THE SIX-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER OF MRS.GWENDOLYN LEROY, WIFE OF SGT. JAMES LEROY OF (203 DUNN DRIVE) MONTGOMERY, ALA., WHO HAS NEVER SEEN HIS BABY.

GIS VOLUNTEERED TO HELP WATCH THE CHILDREN. FIVE-MONTHS-OLD MARYLIN, DAUGHTER OF MRS.GAY PIKE AND PFC JAMES PIKE OF (ROUTE 2) DIKE, TEX., SEEMED HAPPY WITH PURPLE HEART VETERAN JOHN SMITH OF (7959 MICHENER STREET) PHILADELPHIA, AND BETE GILBER OF (2303 JOHN STREET) HUDSON FALLS, N.Y., A SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION VETERAN.

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JAN 30 1946

ADD PARIS(WILSON) 6OUIN NIGHTXXX51

CONCERNING FOREIGN POLICY, HE SAID:

"AFTER HAVING HAPPILY RENEWED THE POLICY OF ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH HAS BEEN A TRADITION OF THE REPUBLIC FOR SO MANY YEARS, WE INTEND TO WORK TOGETHER WITH ENGLAND FOR MUTUALLY HARMONIOUS RELATIONS--A PRELUDE TO A NEW AND HIGHLY DESIRABLE ALLIANCE WHICH COULD SOME DAY BECOME PART OF A BROAD TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AMONG RUSSIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"WE INTEND ALSO TO TIGHTEN MORE THAN EVER OUR COMMUNITY OF PRINCIPLES, INTERESTS AND GOALS WITH THAT GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO WHICH WE ARE UNITED BY SO MANY FRATERNAL AND TESTED BONDS."

DY827PES

ERLIN, JAN. 29--(AP)--DEDICATION CEREMONIES FOR THE REOPENING UNDER USSIAN SPONSORSHIP OF THE WAR-SHATTERED UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN WERE HELD TODAY IN THE STATE OPERA HOUSE. THE UNIVERSITY WAS FOUNDED IN 1809.

ONLY RUSSIAN OFFICERS SAT ON THE PLATFORM WITH THE FACULTY AND GUESTS FROM OTHER UNIVERSITIES IN THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE.

PROF. SOLOTUCHIN, CHIEF OF THE EDUCATION DIVISION OF THE SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNMENT, IN A SPEECH SAID RUSSIA WAS THE FIRST OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS TO GET UNIVERSITIES IN ITS ZONE IN FULL OPERATION AGAIN.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES [illegible] HE SAID HAVE REOPENED IN THE RUSSIAN ZONE ARE JENA, ROSTOCK, GREIFSWALD, HALLE AND LEIPZIG.

APRA REWRITE LOCHNERS 01430 RCH 1124A.

NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL HEARD TODAY THAT THE GERMANS DELIBERATELY SUBJECTED MANY PRISONERS TO PHOSPHORUS BURNS TO TEST VARIOUS REMEDIES FOR CIVILIANS INJURED IN ALLIED BOMBING ATTACKS.

THE TESTIMONY CAME FROM ALFRED BALACHOWSKY, ONCE SECRETARY OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF PARIS, WHO SAID HE WITNESSED THE EXPERIMENTS AT THE BUCHENWALD CONCENTRATION CAMP.

RQ147PES

FOLO BAD TOELZ

NEW YORK, JAN. 29-(AP)-HERBERT LEHMAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, LEFT NEW YORK TODAY FOR WASHINGTON, AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF CONFERENCES WITH LT. GEN. SIR FREDERICK E. MORGAN, CHIEF OF UNRRA IN GERMANY.

MORGAN'S AIDE SAID THE BRITISH OFFICIAL WOULD LEAVE TONIGHT FOR WASHINGTON, AND WOULD CONFER TOMORROW IN THE CAPITAL ABOUT UNRRA IN GERMANY.

THE AIDE SAID MORGAN COULD NOT DISCUSS A REPORT BY U.S. THIRD ARMY INTELLIGENCE THAT INFILTRATION OF POLISH JEWS INTO THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY WAS BEING FINANCED AND ORGANIZED BY ZIONIST GROUPS WITHIN POLAND.

W105PES

JAN 30 1946

ROME, JAN.29-(AP)-THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY ANSA REPORTED TODAY THAT TWO NEW NEO-FASCIST MOVEMENTS HAD BEEN UNCOVERED IN MILAN BY THE ARREST OF EIGHT PERSONS, INCLUDING A 19-YEAR-OLD YOUTH WHO ASPIRED TO SET UP A NEW GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF AS PREMIER.

THE CLANDESTINE GROUPS, CALLED THE "FASCIST DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT" AND THE "ITALIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT," HAD BRANCHES IN TURIN AND AT LEAST ONE OTHER NORTHERN ITALIAN CITY, THE DISPATCH SAID.

THE RAIDS RESULTED IN THE SEIZURE OF AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF WEAPONS, ANSA SAID, AND DOCUMENTS INCLUDING A PROPOSED LIST OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS HEADED BY A YOUTH IDENTIFIED AS LEONARD MAZZOLENI. MAZZOLENI ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE FROM A WINDOW BUT FELL AND BROKE A LEG, THE DISPATCH REPORTED.

[illegible]

ROME, JAN. 29-(AP)-SOURCES CLOSE TO THE BANK OF ITALY REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING DEVALUING THE LIRE IN INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND ESTABLISHING A RATE OF 225 TO THE DOLLAR.

THE CURRENT OFFICIAL RATE IS 100 TO THE DOLLAR BUT IN THE BLACK MARKET, EXCHANGE IN RECENT WEEKS HAS RANGED FROM 350 TO 412.

FURTHER COMPLICATING THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM IS A NEW RATE OF 225 LIRE TO THE DOLLAR AVAILABLE TO UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL.

BANKERS SAID THEY WERE NOTIFIED THAT THE NEW 225 RATE APPLIES ONLY TO THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DIPLOMATS AND TO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

XXXX FINANCIAL CIRCLES SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE 225 RATE ULTIMATELY WOULD BE APPLIED TO ALL TRANSACTIONS, INCLUDING REMITTANCES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RELATIVES IN ITALY.

JAN 30 1946

ESTIMATING THAT SUCH GIFTS AMOUNTED TO $32,000,000 DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1944 AND SEPTEMBER 1945, MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED COMMISION SAID THE GIFTS HAD BEEN EXCHANGED AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF 100 TO THE DOLLAR.

THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SAID DISCUSSIONS WERE UNDER WAY TO ESTABLISH "A RATE OF EXCHANGE TO PROTECT

FULLY THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL OF THIS THEATER." U.S.

SOLDIERS, PAID AT THE OLD RATE, SUFFER FROM BLACK MARKET INFLATION.

BRUTTO APRA 1930 AM 1535

VATICAN CITY, JAN. 29-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT H. JACKSON, U.S.

PROSECUTOR AT THE NUERNBERG TRIAL, WAS RECEIVED TODAY IN A 45-MINUTE

SECRET AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS XII.

ATHENS, JAN. 29-(AP)-CONSTANTINE REMDIS WAS APPOINTED FOREIGN

MINISTER IN THE GREEK CABINET TONIGHT SUCCEEDING JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS

WHO LEFT THE GOVERNMENT IN A DISPUTE WITH PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS.

JAN 30 1946

REMDIS, WHO HAD HEADED THE MINISTRIES OF INTERIOR AND JUSTICE, WAS

IN IMMEDIATELY.-HE IS A LIBERAL.

SOPHIANOPOULOS, REPLACEMENT CAME AFTER HE LEFT LONDON, WHERE

HE HAD BEEN SERVING AS HEAD OF THE GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANIZATION. WITHOUT CONSULTING THE PREMIER.

3022 - 671

WITH UNO

ATHENS, JAN. 29-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS TODAY APPOINTED GEORGE EXINDARIS, NOW IN LONDON, AS LEADER OF THE GREEK DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION AND INSTRUCTED HIM TO OPPOSE THE ADMISSION OF ALBANIA AS A MEMBER OF THE UNO.

EXINDARIS SUCCEEDS FOREIGN MINISTER JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS AS CHIEF DELEGATE. SOPHIANOPOULOS RETURNED ABRUPTLY TO ATHENS WITHOUT CONSULTING SOPHOULIS AND THE PREMIER SAID LAST NIGHT THE FOREIGN MINISTER MIGHT WITHDRAW FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

TU810AES

HEYDRICH. KOSTKA IS HARMONIZING THE MEMORIAL PROJECT WITH CZECH PLANS TO REBUILD A MODEL COMMUNITY.

STEINKOPF 01200 APRA RM 0918

HELSINKI, JAN. 29 - (AP) - THE PEACETIME LEADERS OF FINLAND HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THIS YEAR'S NOBEL PEACE PRIZE BE AWARDED TO A WOMAN DIPLOMAT FROM RUSSIA--A COUNTRY WITH WHICH FINLAND WAS AT WAR.

PREMIER JUHO K. PAASIKIVI AND OTHER PROMINENT FINNS SENT A PROPOSAL TO THE NOBEL COMMITTEE OF NORWAY'S STORTING (PARLIAMENT) THAT THE PRIZE GO TO ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAY, FORMER SOVIET MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, "FOR HER INDEFATIGABLE EFFORTS DURING THE WAR TO BRING ABOUT PEACE BETWEEN FINLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION, THUS ALSO SERVING THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE."

JAN 30 1946

PRAGUE, JAN. 29-(AP)-WILLIAM KOSTKA OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY OF THE LIDICE MEMORIAL COMMITTEES, SAID TODAY THAT THE GROUPS PLAN TO SPEND $1,500,000 FOR A MEMORIAL TO THE CZECH VILLAGE NEAR WHICH THE GERMANS DESTROYED IN WRATH OVER THE ASSASSINATION OF "THE HANGMAN," REINHARDT

BY EDDY GILMORE

MOSCOW, JAN. 29--(AP)--THE IRANIAN DISPUTE BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, ALTHOUGH IT MAY HAVE CAPTURED HEADLINES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, ATTRACTED NO SPECIAL ATTENTION IN RUSSIA.

REPORTS OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL WERE CARRIED ON PAGE THREE OF IZVESTIA, THE GOVERNMENT ORGAN, TAKING UP ABOUT A HALF A COLUMN, WHILE THE REPORT OF TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE NO. 4 CONSUMED ROUGHLY THREE QUARTERS OF A COLUMN.

WHAT IZVESTIA SAID WAS CONFINED TO THEIR TASS REPORT:

"THEN THE CHAIRMAN RAISED THE QUESTION WHETHER THE COUNCIL WANTED THE HEAD OF THE IRANIAN DELEGATION TAQIZADEH INVITED FOR DISCUSSION OF REPRESENTATION OF THE IRANIAN DELEGATION BUT WITHOUT TAKING PART IN THE VOTING.

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"WORD WAS GI[illegible] THE HEAD O[illegible] THE IRANIAN DELEGATION FOR SUPPLEMENTING AND FOR GROUNDING ITS REPRESENTATION," IZVESTIA CONTINUED. "TAQIZADEH READ A RATHER LONG STATEMENT WRITTEN BEFOREHAND IN WHICH HE REPEATED THE ALREADY KNOWN ASSERTIONS OF THE IRANIAN DELEGATION.

"AFTER THIS VISHINSKY MADE A SPEECH WITH SUPPLEMENTATION AND GROUNDING ON THE STATEMENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ON THIS QUESTION. IN THE COURSE OF [illegible] MINUTES, VISHINSKY [illegible] STATED THE OPINION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION."

VICE FOREIGN COMMISSAR ANDREI

JAN 30 1946

THE POLITICAL COMMENTATOR OF PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY ORGAN, COMMENTED, IN DISCUSSING THE IRANIAN QUESTION:

"IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS INTERESTING TO REMEMBER THE WARNINGS OF THE AUTHOR OF A LEADING ARTICLE ON IRAN PUBLISHED BY THE TIMES JAN. 21. HE WROTE OF 'THE SYMPTOMS OF IRRESPONSIBLE DESIRE AMO[illegible] CERTAIN CIRCLES' TO MAKE USE OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION."

FM GILMORE3 THIRD 0800 AM 425A

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (200)

JERUSALEM, JAN 29-(AP)-ARREST OF SEVERAL JEWISH LABORERS FOR INTERR[illegible] GATION WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS THE BRITISH PRESSED THEIR SEARCH FOR MEMBERS OF AN ARMED BAND WHICH RAIDED AN RAF CAMP ARSENAL AT AQUIR, IN SOUTHERN PALESTINE, LAST NIGHT.

AN FFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JEWISH LABORERS BEING HELD WERE EMPLOYED AT THE AQUIR AIRFIELD.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAID BETWEEN 15 AND 20 MEN, REPORTEDLY IN BRITISH UNIFORMS, OVERPOWERED SENTINELS AT THE ARSENAL, FORCED ARAB LABORERS TO LOAD GUNS AND AMMUNITION ONTO A MILITARY TRUCK, AND THEN ESCAPED.

THE TRUCK WAS ABANDONED WHEN BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPS GAVE CHASE, AND 600 AUTOMATIC WEAPONS TAKEN FROM THE ARSENAL WERE RECOVERED. THE RAIDERS ESCAPED IN A JEEP.

ARREST OF 13 PERSONS AT NATHANYA, MIDWAY BETWEEN TEL AVIN AND HAIFA, WAS REPORTED BY POLICE, WHO SAID THEY BROKE UP A DEMONSTRATION AFTER A CROWD HAD ATTACKED A POLICEMAN.

MEANWHILE, JERUSALEM POLICE CONTINUED THEIR SEARCH FOR FORBIDDEN ARMS, AND LARGE SECTIONS OF THE TOWN WERE UNDER CURFEW REGULATIONS FROM 6P.M. UNTIL 6A.M.

INFORMED QUARTERS EXPECTED STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW REGULATIONS PROMULGATED LAST NIGHT AUTHORIZING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE DEATH PENALTY FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED OFFENSES WHICH HAVE MARKED THE SPREADING PALESTINE DISORDERS.

SPECIFIC OFFENSES COVERED INCLUDE UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OR USE OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, DAMAGING OR INTERFERING WITH PROPERTY, VEHICLES, COMMUNICATIONS, PLANTS AND SUPPLY FORCES OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND FORTIFYING ANY PLACES OR AREAS.

DY855PES

JERUSALEM, JAN. 29--(AP)--BISHOP H. E. SAWA DECLARED TODAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT HE DID NOT RETURN TO HIS DIOCESE OF GRODNO-NOVOGRODEK BECAUSE POLAND IS "OCCUPIED" AND "REAL FREEDOM" DOES NOT EXIST.

BISHOP SAWA LEFT POLAND AT THE TIME OF THE NAZI INVASION AND RECENTLY HAS BEEN SERVING AS BISHOP OF THE ORTHODOX CHURCH FOR POLISH SOLDIERS STATIONED OUTSIDE OF THE RUSSIAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY. HE IS MAKING A TOUR OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

JAN 30 1946

"ALTHOUGH PART OF MY DIOCESE OF GRODNO-NOVOGRODEK WITH BIALYSTOCK REMAINS WITHIN THE CURTAILED FRONTIERS OF POLAND AND IN SPITE OF MY DEEP

30 24-673

DESIRE TO JOIN MY BELIEVERS I DO NOT RETURN TO POLAND BECAUSE THE COUNTRY IS OCCUPIED, REAL FREEDOM OF CREEDS DOES NOT EXIST NOW, AND THERE ARE NO THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS," HE SAID. "LIKEWISE WHATEVER CONNECTION THERE IS WITH ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITIES IS RENDERED DIFFICULT. FOR MORE THAN SIX YEARS WE WERE FIGHTING FOR THE VICTORY OF CHRISTIAN AND DEMOCRATIC IDEALS, I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT THE MOMENT WILLE COME WHEN THEY WILL BE REALIZED AND DEVOTE ALL MY EFFORTS TOWARD HASTENING ITS ARRIVAL."

JAN 30 1946

FWO 1350 JERUSALEMS 1530 AND SECOND ADD

BATAVIA, JAVA, JAN. 29-(AP)-ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS TODAY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT HAD AGREED UPON A PLAN TO CREATE A "EUROPEAN-ASIATIC COMMUNITY" HERE THROUGH INDONESIAN-DUTCH PARTNERSHIP.

WHILE SCATTERED FIGHTING CONTINUED BETWEEN BRITISH TROOPS AND NATVIES, VAN MOOK APPEALED TO THE DUTCH AND INDONESIANS TO "THINK AND ACT WITH A CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT" DURING THE FORTHCOMING NEGOTIATIONS.

"AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, HE SAID DETAILS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR INDONESIA WOULD BE WITHHELD UNTIL THE NEGOTIATIONS BEGAN WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK KERR, RECENTLY DESIGNATED BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES. SIR ARCHIBALD IS EXPECTED SHORTLY ON A SPECIAL MISSION SEEKING A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE DISTURBANCES.

PREMIER SUTAN SJAHRIR OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT VAN MOOK'S RADIO SPEECH OFFERED NO NEW ASPECTS. ASKED IF HE WOULD ATTEND THE NEGOTIATIONS, HE SAID IT "DEPENDS ON HOW I AM APPROACHED ABOUT IT; I MIGHT EVEN ASK SOEKARNO (PRESIDENT OF THE INDOESIAN GOVERNMENT) TO ASSIST ME."

TU110SAES

ADD BATAVIA NIGHT XXX SESS

THREE OTHER BRITISH COMPANIES IN EAST JAVA UNDERWENT A NIGHT-LONG SIEGE BY INDONESIANS ARMED WITH MACHINEGUNS, RIFLES AND GRENADE

DISCHARGERS, BUT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES, WHILE IN WESTERN JAVA, NEAR BANDOENG, A FORCE OF 200 INDONESIANS ARMED WITH STICKS, MACHINEGUNS AND RIFLES WERE DISPERSED BY THE TKR (PEACE PRESERVATION CORPS), INDONESIAN POLICE UNIT NOW COOPERATING WITH THE BRITISH.

SUTAN SJAHRIR, PREMIER OF THE UNRECOGNIZED INDONESIAN REPUBLIC, COMMENTING ON VAN MOOK'S ADDRESS, SAID THAT WHETHER HE ATTENDS THE PROJECTED NEGOTIATIONS DEPENDED UPON "HOW I AM APPROACHED ABOUT IT." HE ADDED THAT HE MIGHT EVEN ASK SOEKARNO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, AND MOHAMED HATTA, THIS VICE-PRESIDENT, TO ASSIST HIM AT THE SESSIONS.

SJAHRIR SAID IT HAD BEEN SUGGESTED BY A BRITISH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT RECENTLY THAT AN AMERICAN OBSERVER ATTEND THE TALKS, BUT THAT NOTHING JAN 30 1946 DEFINITE HAS BEEN DONE AS YET IN THIS RESPECT.

IN A PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH PRECEDED HIS RADIO ADDRESS, VAN MOOK SAID THAT DETAILS OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR INDONESIA WOULD NOT

E PUBLISHED UNTIL THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE UNDER WAY. THE START OF THE TALKS AWAITS THE ARRIVAL OF THE SPECIAL BRITISH ENVOY, SIR ARCHIBALD CLARK-KERR, WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

ANETA SAID CLARK-KERR MIGHT ARRIVE FROM MOSCOW, WHERE HE HAS BEEN STATIONED AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR, WITHIN THREE DAYS, AND THAT HE WOULD STOP EN ROUTE AT SINGAPORE TO CONFER WITH ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, ALLIED SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMANDER. THE REPORT QUOTED THE ALLIED RADIO AT NEW DELHI.

VAN MOOK TOLD HIS PRESS CONFERENCE THAT WHILE HE WAS IN HOLLAND HE FOUND A WIDESPREAD UNDERSTANDING OF THE INDONESIAN PROBLEM AND THE NECESSITY FOR BRINGING ABOUT INDONESIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT SOON.

WR APR SECOND 1750 LAP 01200 ANETA 1055AES

FIRST LEAD

SINGAPORE, JAN. 29 - (AP) - POLICE CLASHED TONIGHT WITH DEMONSTRATORS MEETING TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR A GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY THE MALAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY.

AT LEAST TWO PERSONS WERE ARRESTED AFTER THE CROWD THREW STONES AT THE POLICE.

THE STRIKE, CALLED TO PROTEST THE ALLEGED ARREST OF A NUMBER OF LABOR UNION LEADERS, PARALYZED CIVILIAN TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN SINGAPORE.

MANY SHOPS, ETC., 2ND GRAF PREVIOUS.

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HONG KONG, JAN. 29 - (AP) - THE BRITISH NAVAL RADIO PICKED UP A MESSAGE TONIGHT FROM A CATALINA SEARCH PLANE STATING THAT IT HAD PICKED UP 20 SURVIVORS OF A C-47 TRANSPORT WHICH WAS FORCED DOWN LAST NIGHT OFF SOUTHERN FORMOSA.

THE C-47 MESSAGED LAST NIGHT THAT IT WAS LANDING IN THE SEA WITH FUEL FOR ONLY FIVE MINUTES' FLIGHT REMAINING. BRITISH SHIPS JOINED IN THE SEARCH. THE C-47 WAS BELIEVED EN ROUTE FROM MANILA TO OKINAWA.

JAN 30 1946

30.29 — 675

A122

NEW DELHI, JAN. 29-(AP)-THE CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BY A 54-53 VOTE CRITICIZED THE INDIA GOVERNMENT TODAY FOR JOINING THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ASSEMBLY AS PROMISED.

BY A SEPARATE VOTE, THE HOUSE CREATED A NINE-MAN COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF INDIAN MEMBERSHIP AND VOTED TO HALT FOR THE TIME BEING ANY FURTHER ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT TO GIVE EFFECT TO INDIA'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE FUND BANK.

SPEAKERS ATTACKED INDIAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE TWO INSTITUTIONS AS TIEING THE COUNTRY TO THE "CHARIOT WHEEL OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM" AND PUTTING HER IN A "HALTER OF ANGLO-AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

TU1114AES

A115KX (TI SINO & MONFREDI, ETC.) (NX FW)
SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE
BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CHINA'S UNITY CONFERENCE WILL CLOSE TOMORROW.

THE CONFERENCE SUBCOMMITTEE DEALING WITH THE SOLE UNSETTLED ISSUE--COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH WILL MEET MAY 5 TO ADOPT A NEW CONSTITUTION--REMAINED AT WORK TODAY. IT WAS BELIEVED, HOWEVER, THAT IF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FAILS TO BREAK ITS CURRENT DEADLOCK THIS PROBLEM WILL BE SHELVED FOR SUBSEQUENT CONSIDERATION BY THE VARIOUS POLITICAL PARTIES.

THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED X X X THIRD GRAF NIGHT LEAD

JQ952PCS

JAN 30 1946

A185KX ADD CHNKNG (MOOSA) NIGHTXXX SUBCOMMITTEES

THE FULL SESSION CAN BE CALLED, HE ADDED, AS SOON AS CHOU EN-LAI, HEAD OF THE COMMUNIST DELEGATION, RETURNS FROM HEADQUARTERS AT YENAN. A PLANE, DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER, WAS TO FLY TO YENAN TODAY TO BRING HIM BACK.

(CHOU'S GROUP TOLD RODERICK-AT YENAN THAT EVERYTHING WAS GOING WELL AND THE CONFERENCE "IS ACHIEVING SUCCESS.")

UNABLE TO BREAK A DEADLOCK, THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION MEANWHILE DECIDED TO LEAVE FOR SETTLEMENT BY NEGOTIATION AFTER THE CONFERENCE ENDS THE QUESTION OF DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, OR CABINET.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE EARLIER CLEARED A MAJOR HURDLE WITH AGREEMENT ON THE POWERS OF THE PROJECTED REORGANIZED STATE COUNCIL, NOW COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF THE KUOMINTANG BUT TO BE ENLARGED TO 40 MEMBERS, HALF OF WHOM WILL COME FROM OTHER PARTIES AND NON-PARTISANS.

GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID THE KUOMINTANG HAD MADE A CONCESSION BY AGREEING TO TRANSFER THE POWERS OF APPOINTMENT TO THE COUNCIL FROM THEKUOMINTANG'S CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

IT PREVIOUSLY WAS AGREED THAT THE EMERGENCY POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT, NOW CHIANG, WOULD HAVE TO BE APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL, WHICH COULD OVER-RIDE A PRESIDENTIAL VETO BY A THREE-FIFTHS MAJORITY VOTE.

JW221PCS

THE SAME SOURCES WHO ANNOUNCED THE CONCESSIONS PREDICTED THAT A STALEMATE IN THE SUBCOMMITTEE DEALING WITH THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WOULD BE BROKEN. THEY REPORTED THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HAD WITHDRAWN THEIR DEMAND FOR A NEW ELECTION TO THE ASSEMBLY. THE GOVERNMENT VIGOROUSLY HAD OPPOSED SUCH AN ELECTION.

THEY SAID THE COMMUNISTS, WHO HAD DEMANDED THE ELECTION, WERE ASKING INSTEAD THAT ONE-THIRD OF THE ASSEMBLY SEATS BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG OTHER PARTIES AND NONPARTISANS. THE ASSEMBLY WAS ELECTED EIGHT YEARS AGO AND IS COMPRISED LARGELY OF KUOMINTANG MEMBERS.

SUBCOMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS WERE STALEMATED YESTERDAY WHEN COMMUNIST AND DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE REPRESENTATIVES BALKED AT A GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO CREATE MINISTRIES WITHOUT PORTFOLIO IN THE EXECUTIVE YUAN (CABINET) AND TO GIVE SEVEN OR EIGHT SUCH POSTS TO OTHER PARTIES AND NONPARTISANS. THE YUAN NOW CONSISTS OF 11 MINISTRIES AND THREE COMMISSIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE PROTESTED AGAIN YESTERDAY OVER SEARCH OF SOME OF ITS MEMBERS' HOMES BY CHUNGKING POLICE, SAYING THAT AN INVESTIGATION PROMISED BY THE GOVERNMENT WAS UNSATISFACTORY. THE INCIDENT CAUSED THE LEAGUE TO WITHDRAW ITS DELEGATION FROM THE CONFERENCE FOR 24 HOURS OVER THE WEEKEND.

THE LEAGUE ALSO PROTESTED THE GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT ITS PROGRAM OF RELEASING POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND A SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WERE RUMORS SOME OF THESE PRISONERS WERE BEING "DISPOSED OF."

WW359APS

A62FX ADD CHNKNG (MOOSA) DAY XXX (SUGGESTION)

A117FX

QCHUNGKING, JAN. 29-(AP)-A COMMUNIST DISPATCH TODAY REPORTED RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS AMONG THREE NORTH CHINA PROVINCES--SOUTHEASTERN SHANSI, SOUTHERN HOPEH AND NORTHERN HONAN.

THE FORMER JAPANESE-HELD AREA IS UNDER COMMUNIST CONTROL. COMMUNICATIONS THERE HAD BEEN CRIPPLED EIGHT YEARS.

THE DISPATCH SAID HIGHWAYS CONNECTING CHANGCHIH, TRADE CENTER IN SOUTHEASTERN HOPEH, WITH PEIPING AND HANKOW HAD BEEN REPAIRED AND WERE TEEMING WITH TRAFFIC.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNIST COMMUNICATIONS WAS ONE OF THE STIPULATIONS OF THE JAN.10 TRUCE IN CHINA'S CIVIL STRIFE.

DSBAPS NM

JAN 30 1946

CHUNGKING, WEDNESDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-FRAGMENTARY BUT TRUSTWORTHY REPORTS FROM SINKIANG INDICATED TODAY THAT BY STEADY INFILTRATION DISSIDENT UNORGANIZED ELEMENTS, INCLUDING NOMADIC TRIBESMEN OF MONGOL-TURK ORIGIN, HAVE SECURED CONTROL OF ONE THIRD OF THAT CHINESE HINTERLAND PROVINCE. SINKIANG'S TOTAL AREA IS ESTIMATED AT 400,000 TO 600,000 SQUARE MILES.

GOVERNMENT FORCES IN SINKIANG AT PRESENT ARE OUTNUMBERED BY INSURGENTS, BUT ARE BEING REINFORCED SLOWLY.

TODAY'S REPORTS DESCRIBED AS PREMATURE A RCENT OFFICIAL STATEMENT ASSERTING A SETTLEMENT WITH DISSIDENT ELEMENTS IN SINKIANG HAD BEEN REACHED.

JQ1054PCS

A1KX (C-47 & AGAR)

SHANGHAI, JAN.29-(AP)-THE ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND SAID TODAY THAT ONE OF ITS C-47 PLANES CARRYING 18 PASSENGERS FELL INTO THE SEA OFF SOUTHEASTERN FORMOSA LATE YESTERDAY BUT THAT APPARENTLY ALL PERSONS ABOARD WERE SAVED.

FRAGMENTARY REPORTS REACHING HER INDICATEDTHAT ALL WERE PICKED UP BY A NAVY CATALINA FLYINGBOAT WHICH TOOK THEM TO OKINAWA.

JW301PCS

A120KX

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JAN.30-(AP)-AN EARTHQUAKE OF 12 SECONDS DURATION SHOOK TOKYO AT 3:40 A.M. TODAY (1:40 P.M. EST TUESDAY) BUT NO DAMAGE WAS REPORTED. THE TEMBLOR WAS THE FIRST RECORDED SINCE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

JQ1006PCS

ADD SHANGHAI MISSING

THE ARMY AND NAVY ANNOUNCED, MEANWHILE, THAT ALL 13 PASSENGERS AND SEVEN CREWMEN WERE RESCUED BY A NAVY SEAPLANE FROM AN ARMY C-47 TRANSPORT WHICH PANCAKED INTO A CHOPPY SEA OFF SOUTHEASTERN FORMOSA LATE MONDAY.

MM945PPST NM

ADD SHANGHAI CRASH TAKE OFF

VICTIMS INCLUDED S/SGT.WALLACE O.HOLKESTAD, 3125 UNIVERSITY AVE., SE, MINNEAPOLIS.

FJ605ACS

ADD YENAN RODERICK CHNKNG

THE COMMUNIST NEGOTIATORS SAID THE 35-MAN REVISION COMMISSION EMBRACING ALL PARTIES, TO BE APPOINTED BY THE CONFERENCE, WILL MAKE SEVEN PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

SCHEDULED TO BE CALLED WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, THE COMMISSION WILL PROPOSE THESE MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES:

1--A BILL OF RIGHTS GIVING UNRESTRICTED LIBERTIES TO THE PEOPLE.

2--A NATIONAL BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE COMPOSED ON AN EXECUTIVE YUAN (SENATE) AND A LEGISLATIVE YUAN (HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.) THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN WOULD HAVE THE SOLE POWER OF INTRODUCING BILLS.

3--AUTONOMOUS PROVINCES SIMILAR TO THE STATES IN THE UNITED STATES, EACH WITH ITS OWN CONSTITUION SUBJECT TO THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION. FOR THIS, REDIVISION OF BOUNDARIES OF THE PRESENT 28 PROVINCES OF CHINA, AND POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THEIR NUMBER, MAY BE UNDERTAKEN. A GOVERNOR WOULD BE ELECTED IN EACH.

4--THE PRESENT MILITARY COUNCIL, ON THE SAME LEVEL AS THE EXECUTIVE YUAN (CABINET), WOULD BECOME SUBJECT TO IT. UNDER IT WOULD BE FORMED A DEFENSECOMMITTEE REPRESENTED BY ALL PARTIES TO ORGANIZE A NEW NATIONAL ARMY.

5--COMPLETELY NEW, DEMOCRATIC ELECTION MACHINERY.

YAABROAD ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL POLICIES.

7--CREATION OF THE OFFICE OF VICE PRESIDENT, WHICH LIKE THAT OF THE PRESIDENT, WOULD BE ELECTIVE.

THE REVISED CONSTITUTION IS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE MAY 5 CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR PASSAGE BY FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

COMMUNIST LEADERS EVIDENCED UNDISGUISED SATISFACTION WITH PROGRESS AT THE UNITY CONFERENCE.

"EVERYTHING IS GOING WELL. THE COUNCIL IS ACHIEVING SUCCESS," HOU SAID. "THERE IS HOPE THAT PROMISES MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT SOON WILL BE REALIZED, ESPECIALLY A GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE."

DVJW1107ACS NM

JAN 30 1946

TOKYO, JAN.29-(AP)-AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE FORCED TO ENTERTAIN AT A JAPANESE PARTY CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IT WAS CHARGED TODAY IN SPECIFICATIONS REFERRED TO THE U.S.EIGHTH ARMY FOR THE TRIAL OF CAPT.YIHICHI SAKAMOTO.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' LEGAL SECTION ALSO CHARGED SAKAMOTO, FORMER COMMANDER OF TWO PRISON CAMPS, WITH COMMITTING ATROCITIES.

THE SPECIFICATIONS STATED THAT SAKAMOTO "DID WILFULLY AND UNLAWFULLY MISTREAT, EMBARRASS, AND HUMILIATE AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR BY FORCING THEM, TO ATTEND, AND FURNISH ENTERTAINMENT AT, A PARTY GIVEN BY THE JAPANESE CELEBRATING THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT."

DS546APS

TOKYO--FIRST ADD U.S. PRISONERS FORCED TO ENTERTAIN AT

ROOSEVELT DEATH CELEBRATION XXX FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT.

SAKAMOTO WAS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF MARINE

CPL.WILLIAM C.IVARSON, SEATTLE,WASH., AND FOR THE TORTURING OF WILLIAM A.RENSEN, DALLAS, WTS., WHO WAS THROWN WITH KIU JITSU HOLDS ALTHOUGH HE WAS SICK ABED. IT WAS CHARGED THAT PFC TOM HOLLAND, BOX 262, BROOKLYN,MISS., WAS BEATEN WITH A SABER.

NAMED AS VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES IN SAKAMOTO'S CAMPS WERE TECH.SGT. WILLIAM R.WRIGHT, NIANTIC,ILL.; PVT.ROBERT G.GAYDOS, 2176 WEST 31ST STREET, CLEVELAND; STAFF SGT.MARION L.SCOBEY, ATWOOD,KAS.; PVT.RICHARD HAINES, PITTSBURGH,PA.; AND MAJOR KENNETH NAGEN, FRESNO,CALIF.

PROSECUTORS AT THE TRIAL WILL BE CAPT.FRANK H.MORRISON, JOSO DALE DRIVE,NORTHEAST, ATLANTA,GA., AND FIRST LT.RUDOLPH J. SONE, TUCSON,ARIZ.

30.2C-677

CHARGES OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEATHS OF FOUR AMERICAN NAVY MEN WERE BROUGHT AGAINST SHIGEMARU ODEISHI, FORMER MEDICAL CORPS PRIVATE ACCUSED OF DENYING RED CROSS SUPPLIES TO PRISONERS AND BEATING THEM WITH HIS FISTS AND A BAMBOO ROD.

JW813ACS

...MAN MY PREROGATIVES.

"I CAN ASSURE YOU, HOWEVER, YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR BUT THAT ALL OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH YOUR MOTHER'S LOVE INSTINCTIVELY RAISES IN DEFENSE OF YOUR SON WILL RECEIVE THE THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION OF THOSE WHO SIT IN FINAL JUDGMENT UPON HIS CASE. THIS IS IN KEEPING WITH OUR AMERICAN HIGH SENSE OF JUSTICE.

"AS THE FULL FACTS INVOLVED IN YOUR SON'S CASE HAVE NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO MY ATTENTION, IF OF COURSE CANNOT PREDICT THE FINAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN, BUT I DO GIVE YOU THIS ASSURANCE WHICH I TRUST WILL SUSTAIN YOUR COURAGE AND FAITH DURING THIS TRYING ORDEAL."

JQ922PCS

YOKOHAMA, JAN. 29-(AP)-BECAUSE HE TALKED TO A JAPANESE MINER, AN AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR WAS CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE AND BEATEN DAY AND NIGHT UNTIL HE DIED, A WITNESS TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF CAPT. ISAO FUKUHARA.

FUKUHARA, COMMANDANT OF OMUTA PRISON, IS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEATH OF THE PRISONER, CPL. WALTER JOHNSON, MCPHERSON, KAS. THE TRIAL OPENED TODAY.

TESTIFYING BY DEPOSITION, MAJ. THOMAS H. HEWLETT (119 EAST SPRING ST.), NEW ALBANY, IND., SAID JOHNSON HAD STUDIED THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND ENGAGED THE MINER IN A CASUAL CONVERSATION IN APRIL, 1945.

HEWLETT SAID THAT, IN ADDITION TO THE BEATINGS, JOHNSON WAS DENIED FOOD AND MEDICAL ATTENTION. HE ADDED THAT DEATHS IN THE PRISON WERE "EXECUTIONS."

HEWLETT TESTIFIED THAT ANOTHER PRISONER, PVT. WILLIAM N. KNIGHT (98 LIVINGSTON ST.), WARSAW, N.Y., WAS BEATEN AND SUBJECTED TO "ALL FORMS OF TORTURE" UNTIL HE DIED IN MAY, 1945.

DS508APS NM

SEOUL, KOREA, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE JOINT SOVIET-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON KOREAN AFFAIRS ISSUED ITS FIRST STATEMENT TO THE PRESS TODAY, NOTING THAT "EIGHT MEETINGS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN A FRIENDLY AND BUSINESSLIKE ATMOSPHERE," AND THAT CONFEREES "ACCEPTED THE JOINT AGENDA AND PROCEEDED TO DISCUSS ITS INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS."

THERE WERE NO FURTHER DETAILS. THE COMMUNIQUE GAVE NO INDICATION WHEN THE COMMISSION MIGHT FINISH ITS DISCUSSION OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND TURN TO THE TANGLED KOREAN POLITICAL PICTURE.

MAJ.GEN.A.V.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION, AND COL.GEN.T.F.SHTIKOV, HEAD OF THE SOVIET GROUP, SIGNED THE COMMUNIQUE.

JQ1051PCS

SYDNEY, JAN. 29-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SCIENTIST REPORTED TODAY THAT AUSTRALIAN RADIO PHYSICS, USING RADAR EQUIPMENT, HAS RECORDED IN SYDNEY NOISE WAVES GENERATED ON THE SURFACE OR INTERIOR OF THE SUN.

THE SCIENTIST, WHO DECLINED USE OF HIS NAME, SAID AUSTRALIANS BELIEVE THEY ARE THE FIRST TO HAVE RECORDED SUN NOISES.

HE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE AUSTRALIAN'S UNIQUE ACHIEVEMENT AND THAT OF U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS MEN WHO ESTABLISHED RADAR CONTACT WITH THE MOON WAS THAT THE AMERICANS SENT OUT A SIGNAL AND HEARD AN ECHO, WHEREAS THE AUSTRALIANS HAD NOT SENT OUT ANY SIGNAL.

"THE SUCCESS OF THESE EFFORTS WILL PROVIDE A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNIVERSE AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM," HE SAID. "THE LIFE OF EVERY PERSON ON EARTH LATER MAY BE AFFECTED MATERIALLY AS A RESULT."

HE DID NOT ELABORATE.

JW405APS

NIGHT LEAD WERMUTH (120)

TRAVERSE CITY, MICH., JAN. 29-(AP)-MAJ. ARTHUR WERMUTH, "ONE-MAN ARMY OF BATAAN", LEFT FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION TODAY AFTER REPEATING DENIALS OF ALLEGATIONS OF A BATAAN CIVILIAN NURSE THAT SHE WAS MARRIED TO HIM ON THE EVE OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK.

WERMUTH, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE, JEAN, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1935, LEFT HIS HOME HERE AND DECLINED TO GIVE ANY INKLING AS TO THE DESTINATION OR HIS PROBABLE DATE OF RETURN.

CLOSE FRIENDS SAID HE HAD CANCELLED A SCHEDULED RADIO ADDRESS AND SEVERAL SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS.

WERMUTH, WHO WON FAME BY SLAYING 116 JAPANESE BEFORE HE WAS CAPTURED, RECENTLY WAS LIBERATED FROM A JAP PRISON CAMP.

HE DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF THE BATAAN NURSE, WHO FILED AN ANNULMENT PETITION IN MANILA ON MONDAY, SIGNING IT MRS. OLIVIA JOSEPHINE OSWALD WERMUTH.

THE PETITIONER SAID SHE MARRIED WERMUTH AT MANILA THE DAY BEFORE THE JAPANESE BOMBED THE CITY.

HD1153PES NM

MANILA, JAN. 29-(AP)-SEVENTY-TWO JAPANESE HOLDOUT SOLDIERS WERE KILLED THREE DAYS AGO IN THE SOUTHERN LUZON PROVINCE, CAMARINES NORTE, IN COMBAT WITH A FILIPINO BATTALION WHICH HAD TRIED FOR SIX WEEKS TO PERSUADE THEM TO SURRENDER.

THERE WERE NO FILIPINO CASUALTIES, WESTERN PACIFIC ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID IN REPORTING THE ACTION TODAY.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS OF THE 86TH DIVISION, CHARGED WITH POLICING THE AREA, ESTIMATED 48 JAPANESE ESCAPED INTO RUGGED HILLS 150 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA.

CIVILIAN COMPLAINTS THAT THE JAPANESE WERE RAIDING, KILLING AND ABDUCTING IN THE VICINITY OF LABO CAUSED THE DIVISION TO DISPATCH THE FILIPINO "FIRST BATTALION ANDERSONS," COMMANDED BY LT.COL. BERNARD L. ANDERSON, A SURVIVOR OF BATAAN, TO INVESTIGATE.

GOING BY BOAT FROM THE EAST COAST OF LUZON AS THE BEST APPROACH TO THE RUGGED, ROADLESS PROVINCE, THE ANDERSONIANS ARRIVED IN MID-DECEMBER. THEY DROPPED 200,000 SURRENDER LEAFLETS AND SENT CIVILIAN

AND JAPANESE PRISONER EMISSARIES BUT FAILED TO WIN CAPITULATION OF THE HOLDOUT NIPPONESE.

FINALLY, ON SATURDAY, THE ANDERSONIANS BEGAN A PHYSICAL ROUNDUP. A "SHORT AND DECISIVE" FIGHT FOLLOWED, SAID THE ARMY, ADDING "THE JAPANESE LEFT 72 DEAD ON THE FIELD WHILE THE REST, ALL POORLY EQUIPPED, SCRAMBLED SOUTHWARD, WHERE THEY STILL ARE THE OBJECT OF A RECONNAISSANCE SEARCH."

THE JAPANESE ABANDONED A LIGHT MACHINEGUN, A SUB-MACHINEGUN, SIX AMERICAN RIFLES, 15 JAPANESE CARBINES, 20 JAPANESE RIFLES AND TWO JAPANESE PISTOLS."

DS653APS

A39FX

WITH HOMMA

MANILA, JAN.29-(AP)-ORDERS FOR INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES WERE ISSUED NOV.20, 1941--18 DAYS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR, COL.YOSHIO NAKAJIMA TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF LT.GEN.MASAHARU HOMMA.

NAKAJIMA, OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR THE FORMER PHILIPPINES COMMANDER, DID NOT ELABORATE. HE TESTIFIED THE JAPANESE LEARNED FROM A SAN FRANCISCO BROADCAST DEC.28, 1941, THAT MANILA HAD BEEN DECLARED AN OPEN CITY TWO DAYS BEFORE BY GENERAL MACARTHUR.

UNDATED ASIATIC (300)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(FX)..AIRBORNE FRENCH TROOPS TEAMED WITH TANKS AND COLONIAL INFANTRY HAVE SMASHED ANNAMITE RESISTANCE IN SOUTHERN INDOCHINA, A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TODAY.

THE FRENCH SECOND ARMORED DIVISION WHICH HELPED LIBERATE PARIS AND CAPTURE STRASBOURG PARTICIPATED. THE OPERATIONS INCLUDED SEIZURE OF THE IMPORTANT CITY OF DALAT, 50 MILES INLAND FROM THE CHINA SEA.

IT WAS THE LARGEST OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ANNAMITES THUS FAR. HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED IN NORTHERN SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ASIATIC COUNTRY YESTERDAY.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND INDONESIANS CONTINUED IN JAVA, BUT ON SMALL SCALE. INDONESIANS ATTACKING A BRITISH COMPANY SOUTHWEST OF SOERABAJA WERE DISPERSED BY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR FIRE.

IN CHINA AND JAPAN, POLITICS HELD THE LIMELIGHT. THE JAPANESE CABINET ANNOUNCED MARCH 31 AS THE DATE FOR THE VANQUISHED NATION'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION UNDER ALLIED SCRUTINY. MEN UNDER 25 AND WOMEN WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

A MAJOR HURDLE WAS CLEARED AT CHINA'S POLITICAL UNITY CONFERENCE, WITH A SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTING AGREEMENT ON THE POWERS OF THE PROJECTED, REORGANIZED STATE COUNCIL. GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID IT WAS AGREED: 1) TO TRANSFER THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT TO THE COUNCIL FROM THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL) PARTY; 2) THAT THE COUNCIL COULD OVERRIDE THE PRESIDENT'S VETO BY THREE-FIFTHS MAJORITY; AND 3) THAT THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY POWERS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

STILL UNSETTLED IN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WAS THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION IN THE EXECUTIVE YUAN, OR CABINET.

IN KOREA, LT.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE URGED THE CITIZENRY TO REAPPRAISE THE NATION'S LEADERS. THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION COMMANDER CALLED NO NAMES, BUT CHARGED CERTAIN LEADERS WITH ATTEMPTING TO GAIN POWER BY AROUSING THE PEOPLE ON FALSE ISSUES SUCH AS THE RECENT ANTI-TRUSTEESHIP DEMONSTRATIONS.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES CAME NEWS OF A BATTLE BETWEEN LAST-DITCH JAPANESE AND A FILIPINO BATTALION THREE DAYS AGO IN SOUTHERN LUZON, IN WHICH 72 JAPANESE WERE KILLED. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AMONG THE FILIPINOS, WHO CHASED 48 SURVIVORS INTO THE HILLS 150 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA.

DS7APS NM

A78

OTTAWA, JAN 29-(AP)-THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT SAID TODAY ALL GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN CANADA, ABOUT 34,000 WOULD BE EVACUATED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, PROBABLY STARTING NEXT MONTH.

DY858PES

BARROW, ALASKA, JAN.29-(AP)-A LONG RANGE PROGRAM FOR THE CONTINUATION OF THE NAVY'S EXPLORATORY OIL DRILLING PROJECT IN NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NO. 4 NEAR HERE WAS OUTLINED TODAY WITH THE ARRIVAL OF REAR ADMIRAL C.A.TREXAL, DIRECTOR, ALASKA DIVISION OF THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

THE PROJECT IS BEING TURNED OVER TO CIVILIAN CONTRACTORS, WHO WERE RECENTLY AWARDED A $1,000,000 CONTRACT TO CONTINUE THE EXPLORATION STARTED BY THE NAVY'S SEABEES DURING THE WAR.

THE CIVILIAN CONTRACTORS, TO BE KNOWN AS ARCTIC CONTRACTORS, ARE HOOVER, CURTICE & RUBY, INC., NEW YORK, MINING AND PETRLEUM ENGINEERS, AND C.F.LYTLE CO. AND THE GREEN CONSTRUCTION CO., DES MOINES, IA., GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

COMMODORE W.G.GREENMAN, CHIEF OF NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES, SAID THAT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT BELIEVES THAT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO INDICATE THAT LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF ORE CAN BE FOUND IN THE NAVY'S 35,000 SQUARE MILE RESERVE.

JQ1101PCS NM

WASHINGTON, JAN.29-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT REEMPHASIZED TODAY THAT ITS TRANSPORTATION OF ABOUT 65,000 FOREIGN "WAR BRIDES" AND CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO THIS COUNTRY WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE RETURN OF SERVICEMEN ELIGIBLE TO COME HOME.

THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS, WHICH HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GETTING TROOPS BACK, SAID MORE THAN 125 TROOP-CARRYING SHIPS HAVE BEEN DECLARED SURPLUS. THUS NO GI BOUND FOR HOME WILL BE "BUMPED OFF" BY A BRIDE OR A BABY, OFFICIALS TOLD A REPORTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMEN SAID THEY DID NOT HAVE AN OVERALL FIGURE ON THE COST OF BRINGING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE EXPENSE IS BEING BORNE BY THE ARMY.

CRITICISM BY SOME AMERICAN WOMEN HAS BROUGHT REPLIES THAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ATTITUDE IS THAT IF THE GI FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY HE HAS A RIGHT TO BE REUNITED WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD, EVEN IF THEY ARE FOREIGN BORN, IF HE HAD OBTAINED APPROVAL FOR HIS MARRIAGE.

SPECIAL SHIPBOARD ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO INSURE THE COMFORTS OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN. THE SHIPS' MEDICAL STAFFS HAVE BEEN INCREASED AND THERE IS ONE TRAINED NURSE FOR EACH 200 WIVES AND CHILDREN. THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HAS SUPPLIED TOYS AND FITTED UP RECREATION ROOMS.

SOME WACS ARE BEING PERMITTED TO VOLUNTEER TO HELP BRING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM OVERSEAS, BUT TO FORESTALL ANY POSSIBLE CRITICISM THAT WOMEN SOLDIERS ARE BEING HELD IN THE ARMY TO "ACT AS NURSEMAIDS", THE WAR DEPARTMENT STRESSED THAT THEY ARE VOLUNTEERS AND THEIR JOBS WILL BE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ORIENTATION COURSES AND CLERICAL WORK.

THE ARGENTINA IS DUE THIS WEEKEND FROM ENGLAND WITH 625 WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND THE QUEEN MARY WITH 2,400 WILL BE NEXT. ABOUT 14,000 ARE EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA IN FEBRUARY.

EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO SPEED THE ARRIVALS TO THEIR NEW HOMES. TROOP TRAINS WILL BE MADE UP FOR CHICAGO AND OTHER CENTRAL POINTS. THE SAME PROVISIONS FOR TRAIN ACCOMMODATIONS WILL PREVAIL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS FOR TROOPS. IF THE JOURNEY IS TO BE LONGER THAN 48 HOURS, THE ARMY WILL REQUEST PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS, "BUT THAT DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN WE'LL GET IT." THE BRIDES WILL PAY FOR THEIR OWN MEALS IN PULLMAN DINERS.

LH959PES NM

JAN 30 1946

30.29-679

NEW YORK, JAN 29-(AP)-LEWIS J.VALENTINE, FORMER NEW YORK CITY POLICE COMMISSIONER, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TO GO TO JAPAN TO REORGANIZE THAT NATION'S CIVILIAN POLICE FORCE.

VALENTINE, NOW CHIEF INVESTIGATOR-COMMENTATOR ON THE "GANG BUSTERS" RADIO PROGRAM, SAID HE HAD NOT DECIDED DEFINITELY WHETHER TO ACCEPT, BUT ADDED: "IF GENERAL MACARTHUR REALLY NEEDS ME BADLY IN TOKYO, I'LL GO."

GEN.MACARTHUR'S REQUEST WAS TRANSMITTED BY MAJ.GEN.J.H. HILLDRING, DIRECTOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION IN WASHINGTON, WHO TOLD VALENTINE IN A LETTER THAT THE MISSION WOULD BE VITAL TO THE "FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD."

DY904PES

NEW YORK, JANM 29-(AP)-POSSIBILITY OF PUTTING RADAR SIGNALS, BOUNCED OFF THE MOON, TO WORK IN LONG DISTANCE RADIO TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WAS FORESEEN TONIGHT BY HENRI BUSIGNIES, DIRECTOR OF THE LABORATORIES OF THE FEDERAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO CORPORATION.

HE SAID RESEARCH TO THAT END HAS BEEN CARRIED ON BY THE LABORATORIES FOR SOME TIME.

IN ORDINARY TRANSMISSION ALONG THE EARTH'S SURFACE LONG RANGE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS TEND TO DISAPPEAR AT DISTANCES A HUNDRED MILES OR SO FROM THE SENDING STATION, GIVING WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "LINE OF SIGHT EFFECT."

BUT WITH RADAR SIGNALS POINTED AT THE MOON AND REFLECTED BACK AS WAS DONE BY ARMY ENGINEERS IN THEIR BELMAR, N.J., EXPERIMENTS, BUSIGNIES SAID THEY COULD BE MADE TO CARRY MESSAGES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PARIS OR BETWEEN OTHER POINTS. HE SAID THE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED WOULD NOT BE PROHIBITIVELY HIGH IN COST.

NOT ONLY COULD THE SYSTEM BE APPLIED TO TELEGRAPH, BUT HE THOUGHT AFTER FURTHER STUDY "RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE VIA THE MOON CHANNEL" COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED." THE ONLY DRAWBACK MIGHT BE THE PAUSE THAT WOULD ELAPSE BETWEEN NEW YORK'S "HELLO" AND THE ANSWER FROM PARIS, SOMETHING AROUND FIVE SECONDS.

ALSO THE MOON WOULD HAVE TO BE VISIBLE AT BOTH ENDS OF THE CIRCUIT, LIMITING TRANSMISSION TO A DAILY 12-HOUR PERIOD.

-DASH-

(EDS: DELETE "AMS" SLUG)

CW&DY1034PES

JAN 31 1946

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES (680)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) GENERAL MOTORS AND THE CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS AGREED YESTERDAY (TUE.) TO RESUME WAGE NEGOTIATIONS BUT THE U.S.STEEL CORP. SAID IT WOULD NEED A CEILING PRICE INCREASE OF "VERY MUCH MORE" THAN $4 A TON TO GRANT STRIKING STEELWORKERS EVEN THE 15 CENTS AN HOUR WAGE BOOST ALREADY OFFERED.

IN WASHINGTON, MEANWHILE, HIGH OPTIMISM WAS EXPRESSED BY RECONVERSION DIRECTOR JOHN W.SNYDER OVER PROSPECTS FOR SETTLING THE STEEL, GENERAL MOTORS AND OTHER STRIKES.

SNYDER SAID, HOWEVER, HIS HOPES WERE BASED ON RECENT TRENDS TOWARD "FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" SETTLEMENTS AND COMMENTED: "WHEN YOU SEE THE CUSTOMERS OF STEEL--FORD AND CHRYSLER, FOR INSTANCE--GETTING READY TO DO BUSINESS, THAT'S A HOPEFUL SIGN."

REFERRING TO REPORTS, NEVER OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, THAT A $4 A TON PRICE INCREASE HAD BEEN OFFERED IN AN EFFORT TO GET "BIG STEEL" CLOSER TO THE CIO DEMAND FOR AN 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY INCREASE, IRVING S.OLDS, BOARD CHAIRMAN OF U.S.STEEL, SAID IN A STATEMENT:

"ON THE BASIS OF AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 16,000,000 TONS OF FINISHED STEEL, WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 80 PER CENT OF OUR PRESENT CAPACITY, EITHER A WAGE INCREASE OF 15 CENTS AN HOUR OR ONE OF 18 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR WILL REQUIRE A VERY MUCH LARGER STEEL PRICE INCREASE THAN THE $4 A TON PRICE INCREASE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED.

"THE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION ARISES AS TO WHETHER IT IS WISE AND IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST ARTIFICIALLY TO FORCE UP PRICE LEVELS FOR A BASIC PRODUCT SUCH AS STEEL FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING A WAGE INCREASE TO STEEL WORKERS BEYOND THE POINT FOR WHICH THERE IS A SOUND JUSTIFICATION."

THE OPA HAS INDICATED IT FAVORED A STEEL PRICE INCREASE OF NO MORE THAN $2.50 A TON TO COVER INCREASED COSTS BUT OFFERS OF HIGHER BOOSTS NEVER HAVE BEEN OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

OLDS SAID THE CORPORATION HAD NEITHER MADE NOR CONSIDERED ANY NEW PROPOSAL FOR SETTLING ITS WAGE DISPUTE WITH THE 750,000 STRIKING STEELWORKERS. HE SAID BENJAMIN F.FAIRLESS, PRESIDENT OF U.S. STEEL, WAS IN WASHINNGTON ON A MATTER "QUITE APART FROM THE STEEL STRIKE."

JAMES F.DEWEY, SPECIALLY ASSIGNED FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATOR, DISCLOSED THAT GENERAL MOTORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF ITS 175,000 STRIKING PRODUCTION WORKERS WOULD RESUME NEGOTIATIONS IN DETROIT--PROBABLY TODAY. DEWEY CONFERRED WITH BOTH PARTIES YESTERDAY.

MEANWHILE, A NATIONWIDE FARMERS "STRIKE AGAINST STRIKES" WAS PROPOSED BY FARMERS IN CLAY COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

THE NEBRASKA FARMERS, ASSERTING THEY CAN'T GET FARM TOOLS AND MACHINERY, BATHTUBS AND REFRIGERATORS, VOTED TO WITHHOLD THEIR PRODUCTS FROM MARKET UNTIL INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ARE SETTLED AND AUTHORIZED A COMMITTEE TO FIX A STRIKE DATE.

V. HUBERT JOHNSON, WHO HELPED ORGANIZE THE MEETING OF 271 FARMERS, SAID FARMERS FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTIES HAD COMMUNICATED THEIR SUPPORT AND THAT PLANS WOULD BE PUSHED TO MAKE THE MOVEMENT STATEWIDE AND THEN NATIONWIDE.

"STRIKERS WILL WORK OR STARVE WHEN WE SHUT OFF SOURCES OF FOOD," JOHNSON SAID, ADDING THE FARMERS HAD BEEN "TALKING ABOUT" FEB.1 OR FEB.15 FOR THE START OF THE CLAY COUNTY STRIKE.

SIMILAR ACTION WAS TAKEN SATURDAY BY A GROUP OF FARMERS AT CHICKASHA, OKLA.

JAN 30 1946

A53CX

JOHN J.BRADY, IOWA DIRECTOR OF THE MIDWEST TRUCK OPERATORS ASSOCIATION, ANNOUNCED SETTLEMENT OF A 70-DAY MIDWEST TRUCK DRIVERS' STRIKE. A TWO-YEAR CONTRACT WAS SIGNED GRANTING AFL TRUCK DRIVERS A PAY BOOST OF FROM 15 TO 18 PER CENT. THE UNION ESTIMATED UP TO 12,000 DRIVERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE STRIKE WHICH TIED UP FREIGHT AND MERCHANDISE SHIPMENTS IN IOWA, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, KANSAS AND THE DAKOTAS.

THE TRUCK STRIKE SETTLEMENT BROUGHT ONLY A MOMENTARY FLUCTUATION ON THE NATION'S STRIKE GRAPH, HOWEVER, AS 8,000 CIO UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE AT THE HUGE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY PLANT IN PEORIA, ILL., FORCING 17,500 PRODUCTION AND OFFICE WORKERS INTO IDLENESS.

THE UNION SAID IT WAS ASKING A 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE AND SETTLEMENT OF 66 GRIEVANCES.

SECRETARY OF LABOR SCHWELLENBACH SAID HE HAD RECEIVED "DEFINITE

COMMITMENTS" FROM UNION AND COMPANY OFFICIALS THAT A THREATENED POWER STRIKE AFFECTING 2,500,000 OHIOANS WOULD BE POSTPONED DURING LABOR DEPARTMENT NEGOTIATIONS. THE CIO UTILITY WORKERS UNION HAD SCHEDULED A MIDNIGHT WALKOUT IN PLANTS OF THE OHIO POWER, OHIO EDISON AND DAYTON POWER AND LIGHT COMPANIES IN SUPPORT OF DEMANDS FOR A 20 CENTS AN HOUR WAGE INCREASE.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE AFL INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION SAID A STRIKE OF 3,500 TUGBOAT WORKERS IN NEW YORK HARBOR HAD BEEN CALLED FOR MONDAY IN A DISPUTE OVER WAGES AND HOURS.

A SHORTAGE OF CATTLE SHIPMENTS PREVENTED RESUMPTION OF NORMAL OPERATIONS IN GOVERNMENT OPERATED PACKINGHOUSES ALTHOUGH PORK WAS BEING PRODUCED IN VOLUME. GAYLE ARMSTRONG, GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR OF THE SEIZED PLANTS, URGED MARKETING AGENCIES TO CALL IN CATTLE "IN SUFFICIENT NUMBERS TO PERMIT CAPACITY OPERATIONS IN ALL PLANTS."

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IDLE IN LABOR DISPUTES REMAINED AT ABOUT 1,390,000.

MEANWHILE, SETTLEMENT OF A 10 DAY STRIKE OF 30,000 INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY CIO EMPLOYES APPEARED AS A POSSIBILITY WHEN A FEDERAL FACT-FINDING PANEL CUT SHORT A HEARING IN CHICAGO TO PERMIT UNION OFFICIALS TO CONSIDER A NEW COMPANY WAGE INCREASE OFFER. THE UNION HAS BEEN DEMANDING 30 PER CENT AND REJECTED 10 PER CENT BUT THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW OFFER WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE UNION, HOWEVER, REJECTED THE COMPANY OFFER AFTER CONSIDERING IT, BUT NOT REVEALING ITS TERMS. A UNION OFFICIAL SAID COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NEGOTIATIONS WOULD RESUME TODAY (WEDNESDAY) WHEN THE PANEL HEARING RECONVENES.

IN WASHINGTON, THE HOUSE PASSED A BILL RETURNING THE U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO STATE CONTROL NOT LATER THAN JUNE 30. PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD REQUESTED RETENTION OF FEDERAL CONTROL FOR ANOTHER YEAR AND ADMINISTRATION LEADERS SAID A VETO WAS PROBABLE IF THE SENATE APPROVES THE HOUSE BILL.

P609PCS NM

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (180)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) LABOR DISPUTES KEEP 1,390,000 IDLE.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:

AUTOMOTIVE--GENERAL MOTORS AND CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS UNION AGREE TO RESUME WAGE NEGOTIATIONS--POSSIBLY TODAY. JAMES F.DEWEY, SPECIALLY ASSIGNED FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATOR, ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS AFTER CONFERENCES WITH BOTH PARTIES.

STEEL--IRVING S.OLDS, BOARD CHAIRMAN OF U.S.STEEL, SAYS CORPORATION NEEDS STEEL PRICE INCREASE "VERY MUCH MORE" THAN $4 A TON TO GRANT STRIKING STEELWORKERS EVEN THE 15 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOST ALREADY OFFERED.

FARMING--GROUP OF NEBRASKA FARMERS PLAN "STRIKE AGAINST STRIKES" BY REFUSING SHIP PRODUCTS TO MARKET UNTIL INDUSTRIAL STRIKES END; SAY WILL SEEK TO MAKE MOVEMENT NATIONWIDE AMONG FARMERS.

TRUCKING--TEN-WEEKS OLD TRUCK STRIKE AFFECTING SHIPPING IN MIDWEST ENDS WHEN AFL DRIVERS ARE GRANTED WAGE INCREASES FROM 15 TO 18 PER CENT. UNION SAYS UP TO 12,000 DRIVERS AFFECTED.

FARM EQUIPMENT--STRIKE OF 8,000 CIO FARM EQUIPMENT WORKERS CLOSES HUGE CATERPILLAR TRACTOR COMPANY PLANT AT PEORIA, ILL., FORCING 17,500 INTO IDLENESS. UNION DEMANDS 30 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE. POSSIBILITY OF SETTLEMENT OF 10-DAY STRIKE OF 30,000 CIO EMPLOYES AT INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY PLANTS SEEN WHEN FACY-FINDING BOARD RECESSES HEARING TO PERMIT UNION TO CONSIDER NEW COMPANY WAGE OFFER.

ER650PCS

EDITORS:

(CX) IN NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (BY AP) LAST GRAF MAY BE MADE TO READ AT END XXX COMPANY WAGE OFFER. UNION REJECTED IT, HOWEVER, AND SAID COLLECTIVE BARGAINING WOULD RESUME TODAY AT RECONVENED PANEL HEARING.

THE A.P.

ER832PCS

WARSAW, POLAND, FEB.____(AP)- This is the line-up of members of Poland's provisional "government of national unity" and their party affiliation:

Read Jan 30, 1945

PRESIDENT - BOLESLAW BIERUT (POLISH WORKERS)

VICE--PRESIDENT - STANISLAW SZWALBE (POLISH SOCIALIST)

PREMIER -EDWARD OSUBKA-MORAWSKI -(POLISH SOCIALIST)

VICE-PREMIER -WLADYSLAW GOMULKA -(POLISH WORKERS)

VICE-PREMIER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE - STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK - (POLISH PEASANT)

JAN 30 1945

MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE - MARSHAL MICHAL ROLA-ZYMIERSKI (PARTY UNDESIGNATED)

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS - WINCENTY RZYMOWSKI (DEMOCRATIC)

MINISTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - DR. WLADYSLAW KIERNIK -(POLISH PEASANT PARTY)

MINISTER OF PUBLIC SECURITY - STANISLAW RADKIEWICZ- (POLISH WORKERS)

MINISTER OF FINANCE - KONSTANTY DABROWSKI (POLISH SOCIALIST)

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY - HILARY MINC -(POLISH WORKERS)

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT - JAN RABANOWSKI -(PARTY UNDESIGNATED)

MINISTER OF NAVIGATION AND FOREIGN TRADE - DOCTOR STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI -(POLISH WORKERS)

MINISTER OF HEALTH - DOCTOR FRANCISZEK LITWIN (PEASANT PARTY)

MINISTER OF FORESTRY - STANISLAW TKACZOW (POLISH WORKERS)

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MINISTER OF LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE - JAN STANCZYK - (POLISH SOCIALIST)

MINISTER OF EDUCATION - CZESLAW WYCECH(POLISH PEASANT)

MINISTER OF CULTURE AND ART - WLADYSLAW KOWALSKI - (POLISH PEASANT)

MINISTER OF JUSTICE - HENRYK SWIATKOWSKI -(POLISH SOCIALIST)

MINISTER OF RECONSTRUCTION - PROFESSOR MICHAL KACZOROWSKI - (POLISH SOCIALIST)

MINISTER OF INFORMATION - STEFAN MATUSZEWSKI - (POLISH SOCIALIST)

MINISTER OF FOOD AND TRADE - DOCTOR JERZY SZTACHELSKI - (POLISH WORKERS).

--ALIENS ---

RUSSIA AND IRAN TO SETTLE DISPUTE BY NEGOTIATION

UNO Council Grants Permission After Long and Heated Debate.

DECISION AVERTS SPLIT

Security Group Reserves Right to Request Information on Progress of Talks.

(PARIS)

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(AP) In its first major action, the United Nations Security Council agreed unanimously tonight to permit Russia and Iran to settle their dispute by direct negotiation but reserved the right to request information on the progress of their negotiations at any time.

The decision climaxed a four-hour debate at times heated. Soviet Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky pounded the table at times. British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin charged that Russia had conducted what "looked to us like a war of nerves" in the Iran case.

Later, as the attempts to reach an agreement progressed, Vishinsky became conciliatory and Bevin assumed a calm but direct attitude on the controversial issue.

Cloak Thrown Off

Thus the big powers threw off the cloak of secret diplomacy and tackled their problems—and those of smaller nations—in the open.

By its agreement, the 11-nation council averted what might have developed into an open split between Russia on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other over Iran's complaint that Russia had interfered in Iran's internal affairs.

The agreement came on a sudden, expressly conciliatory move by Bevin after Vishinsky vehemently opposed a British-American proposal that the Iranian case be submitted to direct negotiation but that the security council keep the case on its agenda.

"Will you agree to my proposal, Mr. Vishinsky," the British foreign secretary asked, "if I strike out the words 'on the agenda'?"

"Yes," replied Vishinsky.

Both Vishinsky and S. H. Taqizadeh, chief Iranian delegate, had agreed shortly after the council convened that their countries should be permitted to settle their differences by direct negotiation, but the debate flared over whether the security council should maintain jurisdiction.

Vishinsky argued that the question could be kept on the agenda only if the council believed that the dispute endangered international peace and security and this, he declared, it does not do.

Distrust Seen

"The case is empty," he asserted. "It is a manifestation of distrust, the same distrust which has prevented cordial relations among all nations."

Taqizadeh, supported by Bevin and America's Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., argued that the council should retain jurisdiction.

"It will not hurt the Soviet Union if it is on the agenda," Taqizadeh said, "and it may harm us if it is not."

But as debate developed it became obvious that the council members were agreed that Russia and Iran should be allowed to iron out their differences directly. The Netherlands, China, France and Poland all acquiesced in that.

Debate began shortly after Tehran dispatches reported the Soviet Union had turned back to the Iranian State Railways vital lines in the Northern Iran zone of Russian occupation. Iranian delegates said privately this should improve relations between the two countries.

After Vishinsky spoke, Bevin commented that Russia had conducted what appeared to be a "war of nerves" in Iran. He recalled the Russian allegation, made in a document filed with the council several days ago, that conditions in Iran threatened the Russian Azerbaijan and Baku oil field region.

"I cannot imagine the Iranian army as a danger of the Baku fields," Bevin said. "I really cannot. This looked to us like a war of nerves."

To Vishinsky's assertion that the case was a "manifestation of distrust," Bevin argued that the council was "duty bound to see this thing through" and that "we are unable to wash our hands of it."

"It is not a question of distrust," he insisted, "but merely, in my view, abiding by the charter."

In speaking for the Soviet Union, Vishinsky said there was no objection to direct negotiations but "I emphatically deny that the Soviet government should be under control of the security council."

There were times during the discussion when Bevin, Vishinsky and Stettinius conferred, working over drafts of resolutions to bring about an agreement. At times the good humored remarks by Bevin brought a laugh from Vishinsky.

Iran's charge that Soviet troops in Northern Iran interfered in the internal affairs of the country by preventing Iranian forces from suppressing an uprising in Azerbaijan Province was referred to by Vishinsky during the debate.

He said "reactionary elements" might claim the events in Azerbaijan were a "consequence of the presence of Soviet troops" but that the trouble actually arose from what he said was "the wish of the native population to attain autonomy."

Vishinsky declared that Russia refused admission to Azerbaijan Province to the Iranian troops because Russia thought there were plenty of Iranian troops already on hand and more "would not have restored order and might have endangered Soviet communications."

He said Russia "will not allow any bloodshed in this area on insufficient grounds."

Bevin stated that "on Vishinsky's admission," the Iranian troops were stopped by order of the Soviet High Command.

"If they were stopped, they (the Russians) infringed the treaty (the Russian-Iranian-British treaty of 1942 covering British and Soviet forces in Iran)," Bevin added. "That is clear. What is there to negotiate about."

Resolution Adopted

The text of the resolution adopted by the security council follows:

"The security council, having heard statements by representatives of the Soviet Union and of Iran in the course of its meetings of Jan. 28 and Jan. 30, 1946, and having taken cognizance of documents presented by the Soviet and Iranian delegations, and those referred to in the course of oral debate, considering that both parties affirmed their readiness to seek a solution of the matter at issue by negotiations and that such negotiations will be resumed in the near future, requests the parties to inform the council of any results achieved in such negotiations.

"The council in the meanwhile retains the right at any time to request information as to the progress of the negotiations."

Russia And Iran Will Negotiate Dispute (HIGHTOWER)

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—The United Nations Security Council, with Russian agreement, voted unanimously tonight to turn the Russian-Iranian dispute over to direct negotiation between Moscow and Tehran while retining the right to request information on progress of the negotiations at any time.

The decision came after four hours of heated debate during which British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the Council that Russia's actions in Iran appeared to constitute a war of nerves and an aggression.

Bevin Backs Iran

Bevin indorsed an Iranian demand that the Security Council maintain control over the Soviet-Iranian dispute, the first between sovereign nations to reach the council.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., American member of the Council, supported the British view as expressed by Bevin. Stettinius said he believed the Council should keep the Iranian case on its agenda and retain jurisdiction over it.

Suggests Voluntary Talks

"Cannot the Council agree to admit the two parties to voluntary negotiations and (to have Iran and Russia) keep the Council informed until a mutually satisfactory solution is found in accordance with justice?" Stettinius asked.

Previously, S. H. Taqizadeh, the Iranian delegate, had declared willingness to go into direct negotiations with Russia provided the Security Council made such a recommendation, but said the matter must not "go out of the hands of the Council."

Speaking for the Soviet Union, Andrei Vishinsky told the Council there was no objection to direct negotiations, but "I emphatically deny that the Soviet Government should be under control of the Security Council."

Recalls Russian Allegation

Bevin's "war-of-nerves" assertion came after the British Foreign Secretary had recalled a Russian allegation, in a document filed with the Council several days ago, that conditions in Iran threatened Russian Azerbaijan and the Baku oil-field region.

"I cannot imagine an Iranian Army as a danger of the Baku fields," Bevin said. "I really cannot. This looked to us like a war of nerves. It looks like Litvinoff's (Maxim Litvinoff, former Soviet Foreign Commissar) definition of what constituted aggression."

Bevin said it was all right to have negotiations, but "as a party to the treaty (the Russian-Iranian-British treaty of 1942 covering British and Soviet forces in Iran) I ask the Soviet Government to leave this on the agenda here."

Russ Will Return Railroads

While the Council was discussing the case it was announced in Tehran that Russia was returning key railway lines in the northern part of Iran to the control of the Iran state railways. Iranian officials said privately the Russian move should bring a prompt and basic improvement in the relations between the two countries and might affect significantly the case now before the UNO.

Friends of Iran's new Premier, Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh, speculated that Russia's action might foreshadow a withdrawal of Red Army troops from Iran.

Action "Not Necessary"

Vishinsky said: "The Security Council always can use its powers under the charter, but my contention is that in the present state of affairs this is not necessary."

Vishinsky touched on the Iranian charge that Soviet troops in northern Iran interfered in the internal affairs of the country by preventing Iranian troops from suppressing an uprising in Azerbaijan province.

He said "reactionary elements" might claim the events in Azerbaijan were a "consequence of the presence of Soviet troops," but actually the trouble arose from what he described as "the wish of the native population to attain autonomy."

"Iranian Troops Not Needed"

Iranian troops were refused admission to Azerbaijan province by the Soviet Union, Vishinsky said, because Russia thought there were plenty of Iranian troops already on hand and more "would not have restored order and might have endangered Soviet communications."

Russia, he said, "will not allow any bloodshed in this area on insufficient grounds."

Bevin said: "On Vishinsky's admission, they (Iranian) troops were stopped by order of the Soviet high command. If they were stopped, they (the Russians) infringed the treaty. That is clear. What is there to negotiate about?"

"Cannot Be Dismissed"

Taqizadeh, speaking before the council for the Government at Tehran, declared:

"Now that the dispute has come before the Council it cannot be dismissed. It must be pursued. Under no circumstances must it go out of the hands of the Council."

However, he added, "we will be prepared to go to direct negotiations if the Security Council recommends that this way be taken."

Must Be Under Council

"This can be done provided as in the (UNO) Charter, it takes place according to the recommendations of the Security Council under its aegis, and the results are reported to it from time to time and the conclusion is in a reasonable time," he said.

Taqizadeh said past efforts at negotiation had produced no results.

Meanwhile, delegates studied closely an apparent bid by Iran for British help in the dispute.

Reaffirms Friendship

On the eve of the Council's meeting, the new Iranian Premier, in a message to Prime Minister Attlee, reaffirmed Iran's friendship with Britain and said he was "certain" the British would help the "Iranian people to achieve its just and legitimate aspirations."

Some Council members were talking of the possibility of a compromise decision between the two countries, but the line which a compromise might take was not clear.

Lie Named As Secretary

While the Iranian dispute held the spotlight, the UNO moved ahead with its final organizational problems. One of the major issues was removed yesterday by the nomination of Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie for the key post of secretary-general.

The United Nations secretariat announced that Lie had advised he would accept appointment as secretary-general, a post which pays $20,000 a year in salary and $20,000 for expeness. His final election by the General Assembly was expected to be merely a formality.

Lie arrived in London today from Oslo.

Bloom Relief Plan Favored

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—A compromise resolution asking that a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Committee be set up in the United Nations Organization at once to "facilitate the final stages" of UNRRA's work was adopted today by the UNO Social and Economic Committee.

The resolution, submitted by United States delegate Representative Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York, called for UNRRA contributions "with the least possible delay" and proposed that all members of the United Nations not signatories of UNRRA join the organization.

Bidault Sits in U. N. O. Council

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Foreign Minister Georges Bidault took over France's seat in the Security Council this afternoon, and French sources here said his arrival may help break the near-deadlock in the Deputy Foreign Ministers' discussion of the Italian peace treaty.

Parliament Clears M.P. Of Divulging Secret

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Liberal member of Parliament was exonerated today of a charge that he had divulged Government war secrets at a cocktail party in London's fashionable West End.

A parliamentary committee ruled a charge of breach of privilege against Edgar Granville had not been proved.

The allegations were contained in a letter written by Dr. Desmond McManus, who attended the party, to a former Conservative member of Parliament in which Granville was declared to have quoted Prime Minister Churchill's remarks at a secret session of the House of Commons April 23, 1942.

COMMONS APPROVES STATE COAL OWNERSHIP

LONDON, Jan. 30—(AP) The House of Commons tonight approved on second reading the Labor Government's bill to bring Britain's entire coal industry under state ownership.

The measure was passed without a counted vote after the House rejected by a vote of 359 to 182 a Conservative Party motion to throw it out. The voting on second reading usually is tantamount to final passage.

The vote brought loud cheers from the Labor benches. Communist Member William Gallacher greeted the result with a shouted: "Who owns the coal mines now?"

The bill, which also provides $6,000,000,000 to re-equip the mines and boost lagging production, was another step in the government's five-year plan for socialization.

GI BRIDES HELP U.S. SAILING STAFF

TIDWORTH, England, Jan. 30.—(AP) At least three GI brides pitched in today to help the overworked American Army staff speed them to their husbands when the Queen Mary sails Sunday.

"This seems to be the best way to help make the sailing day come quicker," said Mrs. Maureen Fahey, wife of Lt. Comdr. John Fahey, of Concord, N. H.

Mrs. Constance Emory, wife of Staff Sgt. Curtis Emory, of Durham, with three years as a British Wac, is working with Mrs. Fahey typing immigration forms 15 hours a day.

"This is easy work after being an ack-ack girl on a gun position," she said.

The third volunteer helper is Mrs. Doris B. Riddle, wife of Cpl. Odis Riddle, Birmingham, Ala.

"I've just filled in a form for a girl named Pat Salisbury, who had the surname before she married Howard Salisbury, of Edmond, Okla. Moreover, Pat's hometown here in England was Salisbury, where she met her husband and where they were married," Mrs. Riddle said.

German prisoners-of-war, who do the manual labor at this 2,000 acre reception center, fingerprint the brides under the supervision of immigration officials, who have cut the routine to a third of what is required for the ordinary immigrant.

French Council Grants Visa To Jose Giral

Paris, Jan. 30 (AP)—The French Council of Ministers today decided to grant a visa to Jose Giral, president of the Spanish Republican Government, who now is in New York.

The decision came a day after President Vincent Auriol had announced the new French Government proposed to continue giving protection and asylum to refugee Spanish Republicans.

Giral's government now is in exile in Mexico.

Giral technically is the president of the Spanish government in exile, although he usually is called the premier. Diego Martinez Barrio is president of the Spanish Republic.

Paris, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Government of France today decided to grant a permanent residential visa to President Diego Martinez Barrio of the exiled Spanish Republican government in Mexico. Martinez Barrio recently left America for London.

Central Government Sought By Postwar German Parties

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (AP)—Three thousand members of four postwar anti-Fascist Democratic parties, holding a mass meeting on the anniversary of Hitler's seizure of power in 1933, asked the Allied powers today for permission to set up a central government in Germany. They also urged all Germans to stick together for "democracy, anti-militarism and cooperation with all nations."

The meeting was held in the Soviet-Controlled Berlin Radio building in the British sector of the German capital.

During the rally Wilhelm Pieck, Moscow-directed German Communist leader, invited "penitent, nominal Nazis who have seen the error of their way and are willing to help in reassuring a democratic, anti-Fascist Germany" to join the Communist Party.

Issue Comes To Head

His invitation brought to a head the issue of participation in German politics by former Nazis.

They were barred from voting in German local elections in the American zone only four days ago. The Communist Party press in Berlin criticized the elections as unfair.

The American denazification policy—more stringent than that of the other three occupying powers—originally called for immediate removal of all Nazi party members from public office and forbade them from holding any job but that of manual laborer.

That policy has been relaxed gradually with the creation of review boards, but the American Military Government stood firm in forbidding Nazis from voting in the first elections and has hedged on the question of absolving "penitent, nominal" Nazis.

Military observers from the four occupying powers were in the audience at the rally.

Plea Made To Allies

Pieck appealed to the Allied powers to give all political parties full opportunity in their work, but he struck out sharply at a Monarchist Movement in Bavaria and at those in Hannover who favor restoration of an old dynasty.

William Kuelz, chairman of the Liberal Democrats, pleaded for early establishment of a central German government "as a means of demonstrating to the world that Germany has become really "democratic."

YANKS TO DESTROY $6,000,000 PLANT

Berlin, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Americans will start one of the biggest demolition jobs in Germany tomorrow when they blow up the first section of the intricately camouflaged $6,000,000 Hitlerite Goldsberg chemical plant near Kassel. The plant has a small forest on its roof. It made explosives.

Nazis Decided to Lynch Captured Airmen in '44

NUERNBERG, Jan. 30—(AP) Lynch law for captured American and British fliers in reprisal for defeat in the air warfare in 1944 was decided upon by Nazi leaders in a meeting at Adolf Hitler's headquarters on D-Day, June 6, 1944, the International Military Tribunal was told today.

Captured documents presented in evidence by the French prosecution over the objections of Dr. Franz Exner, attorney for Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, described the special meeting at the Fuehrer's headquarters at which the Nazis agreed that "Lynch law will be the rule—it will not be a question for judgment by tribunal or handling by police."

Records Presented

The prosecution presented Wehrmacht records naming Reichsmarshal Goering, Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Jodl, and Ernst Kantenbrunner as taking part in the decision to allow German mobs to hang the airmen or the security police to shoot the enemy "terror" airmen. All those Nazis are defendants here.

Dr. Exner said that his client and Keitel claimed that the drafts found in the Wehrmacht files "never became orders because they were prohibited by other quarters."

He did not explain who had intervened.

However, the tribunal admitted the documents as acknowledged records from German sources.

Ostensibly the lynch law was only to be applied to airmen shooting civilians, public transport vehicles, hospitals and trains with red crosses.

But the French assistant prosecutor, Charles DuBost, produced an affidavit of a typical case of the execution of four Allied fliers by German police in October, 1944. Other examples were to be cited at tomorrow's session.

DuBost informed the court that the entire French prosecution probably would be concluded next Tuesday.

Directive Submitted

Earlier, DuBost submitted to the tribunal a document he described as a German high command directive to the German members of the French-German Armistice commission to turn down requests from the French or the International Red Cross for better treatment of prisoners.

This document stated the police was ordered by Hitler, who said "Effective, lasting intimidation of the population cannot be achieved except by the death penalty or by measures which leave the criminal's (deportees) close relations and the population ignorant of his fate."

The tribunal denied the application of Rudolf Hess to be his own defense attorney. Hess made his application last week when his lawyer, Gunther Von Rohrscheidt, broke his ankle. The court appointed Otto Stahmer, Goering's lawyer, to handle Hess' case also.

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Allied Flyers' Lynching Backed By High Nazis

(LOUNAN)

Nuernberg, Jan. 30 (AP)—Nazi leaders sponsored "lynch law" for downed American and British flyers in murderous reprisal for losing the air war in 1944, according to captured documents presented in evidence before the international military tribunal today.

The French prosecution introduced a sheaf of German army records naming Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl and Ernst Kaltenbrunner—all defendants in the trial here—as participating in a decision to allow German mobs to hang or security police to shoot British and American airmen.

Hess's Plea Denied

The documents showed that a special meeting at Adolf Hitler's headquarters on June 6, 1944, at the time of the Allied landing in Normandy, found the Nazis agreeing that "lynch law will be the rule—it will not be a question for judgment by a tribunal or handling by police."

Rudolf Hess's application to be his own defense attorney was denied by the international military tribunal as "not in his interest."

The court earlier removed Gunther von Rohrscheidt, who is hospitalized with a broken ankle, as counsel for the former deputy Führer and appointed Dr. Otto Stahmer, counsel for Hermann Goering, to act for Hess also.

Rohrscheidt was injured in an accidental fall last week. The gangling Nazi the same day wrote him a curt note saying he wanted no lawyer, no witnesses and no documents, but would conduct his own defense.

Week To Decide

It took the judges of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France a full week to decide Hess's problem.

Charles Dubost, the French prosecutor, introduced a German high command directive instructing comanders of war-prisoner camps not to observe the Geneva Convention regulation for delay in executions. The convention provides that execution of prisoners cannot be carried out until three months after the protecting power has been notified.

"For war prisoners themselves, it is more humane not to have to wait three months for their execution," the directive said.

Another document showed how the command of the German Air Force attempted to curtail Allied air attacks by placing war-prisoner camps near large German cities.

Dubost told the court Adolf Hitler himself enunciated the Nazi policy of executing deportees in order to intimidate the populations of subjugated European nations.

Better Treatment Refused

Dubost submitted a document he described as a German high command directive instructing German members of the French-German Armistice Commission to reject all requests from the French delegation or the International Red Cross for better treatment of prisoners.

This directive said the policy was ordered by Hitler, who said:

"Effective, lasting intimidation of the population cannot be achieved except by the death penalty or by measures which leave the criminal's (deportee's) close relations and the population ignorant of his fate."

A.M.G. Bans All Deglings In Farben Trust Stocks

Orders Fines and Jail Terms to Halt Heavy Trading

FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Jan. 30 (AP).—Seeking to convince German speculators that the wreck of I. G. Farbenindustrie's chemical empire is permanent, the American military government today ordered an end to all stock exchange dealins in the huge trust's stocks and bonds.

The order, which prescribed fines of 100,000 marks ($10,000), five years' imprisonment or both for vioaltions, was issued to stop almost fabulous trading in the shares of the concern, which American authorities have described as "a name only."

It had the effect of freezing Farben stocks on the Munich and Frankfurt stock exchanges at 112 per cent of par, to which they fell ten days ago when German brokers learned that today's drastic action was coming. At that time, apparent anticipation of the directive brought a halt to trading in the stocks of the Munich exchange.

Previously, under the impetus of German speculation that American dissolution of the combine would be only temporary, the stock had soared in three months from 78 per cent of par to 142 per cent.

3D ARMY TO GET OCCUPATION JOB

Informants Declare It Will Handle Task Alone.

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The United States Third Army will soon take over all occupation duties in the American zone of Germany, currently shared with the United States Seventh Army, and the Seventh will probably be deactivated, informants said here today.

Under Gen. George S. Patton Jr., the Third drove from Normandy into Czecho-Slovakia. The Seventh Army, which Patton commanded in Sicily, invaded southern France under the leadership of Lieut. Gen. Alexander Patch Jr. and swept into Austria. Both generals have died since Germany collapsed.

To Stay Beyond June 1.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The dwindling United States Army is to keep its dual job of occupying and administering the American zone in Germany for many months to come. This became apparent when Secretary of State Byrnes told a news conference yesterday that the War Department has reluctantly agreed to continue Army administration in Germany beyond the June 1 deadline set by Gen. Eisenhower last October.

Byrnes offered no explanation as to why the Government had changed its plan to shift over from military to civil administration in the American zone at the earliest possible moment, but he indicated he had opposed the plan in the first place, believing that Army administration should continue until German central administrative agencies are established.

Once that is achieved and the agencies are operating smoothly, Byrnes said, a small, American civilian administrative set-up can take over and the Army can confine itself to its police role.

Reds Free Nazi Church Bell Loot

VIENNA, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Red Army returned today to the Catholic Church 550 church bells which were seized during the Russian advance into the Austrian capital before the Germans could haul them away. Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, in one of his rare public appearances since the occupation of the city, gave special thanks to Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev.

False Belgians Denied Vote

Brussels, Jan. 30 (AP)—Adolphe van Glabbeke, Minister of the Interior, said today that 322,000 Belgians would be barred from voting at the general elections on February 17 on the grounds they collaborated with the Germans during the enemy occupation.

YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC

Belgrade, Jan. 30 (A. P.)).—The Constituent Assembly will vote tonight on a constitution formally establishing Yugoslavia as a republic. Debate ended last night.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Belgrade radio last night reported the formation in Albania of a "people's republic" under which private property may be limited or expropriated in the interest of the community.

The final draft of the new Albanian Constitution, displacing the exiled King Zog, was reported complete. The Constitution gives every one 18 years old or older the right to vote and hold office and makes all citizens equal before the law.

"All citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion," Belgrade said. "The church is separate from the State. Military service is compulsory for all."

U.N.R.R.A. Beans Problem to Russia

Reds Don't Know Whether to Eat or Plant Them

MINSK, U. S. S. R., Jan. 30 (AP). An official of the Byelo-Russian Soviet Republic welcomed the first shipment of U. N. R. R. A. relief goods here today, and raised the question whether the 3,000 tons of American beans in the shipment should be eaten or planted.

"These suplies are greatly appreciated, and my government wants to make the best possible use of them," said P. K. Ponomarenko, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. He said other items in the shipment from Britain and the United States included a quantity of rice and 380 tons of condensed milk.

"These beans from America appear extra fine, and I am having them tested in a laboratory to see if they could be used as seeds," he told newsmen. "If the beans are suitable, we would like to introduce bean culture here, giving the people who would get them for relief allotments the equivalent in grains. We are very particular about the use of U. N. R. R. A. food."

Ponomarenko asked the views of American correspondents on the propriety of using the beans for planting.

UNRRA Goods Are In White Russia

Minsk, U. S. S. R., Jan. 30 (A. P.).—UNRRA goods are now arriving in White Russia and the Ukraine. The relief supples include 3,000 tons of American beans, 380 tons of American condensed milk and British rice. Several UNRRA ships docked recently in Odessa.

Monthly Quota of 1,500 Set For Jews Entering Palestine

(PALMER)

JERUSALEM, Jan. 30. — (AP) Jewish immigration into Palestine will be continued provisionally at the quota rate of 1,500 monthly despite Arab objections, the government said tonight.

A special communique said consultations with Arab leaders on the quota question "have been proceeding over a long period and have reached no conclusive results."

A Jewish spokesman last Dec. 26 said all immigration had been halted, apparently because of Arab objections.

Jews Disappointed

The British decision brought only "deep disappointment" to the Jews and silent disapproval from the Arabs.

The government announcement came shortly after the Jewish National Council (VAAD LEUMI) called for mass meetings throughout Palestine tomorrow, protesting the stoppage of immigration. All Jewish shops, offices and restaurants were expected to close down, and all Jewish transportation was scheduled to halt for three hours.

Informed sources here said Lt. Gen. Sir Alan Cunningham, high commissioner for Palestine, had advised Arab and Jewish delegations that Britain intended to keep the 1,500 quota in force until completion of an inquiry by the joint British-American commission on Palestine.

Britain previously had suggested that the quota, provided for in the 1939 "White Paper," be continued during the commission inquiry. The Arab High Committee on Jan. 22 rejected this proposal.

Because no conclusive result was reached in the talks with the Arabs, the government communique said, "His Majesty's government have now decided for cogent reasons that they must allow immigration to continue provisionally at the proposed rate of 1,500 monthly."

Illegal immigrants will be deducted from the quota, the communique said.

"Preference will be given these European Jews who have a special claim, such as those to whom the Palestine government have already undertaken obligations," it continued, "and relatives in Europe of Jews already established in Palestine."

Drive Intensified

While British authorities intensified a drive to end disorders throughout the country, the clandestine radio station voice of Israel, operated by the Jewish Resistance Movement, denounced the government's new and rigid defense regulations as "undisguised terror without precedent in modern times."

The broadcast said the resistance groups would ignore the regulations.

"You are warned," the broadcast said. "Tyranny breeds revenge!"

Informed persns said the British intended to enforce strictly the new regulations calling for the death penalty for unauthorized possession of firearms, and for other offenses against the government, and providing severe penalties for persons taking part in any illegal activities.

British military planes circled over Tel Aviv while authorities detained an undisclosed number of persons. The entire southern section of the city was cordoned off for a search, and all traffic into the city was halted and inspected.

In Jerusalem, where similar action was launched by the British yesterday, police continued looking for forbidden arms.

British Lift Palestine Bars To Admit 1500 Jews a Month

Special Communique Announces Action for Cogent Reasons Though Arab Talks Are Still Not Concluded.

Jerusalem, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The British Government announced tonight in a special communique that Jewish immigration into Palestine would be allowed at the rate of 1,500 a month.

The communique stated that consultations with the Arabs on the question of allowing this number of immigrants "have been proceeding over a long period and have reached no conclusive result."

"In these circumstances," the communique added, "his Majesty's Government have now decided for cogent reasons that they must allow immigration to continue provisionally at the proposed rate of 1,500 monthly."

Illegal immigrants will continue to be deducted from the quota, the communique said, and "preference will be given to those European Jews who have a special claim, such as those to whom the Palestine Government have already undertaken obligations, and relatives in Europe of Jews already established in Palestine."

[Jewish immigration into Palestine, under strict curb in accordance with the British White Paper of 1939, has been completely stopped since New Year's Day, last.]

Wholesale Roundup.

Earlier today the British authorities, pressing an intensified drive to end disorders in Palestine, conducted a large-scale search in Tel Aviv and detained an undisclosed number of persons.

The entire southern section of the city was cordoned off during the search, which followed similar action started in Jerusalem yesterday. All traffic entering the city was halted and examined. Military planes circled overhead during the operation.

In Jerusalem, Barclay's Bank looked like the center of a military operation as troops with tommy guns encircled the building while Government departments drew their pay rolls.

Meanwhile today the British were warned by the Palestine Post that they had "better get ready prisons for 600,000 Jews—the entire Jewish population of Palestine—if they intend to enforce new penalties for assisting illegal immigrants. The penalties were set forth in new British regulations issued on Monday night and include the death sentence for persons taking part in illegal activities against the British.

The Zionist daily made its comment after pointing out that the new regulations threaten with eight years' imprisonment and a fine of £1,000 ($4,000) any person harboring illegal immigrants.

creation of a Jewish state in Palestine would aggravate anti-Semitism.

He was one of four witnesses appearing as representatives of the Jewish Fellowship.

Holding that Jews are citizens of the countries in which they live, the Fellowship proposes that they be encouraged to remain there and that the United Nations Organization be made responsible for the resettlement of Europe's homeless Jews, Gluckstein declared.

Criticism Foreseen

"We regret the idea of a Jewish state . . ." he said. "Anti-Semites would say of Jews, 'What are these people doing in our country when they have a country of their own? Why don't they go there?'"

Testifying on behalf of the Zionist cause, Dr. James Parkes, British author and for sixteen years a student of Jewish affairs, said, "It is unfair to expect Jews to cope with the difficulties of anti-Semitism."

Held Gentile Problem

Declaring "anti-Semitism is a Gentile problem—not a Jewish problem," Dr. Parkes added:

"There will be thousands of Jewish suicides all over the world and thousands of decent youngsters will be turned into desperadoes if Palestine is turned into an Arab state. There would not be one single Arab suicide if Palestine became a Jewish state."

Plan Nationwide Protest.

London, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Reuters declared in a dispatch from Jerusalem today that Vaad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, has ordered nationwide mass meetings tomorrow in protest against the stoppage of Jewish immigration to Palestine. All Jewish shops, offices and restaurants will be closed and all Jewish transport will be halted for three hours, the dispatch said.

Liberal Jewish Group Fights Zionist Plan

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Col. Louis H. Gluckstein, president of the British Liberal Jewish Synagogue, told the British-American Committee on Palestine today that the

Russia Returns Iran's Railroads In Azerbaijan

Friends of Premier Qavam See Move as First Soviet Gesture of Friendship

TEHRAN, Iran, Jan. 30 (AP).—Russia returned the important railroad lines in the northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Mazanderan and Kazvin to the control of the Iranian State Railways, today.

The action was described by friends of Premier Ahmad Qavam as "the first Russian gesture of friendship toward the new government." They speculated that it was a prelude to a Russian request to use the lines to move Soviet soldiers from the provinces.

Russia is scheduled to evacuate northern Iran on March 2. The presence of Red Army troops in the northern provinces is the base for the Iranian protest to the United Nations Security Council in London in which Iran charged Russian interference in its internal affairs.

The State Railways, which announced the move, said the roads affected were held by the Russians under the war-time agreement for Soviet occupation of the northern provinces.

The main northern line from Tehran to Mianeh via Kazvin, and important branch lines to the Caspian Sea in Mazanderan province between Ghamsar and Bandar-Shah, a community just south of the Soviet Turkmen Republic, were involved.

The director of the Iran railways said he could not say immediately what effect the move would have on the Kazvin-Mianeh section which was seized last month by the self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan government.

Railway Returned.

Tehran, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Russian military authorities today returned to the Iranian State Railways control of Iran's vital lines through the northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Mazanderan and Kazvin.

Friends of Iran's new Premier, Ahmed Qavam es Saltaneh, immediately described the move as "the first Russian gesture of friendship toward the new Government." They speculated that the act was a prelude to a Soviet request for the use of the lines to evacuate Red Army troops whose presence in the northern provinces is the basis for the Iranian protest now pending before the World Security Council in London.

The Russians are scheduled to evacuate northern Iran, according to their own interpretation of their agreements, on March 2.

The State Railways which announced the Russian move said that the roads affected had connections through Tehran and had been held by the Russians under the wartime agreement for occupation of the northern provinces. The National Railway Lines of southern Iran, formerly held under a similar agreement by the Americans, were returned to the Iranian Government several months ago.

Involved in the Russian move were the main northern line from Tehran to Mianeh via Kazvin and important branch lines to the Caspian Sea in Mazanderan province between Ghamsar and Bandar Shah, a community just south of the Soviet Turkomen republic. The Iran Railways director said that he was not able immediately to assess the effect of the Russian move on the Kazvin-Mianeh section, which was seized last month by the self-proclaimed autonomous Azerbaijan Government.

Singapore General Strike Is Called Off by Union

200,000 Reported Out in Protest at Labor Leader's Arrest

SINGAPORE, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Singapore General Labor Union today asked its members participating in a general strike to resume work tomorrow, asserting that the strike had shown the British government the "actual strength of the workers."

Union leaders said nearly 200,000 workers were idle in the strike, originally called by the Malayan Communist party in protest against the arrest of certain labor leaders in the state of Johore. Trade and industry in Singapore were virtually paralyzed, and the walkout was reported spreading to Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

In calling for an end to the strike, the General Labor Union said the government's "treatment is definitely oppressing" and that if the government "does not change its attitude, we, the people of Singapore, will show greater unity to safegurad our interests and freedom."

Rise in Price Proposed For Malayan Rubber

SINGAPORE, Jan. 30 (AP).—The present Malayan rubber price of 36 Straits cents a pound is regarding rehabilitation and if maintained will cause hardships among producers, S. B. Palmer, a leading figure in the Malayan rubber industry for thirty-five years, said today.

He urged an increase in the price to the Ceylon level of 18 pence sterling a pound, contending the Malayan figure was fixed arbitrarily by the British government, whereas the Ceylon price was determined after consultation with industry.

A spokesman for the Trade and Industry Department of the British Military Administration, replying to Mr. Palmer's statement, acknowledged there was no evidence that the United States was unwilling to pay for Malayan rubber at the same price as the Ceylon figure.

French Take Over At Saigon

Singapore, Jan. 30 (AP)—Operational control of French Indo-China passed to the French military forces Monday, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten said today. British Maj. Gen. Douglas Gracey left Saigon on the date.

BATAVIA, Java, Jan. 30 (AP)—A British communiqué said today that Japanese-helmeted Indonesians had marched women and children ahead of them to shield an advance southeast of Semarang, but that the natives had been routed by artillery fire.

The statement did not give the nationality of the women and children.

The Indonesians, wearing black uniforms, fled, leaving equipment and various documents behind them after British troops silenced five small roadblocks and then opened up with heavy weapons, the British said.

Near Surabaya, the communiqué said, three Indian soldiers were killed and two wounded when a patrol truck was dynamited. An Indonesian mortar crew was taken prisoner.

The Indies Information Service announced that Netherland forces killed thirty natives resisting installation of the Netherlands-Indies Civil Administration at Kotawaringin in southern Borneo.

Indonese Use 'Live' Shields, British Report

Batavia, Jan. 30 (AP)—British military authorities asserted today that Indonesian Nationalist forces wearing Japanese helmets had employed women and children as a shield to cover an attempted advance southeast of Semarang. The Indonesians were repelled after a brief artillery exchange, the British said.

In sporadic outbursts of fighting elsewhere in eastern Java three Indian soldiers were reported killed by an Indonesian attack on a patrol near Soerabaja. Two Indians were wounded in the dynamiting of a truck in the same area.

The Indies Information Service reported that in southeast Borneo Dutch troops had killed 30 "rebels" while occupying the town of Kotawaringin. The service said the nations had resisted the installation of the Netherlands East Indies civil administration.

STALEMATE HOLDS ON CONSTITUTION ISSUE IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Jan. 30 (AP) Government and Communist negotiators refused to budge today on China's one major unsolved issue—which party shall have the loudest voice in adopting the nation's new constitution.

The Communists were reported laying down fresh demands, and hope waned that the Political Consultation (Unity) Conference would end the two days scheduled.

Chou En-Lai, head of the Communist delegation, fresh from headquarters at Yenan, was closeted in a long conference with Gen. Chang Chun, one of the leaders of the government's delegation.

Plan Rejected

The government was reported to have offered without success a plan whereby its Kuomintang party would retain a majority in the National Assembly, which will meet May 5 to act on the new constitution.

The subcommittee dealing with the National Assembly question met during the day without reaching an agreement. The nature of the alleged new demands was not made public.

A spokesman at Communist headquarters declared, however,

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that Chou's report on conference agreements already reached was approved by the Communist Central Committee at Yenan. This laid to rest disquieting rumors that Yenan had balked at some of Chou's report.

Minister of Information K. C. Wu told correspondents, meanwhile, that "generally speaking" hostilities had ceased throughout the troubled zone of North China, with only minor clashes persisting.

Wu also said he could not answer a question whether the Chinese or Russians were objecting to the entry of American and British correspondents in parts of Manchuria still occupied by Soviet troops.

Asked when the Russians would finally withdraw from Manchuria, Liu Chieh, vice-minister of foreign affairs, replied that "we are waiting for a report from Manchuria."

scheduled to adjourn tomorrow, with most other major issues solved.

Assembly To Meet May 5

The National Assembly, largely made up of Kuomintang (National) party members, is scheduled to meet May 5 to adopt a revised constitution.

A Chinese Communist demand that the Kuomintang party retain only half the Assembly seats, with one fourth assigned to the Communists and the remaining 25 per cent to other parties, was rejected by Government committeemen.

It was reliably reported that a Government counterproposal to give the Kuomintang a sizable majority met opposition from the Communists and the Democratic League representatives.

Parties May Negotiate

China Assembly Issue Persists In Deadlock

Chungking, Jan. 30 (AP)—The deadlock over composition of the National Assembly persisted today at a meeting of the subcommittee of the Political Consultation (Unity) Conference handling this question.

Both the Government and the Communists refused to budge from their demands and the meeting broke up without the slightest progress having been made.

Failure of the subcommittee came amid rumors that Communist headquarters at Yenan had failed to ratify some decisions reached by other unity conference subcommittees. These rumors said party headquarters had given Gen. Chou En-lai, leader of the Communist delegation, a number of new demands to present. There was no indication of the nature of these reported demands.

Consulted At Yenan

Chou returned here this evening from Yenan, where he had gone to consult with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other party leaders.

[Associated Press Correspondent John Roderick, in a Yenan dispatch dated Monday, had quoted Chou as saying "everything is going well" at Chungking. "There is hope of success." There was no hint as to the basis for the discontent rumors.]

The conference, called to create a workable, representative government and erase internal friction, is

If the subcommittee fails to break this stalemate, the problem will probably be left for the parties to negotiate.

This procedure was followed when another subcommittee dealing with government reorganization was unable to agree on distribution of seats in the Executive Yuan, or Cabinet.

However, the fact that unity is still a goal and not an actuality in China was lent emphasis through brief but reliable reports from the distant northwest Province of Sinkiang.

These reports indicated that dissident, unorganized elements control one third of Sinkiang's 400,000 to 600,000 square-mile area. Government forces in Sinkiang are outnumbered but are being reinforced slowly.

Autonomy Demanded

The 50,000 or more insurgents, nomadic tribesmen and White Russians, have been demanding autonomy.

At Tsingtao, Shantung province port, between 3,000 and 4,000 Koreans were put aboard United States landing craft for repatriation. They were the first from North China to be sent back to their homeland. At Chinwangtao, 293 Europeans embarked for return home.

Informed Chinese sources at Shanghai said Russian troops had withdrawn from two small villages south of Mukden but the Soviets were still in that large Manchurian city which Chinese Government forces will soon take over.

Admits Hostilities in China

Official Says It Is Not Publicized—States 'Generally Speaking,' Fighting Has Ceased.

Chungking, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—"Generally speaking, hostilities have ceased" in North China, Minister of Information K. C. Wu told a questioner today, then added: "There are some localities where fighting still is in progress, but it is not the Government policy to publicize it."

Wu's statement was made at a press conference, but he gave no further information on recent charges by both Government and Communist spokesmen that each side has violated the truce agreement which theoretically ended civil strife on January 13.

Truce teams, including Government, Communist and American representatives, have been flown into isolated regions to make certain that terms of the truce were known by rival Army commanders. All have reported success, but some areas still are to be visited.

Asked whether the Chinese or Russians were objecting to entry of American and British correspondents into Manchuria, where Soviet forces are stationed, Wu said, "I cannot answer." He said he had a report from Gen. Tu Li-ming, commander of Government forces in Manchuria, that the matter was under consideration.

A correspondent said that American and British newsmen were discontented because they were not given the same privileges as Russian and Chinese newspaper men, who are operating in Russian-controlled areas.

"Your statements are perfectly understood," Wu replied.

[Reports from Moscow state that Russia has no objection to Allied newspaper men entering Manchuria, but Chinese Government generals in North China have declined to permit them to go there, usually saying the Russians objected to their presence.]

Asked when Soviet forces would withdraw from Manchuria,

Liu Chieh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, said "We are waiting for a report from Manchuria."

Wei On Way To D.C.

Chungking, Jan. 30 (AP)—Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, left today for Washington via Shanghai to resume his post—confounding rumors in Chungking recently that he might be replaced.

Red Troops Head North In Exodus From Manchuria

Peiping, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Russians who last summer scattered Japan's vaunted Kwantung Army are now herded north out of Manchuria, Chinese officers said today.

Members of the staff of Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, director of Chiang Kai-shek's northeast field headquarters, reported that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's troops were moving by rail to Harbin.

They predicted that because of a shortage of fuel and rolling stock, and Manchuria's rigorous winters, the movement could not be completed by the February 1 deadline, but they expected that all Russians would be able to quit the territory south of Mukden by that time.

China Reds Give Furs To Injured AP Photog

Peiping, Jan. 30 (AP)—A bundle of furs and messages of condolence were sent by China's Communist leaders today to Frank Filan, Pulitzer prize-winning Associated Press photographer injured in a truck accident near Kalgan last week.

Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist party, in a message from Yenan expressed regret that Filan was hurt "on a mission devoted to the cause of peace and unity in China."

Kalgan furs were presented the photographer by Gen. Nieh Jung-chen, Communist commander of the Shansi-Hopeh-Chahar border area.

Fight Way To Surrender Site

Peiping, Jan. 29 [AP—Delayed]. A battalion of some 1,100 Japanese troops was reported reliably today to be cutting its way through Chinese Communist forces in an effort to reach Tsinan to surrender to Government troops.

Members of a truce team returned from the area said they were told that the Japanese commander had promised to surrender to Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Government commander in North China at Tsinan, but refused to turn over their arms to Communist forces.

Four other battalions of Japanese in the Tsinan area are said to be surrounded by Communist forces.

Unconfirmed reports said fighting had broken out at Liehchang, 90 miles west of Tsinan.

The Communist delegation at the conference may soon be hard up for funds.

Yesterday the delegation, en route by air from Yenan, ran into icing conditions over the mountains south of Sian. All baggage was jettisoned to lighten the plane's load—including a trunk full of Chinese bank notes intended to defray the delegation's expenses.

Jap Telegrams Barred

Seoul, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Japanese language will be eliminated from all domestic telegraph traffic in Korea by March 1, a directive from General MacArthur's Tokyo headquarters said today.

INFLATION CURB DECREED IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Jan. 30 — (AP) General MacArthur, in a new move to curb inflation in Japan, today ordered two government bureaus holding investments of the Japanese people to absorb the borrowings of the national and local governments until March 31.

The offices named were the Deposit Funds Management bureau and the Postoffice Life Insurance and Life Annuities bureau.

MacArthur recently ordered the government to cease borrowing from the Bank of Japan except as a last resort, and to draw instead on the current savings of the Japanese people.

Japanese currency in circulation presently totals about 57,000,000,000 yen and is increasing at the rate of 100,000,000 yen daily.

How inflation hits the ordinary householder was illustrated again by press reports that the domestic gas rate in Tokyo would be increased 400 to 600 per cent on Feb. 1.

The government meanwhile took another crack at the black market, inflation's principal ground of operation. It arrested more than 100 textile brokers and wholesale dealers suspected of heavy profiteering.

Public concern over these postwar conditions may find its political expression in the outcome of the March 31 general election, at which men under 25 and women will have their first chance to vote. The newspaper Mainichi estimated today that more than 1,000 candidates would seek office, and said the Social-Democrats had the best chance of emerging as the nation's majority party.

WOULD OCCUPY JAPAN 10 YEARS

Members of Far Eastern Group State Opinions.

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Allied occupation of Japan should continue for ten to twenty years to insure full democratization and a peaceful future for Nippon, some members of the Far Eastern Commission said today.

"I believe the occupation should last twenty y[illegible] said Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canada's chief delegate, as the commission prepared to sail Friday on the Mt. McKinley after a three weeks' survey of Japan. "If we pull out before that, we will have a little Balkans."

Tomas Confessor, chief Philippines delegate, urged military occupation of ten years "and then a civilian occupation for another ten years headed by a group such as the Far Eastern Commission."

The chief United States delegate Maj.-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, declined to express an opinion "because, since I am chairman of the commission, it might be viewed as an opinion of the entire group."

McCoy had issued a statement in the name of the FEC saying it "has been impressed by the leadership of the Supreme Commander (Gen. MacArthur) and with the deep thought and energy that characterizes his activities as well as those of his staff."

APPEAL NOTED BY MACARTHUR

General Sends Answer to Hicswa's Mother.

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The mother of Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, "stunned and broken-hearted," appealed to Gen. MacArthur to save her son from a firing squad, and the General has assured her that final authorities in Washington would give "thoughtful consideration" to her defense.

Making public today, the exchange of letters, headquarters said Mrs. Hicswa of Wallington, N. J., wrote on January 16:

"I implore you to act immediately to request a review of the United States Army court martial proceedings under which my soldier son, Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, was sentenced to death in Japan for the alleged fatal stabbing of two Japanese."

He was "torn away from his home to serve his country at the age of 18," her letter continued; he was "taught to kill, had heard of many of his friends being killed, and was under the emotional strain of a delayed homecoming—all factors to which might be attributed, to some extent, the cause for such abnormal conduct as is reportedly alleged in his

case. Certainly they should be considered before an American soldier receives a death sentence."

MacArthur on January 28 replied that "your letter moved me deeply, as I am fully conscious of the distress occasioned you by this great tragedy."

MacArthur's Answer.

"There is no manner in which I can intercede in this matter, as the record of the trial will go direct from the division commander to the War Department for review, the right of final action on cases involving the death penalty being no longer within my prerogatives. I can assure you, however, that you need have no fear but that all of the circumstances which your mother's love instinctively raises in defense of your son will receive the thoughtful consideration of those who sit in final judgment upon his case. This is in keeping with our American high sense of justice."

Hicswa recently was convicted by a military court of killing two Japanese, allegedly while drunk. No details were made public.

W. C. T. U. Appeals to Truman.

Evanston, Ill., Jan. 30 (A. P.).—President Truman, as Commander in Chief of the Army, was urged today in a telegram by Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to "order the arrest and trial of those who sold or gave Pfc. Joseph E. Hicswa, 20, the liquor on which he became drunk."

"The case . . . is an aftermath of the Army's stamp of approval on drinking by both officers and enlisted men," Mrs. Colvin said. "Because of his age, Hicswa was obviously not used to alcohol and it acted more violently as a bombshell on his brain."

severe blow from the Allied high command's political-purge decrees, *Mainichi* said. Liberals, taking advantage of the Progressive party confusion, have been making considerable headway.

Communist's Suggestion

Kyodo news agency quoted Communist Kyuichi Tokusa as asserting that the present "war-guilty" administration ought to be overthrown before the elections, allowing a new government to supervise the balloting.

Yusuke Tsurumi, of the Progressive party, told Kyodo the elections would be conducted in the fairest and most impartial manner.

One of Japan's foremost constitutional authorities, Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, predicted 90 per cent of the Japanese would support the Emperor system, if it were put to a vote. A known opponent of the militarists, he said he thought the Emperor should remain "as centre of the state."

Kyodo said Japan's Cabinet decided to discharge about seventeen per cent of the officials and employés of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in accord with its policy of administrative readjustment.

Other home-front developments:

Jiji news agency said banking circles estimate that of 57,000,000,000 yen circulating in Japan, 20,000,000,000 is believed to be in the pockets of farmers and fishermen.

[Yen are valued at 15 to 1 United States dollar.]

The increasing amount of currency, being issued at the rate of 100,000,000 yen daily, bankers said, goes first into business transactions in the major cities, then finds its way to farming and fishing communities.

Rail Service Extended

The Transportation Ministry decided to expand passenger-carrying capacity of railroads by 25 per cent on February 1, by reopening part of the suspended train services.

[Only a part of Japan's rail facilities have been operative since wartime air raids.]

The *Nippon Sangyo* contributed another high-cost-of-living note. Cooking gas, it said, will go up in price four to six times on February 1. People in Tokyo still are cooking with gas, incidentally—although pressure is weak and service is offered only in the daytime.

Lead In Next Jap Diet Seen Going To Social Democrats

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—The newspaper *Mainichi* today predicted more than 1,000 candidates will seek office in Japan's March 31 general election and credited Social Democrats with the best chance of emerging as the nation's majority party.

The Progressive party, largest in the last Diet, sustained the most

Jap Silk Export Ordered

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—General MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government today to prepare 343,200 pounds of raw silk for early export. It will be shipped as soon as instructions arrive from Washington.

86 New Jap Papers

Tokyo, Jan. 30 (AP)—Eighty-six new newspapers have started publication in Japan in the five months since the surrender, Kyodo news agency said today.

PW's 'Broke Arms To Avoid Mines'

Yokohama, Jan. 30 (AP)—Testimony that American prisoners of war dreaded Japanese coal mines so much that they "purposely broke their arms to get out of work" was introduced today at the war-crimes trial of Capt. Isao Fukuhara, former commandant of Omuta prison camp.

A deposition by Pfc. Clarence E. Coffelt, of Oklahoma City, said the prisoners were afraid of being killed or disabled in the Mitsui mines and purposely injured themselves.

Fukuhara is charged with responsibility for the death of Corporal Walter R. Johnson, of McPherson, Kan. Affidavit was piled on affidavit against the defendant, including one by Corporal Lester Lee Mote, of Quanah, Texas, who said:

Beatings For Exercise

"It was Fukuhara's custom to beat American prisoners whenever he felt like exercising."

In an adjoining courtroom, Hiroji Honda denied charges that he mistreated prisoners at the Sendai prison camps, of which he was commandant. Honda said he gave orders that prisoners must be "well cared for" and treated equally with Japanese workers.

Many of the affidavits introduced at the Fukuhara trial criticized an American naval lieutenant and a technical sergeant for "collaborating" with Japanese authorities by reporting infractions of rules. Staff Sergeant Charles G. Davis, of Phoenix, Ariz., testified that the lieutenant "announced at a formation of prisoners, at which I was present, that for a theft he had turned Knight (Private William N. Knight, of Warsaw, N.Y.,) over to the Japanese for unlimited punishment.

Knight Died In May

Knight died in the camp last May.

Walter E. Zergman, of Milwaukee, Wis., testified that he and an orderly in charge of delousing clothing were forced to kneel twelve hours "for the guards' entertainment" and deprived of water four days because a change in the wind caused Zergman's clothing to burn instead of boil in the delousing tanks.

Jap Silver Cache Found

Matsuyama, Jan. 30 (AP)—A cache of 30,000 pounds of unreported silver, valued at 4,000,000 yen ($267,666), has been uncovered on the small island of Shodoshima, off Shikoku, by Lieut. W. A. Tomaszewski, Hamtramck, Mich., and an eleven-man patrol from the 24th Division. They also found stocks of raw rubber and bicycles which civilians said were landed by two Japanese navy ships two months after the war.

KAIDAICHI RULE BY U. S. HAILED

KAIDAICHI, Japan, Jan. 30.—(AP) The American occupation of Kaidaichi, witral limited, is a distinct military and social success.

The occupying forces consist of one affable lieutenant and two congenial corporals.

About two and a half months ago Lt. George E. Simon, of West Allis, Wisc., jeeyed into Kaidaichi to become the first American soldier officially to occupy this Southern Japanese village on the mainline of the imperial government railroad.

Soon afterward Cpl. Richard J. Timmer of Preston, Ia., and Cpl. Dave M. Keppler of Rutland, Ill., arrived to assist him.

Village officials quickly built them an office of plywood and translucent glass — more suitable than their Jap railway car -- and are now erecting a three bedroom house and a garage for their jeep. Presents from the townspeople include three American-style davenports, two easy chairs, a large table, and a sunlamp.

The primary task of the three-man occupation team is to see that Allied forces find proper train accommodations through Kaidaichi—but extra duty includes listening to the villagers' troubles, sharing their joys, and attending weddings.

Occasionally they play host to wayfaring American soldiers or correspondents stranded by mixed-up train schedules. Then they are apt to serve a steak dinner with wine, or a lunch of fried chicken and dumplings prepared by any one of several townspeople eager to cook for them. Often their guests decide to remain overnight after this hospitality.

Death March Not Brutal, Declares Jap Observer

Manila, Jan. 30 (AP)—A Japanese colonel already convicted of war crimes testified today in behalf of Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, charged with condoning the Bataan death march and other atrocities.

He is Col. Seiichi Ohta, former commander of military police in the Philippines, who recently was convicted of permitting the torture and execution of countless civilians at Fort Santiago and was sentenced to die.

Ohta said he was ordered by Homma to observe the march of death of Filipino-American prisoners, "especially the behavior of Japanese soldiers. Homma's policy was to treat prisoners magnanimously and eventually to make them co-operate with the Japanese."

Testimony On Water

The witness said he saw prisoners obtain water and food at villages and receiving stations along the route of march. Prosecution witnesses had testified that the marchers not only were denied food and water, but were bayoneted to death if they fell from exhaustion.

"All looked weak, but I assumed that was from malaria," Ohta said.

He testified that he noticed only one instance of misconduct by Japanese soldiers.

"I saw some with two or more wrist watches obtained from prisoners," he told the United States trial commission. "I reprimanded them and had the watches returned to the Americans."

Post-Surrender Firing

Lieut. Gen. Kishio Kitajima, commander of field artillery, was questioned closely about prosecution charges that Japanese artillery continued to fire on Corregidor after General Wainwright ran up a white flag of surrender on May 6, 1943. He replied:

"About fifteen rounds of artillery shells were fired to clear the guns" on May 7. "The shells fell north and south of Corregidor."

Col. Yoshio Nakajima, of Homma's staff, recalled as a defense witness, said "there was absolutely no firing after noon" of May 6 on Corregidor.

Earlier, Nakajima testified that surrendering Filipino and American forces far outnumbered the Japanese, making proper care of prisoners impossible.

He said that the Japanese originally estimated Bataan and Corregidor defense forces at 40,000, but that 70,000 actually surrendered. Japanese forces were so weakened by casualties, he said, that attacks on Bataan had been delayed.

The witness also told the United States trial commission that Count Juichi Terauchi, supreme commander of Japan's southern armies, signed on November 20, 1941, the fateful order which later sent Nipponese legions into the conquest of the Philippines. The war began eighteen days later with Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

72 HOLDOUT JAPS KILLED IN LUZON

Manila, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Seventy-two Japanese holdout soldiers were killed four days ago in the southern Luzon province, Camarines Norte, in combat with a Filipino battalion which had tried for six weeks to persuade them to surrender. There were no Filipino casualties, Western Pacific Army Headquarters said in reporting the action.

Intelligence officers of the Eighty-sixth Division, charged with policing the area, estimated forty-eight Japanese escaped into rugged hills 150 miles south of Manila.

Civilian complaints that the Japanese were raiding, killing and abducting in the vicinity of Labo caused the division to dispatch the Filipino "First Battalion Andersons," commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bernard L. Anderson, a survivor of Bataan, to investigate. They dropped 200,000 surrender leaflets and sent civilian and Japanese prisoner emissaries but failed to win capitulation of the holdout Nipponese.

Finally, on Saturday, the Andersonians began a physical roundup, a "short and decisive" fight followed, said the Army, adding "the Japanese left seventy-two dead on the field while the rest, all poorly equipped, scrambled southward, where they still are the object of a reconnaissance search."

Wermuth Denial Absurd Calls

Manila Nurse Says Wedding Photographs May Overcome Bataan Hero's 'Amnesia.'

Manila, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Olivia Josephine Oswald Wermuth, who sued yesterday for the annulment of a marriage that made her the wife, she said, of Major Arthur Wermuth, Bataan's famous one-man army, today characterized as fantastic his statement that he does not know her.

"Too many people knew us together on Bataan. Too many people saw us together when he came back from prison camp last September," said Miss Oswald, a civilian nurse. "It certainly is one of the most peculiar cases of amnesia I ever heard of.

"However, group pictures made on our wedding day and other pictures of us together may bring back Arthur's memory."

Miss Oswald's suit, asking annulment on the ground that Wermuth had been married in 1935 to a Chicago girl, stated that she and Wermuth were wed here on December 7, 1941, and that she followed him to Bataan when the war began next day.

Wermuth, in Traverse City, Mich., denied that he knows Miss

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Oswald, reiterated the denial, canceled a radio address and several speaking engagements, and left with his wife, Jean, for an unannounced destination.

Miss Oswald, who said she resumed that name after learning of Wermuth's prior marriage, said that that knowledge came as a terrible shock, adding: "All I want is to get it over with as quickly as possible and forget the whole thing. I cannot understand it. It's perfectly obvious Arthur was married when he married me, so this annulment is the only possible way out."

Leo Castillo, her attorney, said he has ample witnesses and documentary evidence of the asserted Manila marriage.

McNutt En Route To Washington

Manila, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Paul V. McNutt, Philippines High Commissioner, left today for Washington to ask Congress to expedite relief legislation for the war-devastated islands. McNutt expects to arrive in Washington Saturday.

G-M 'Unwilling' to Approve Maintenance-of-Membership Clause in Pact.

FORD ASKS PRICE HIKE

Federal Officials Urged to Lift Controls to End Disputes.

DETROIT, Jan. 30—(AP) Declaring it was "unwilling" to approve a maintenance-of-membership clause in a new contract, General Motors corporation today told the C.I.O.-United Automobile Workers it had "nothing further" to offer until uninterrupted production was assured.

The U.A.W. rejected a management proposal that the union's 175,000 striking employes return to work under its previously-made offer of 13 1-2 cents an hour wage increase pending new contract negotiations.

The [illegible]eal exchanges came just as the two and three-quarter hour GM-U.A.W. conference ended. Government Mediator Dewey, specially assigned to crack the deadlock said he planned to "do a little missionary work" with both union and General Motors representatives before a second conference is held tomorrow.

Dewey said wages were only lightly touched upon and discussions centered on "generalities." Asked whether he considered the wage or the contract issue of greater obstacle toward settlement, he replied that he didn't know.

In the battle over wages, the union originally demanded a 30 per cent rise, but it later accepted the 19 1-2-cent hourly increase recommended by President Truman's fact-finding board, which would amount to 17 1-2 per cent. When GM refused to accept the board's recommendation, the U.A.W.-C.I.O. went back to its original 30 per cent demand.

Union Hits GM

The U.A.W. said GM's renewal of the 13 1-2 cents offer in the face of the recommendation of 19 1-2 cents by the fact - finding board "and in the face of greater increases agreed to by other major auto companies" was an indication that the corporation "is not acting in good faith."

A union statement said the strike would continue until the corporation "meets its public responsibility" and bargains in "good faith" to carry out the recommendations of the President.

GM said it had nothing further to offer in a wage increase until provisions of a new contract were worked out to give the company assurance of "uninterrupted production ,efficient work effort by each employe and other provisions which we believe will contribute to better relations between the union, the employes and the management."

The corporation, which cancelled its contract with the union several weeks ago, said the old agreement contained a provision which "forced us to discharge 1,690 satisfactory employes on the union's demand because these employes were not willing to pay their union dues. We are unwilling to put any such provision in the new contract."

Dewey Sees Progress

In spite of conflicting viewpoints expressed in the GM and union statements, Dewey declared that from his standpoint progress was made in the first meeting between union and company representatives in more than a month. "At least," he said, "we got them talking across the table."

In a press conference tonight, U.A.W.-C.I.O. Vice-President Walter P. Reuther was asked whether he considered the President's fact-finding proposals an actual recommendation.

"He (the President) recommended . . . on the basis of the proposals made to him by the fact-finders," Reuther replied.

Reuther also was asked about the fact GM President C. E. Wilson was not at the negotiations, but as he was about to reply U.A.W.-C.I.O. President R. J. Thomas interrupted, saying, "as far as Mr. Wilson is concerned, we feel General Motors always has the right to bring anyone into the negotiations they want."

Thomas added, however, that when a settlement appears ready, the union would expect Wilson to be present.

The renewal of negotiations came just 71 days after 175,000 production workers left their jobs in 96 GM plants in a dispute over wages.

Contrary to earlier expectations Wilson did not attend today's negotiations session. The company delegation consisted of six members including Harry W. Anderson, vice-president in charge of personnel, and H. B. Coen, director of labor relations.

The union's group numbered 10, headed by President R. J. Thomas and Vice-President Walter P. Reuther.

The size of the respective delegations at the conference table indicated Dewey had been unable to get agreement on a plan to sharply reduce the number of negotiators. Dewey had been represented as feeling that small delegations could obtain quicker results.

Details Undisclosed

Whether he had been successful in persuading the negotiators to dispose of the wage issue first, leaving other matters for subsequent decision, was not disclosed.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. originally demanded a 30 per cent wage rate increase from General Motors, GM's highest counter-offer was 13 per cent or 13 1-2 cents an hour. The union later agreed to accept the recommendations of the Presidential fact-finding board for settlement of the dispute at an increase of 17.5 per cent or 19 1-2 cents an hour.

General Motors rejected the fact-finders' recommendations.

For a time today it appeared Dewey had run into new complications in his efforts to get the negotiators together again. After having announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached for a reopening of the meetings today the conciliator went into separate conferences again this forenoon with GM President Wilson and union officials, including President Thomas and Vice-President Reuther.

The threat to the resumption of negotiations apparently grew out of the union objection to a reduction in the size of the negotiating groups. Reuther insisted the union's full eight-man negotiating committee participate.

"If General Motors is prepared to negotiate in good faith,' he said, "they can negotiate with the committee present."

Meeting Called

Dewey informed GM of Reuther's stand; the management agreed and the first meeting of the negotiators since late last month was arranged.

Recessed until Feb. 11 was the National Labor Relations Board hearings on U.A.W.-C.I.O. charges that GM had not bargained in good faith. The recess was taken yesterday at the request of counsel for both GM and the union.

The U.A.W.-C.I.O. estimates the strike already has cost GM production workers upward of $80,000,000 in lost wages. The cost to General Motors is not clearly defined but trade circles have placed it upward of $500,000,000 represented in the wholesale value of the more than 400,000 passenger cars that would have been produced during the period of the strike and in parts and equipment whose production also was shut off.

CIO Rejects G-M Proposal Workers Accept Boost Of 13 1-2 Cents Pending Pact

NOTHING FURTHER TO OFFER, FIRM TELLS UAW HEADS

at the conclusion of the first GM-UAW meeting with Special Federal Labor Mediator James F. Dewey, who is seeking an end of the 71-day-old dispute—longest in the history of the auto industry.

Ford Asks Controls Lifted

Simultaneously, Henry Ford II, president of the Ford Motor Company, which last week granted an 18-cent an hour raise to its production workers, made a direct appeal to Federal officials to lift price controls.

Ford, in a telegram to Reconversion Director John W. Snyder, said Ford currently is losing $300 on every car it makes.

"I am convinced that if government control of prices is promptly removed, management and labor will settle their differences without running to government — where price fixing is now forcing them to go," Ford said.

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Statements By G.M., UAW

Detroit, Jan. 30 (AP)—The statement issued by General Motors Corporation at the conclusion of its meeting with James F. Dewey, special Federal conciliator, and CIO-United Auto Workers officials today follow:

We have nothing further to offer in the way of a wage increase until the provisions of a new contract are worked out that gives General Motors assurance of uninterrupted production, efficient work effort by each employé and other provisions which we believe will contribute to better relations between the union, the employés and the management.

[General Motors terminated its contract with the union several weeks ago.]

Provision Pointed Out

In particular there was a provision in the cancelled contract which forced us to discharge 1,690 satisfactory employés on the union's demand because these employés were not willing to pay their union dues. We are unwilling to put any such provision in the new contract.

If the union wishes to order the employés back to work on the basis of an increase of 13½ cents per hour while such a contract is being negotiated, that will be all right with us.

It should be remembered that the union singled out General Motors for strike action under its labor blockade policy to force an excessive wage increase not only on General Motors but on the whole country.

Our principal competitors were allowed to reconvert their plants and negotiate new contracts satisfactory to them while their employés worked without any increases in wages whatsoever.

Offer Made Months Ago

When the 13½-cent offer was made by General Motors less than three months ago, it was the best wage increase then offered by any company in the automotive industry or by any important company in the heavy-goods industry.

It was made, knowing that the question of increased wages would shortly be under consideration again, as this wage offer and the other provisions of the contract with the UAW-CIO would expire on April 28, 1946, less than three months from now.

This was a fair offer, pending the time when volume production could be reached and until the general level of wages in the heavy-goods industry of the country was reasonably determined.

Statement of UAW

The statement of the CIO-United Automobile Workers follows:

The negotiations this afternoon demonstrated again the corporation's refusal to co-operate with the Government and its refusal to bargain in good faith.

The President recommended that the old contract be reinstated. The union is willing to accept that recommendation.

In demanding elimination of the maintenance-of-membership clause, the corporation is still in defiance of the President.

The corporation itself boasts that under the old agreement our labor-relations record has been fourteen times better than the rest of the industry during the three and one half years the maintenance-of-membership clause has been in effect.

Not Acting In Good Faith

The corporation's renewal of the 13½-cent offer in the face of the recommendation of 19½ cents by President Truman and in the face of greater increases agreed to by other major auto companies is another indication that the corpora-

tion is not acting in good faith.

The strike will continue until the corporation meets its public responsibility and bargains in good faith to carry out the recommendations of the President of the United States.

STEEL STRIKE TEN DAYS OLD

Solution Still Hinges On Size Of Price Boost In Products

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30 (AP)—Settlement of the vast steel strike apparently still hinged tonight on whether the industry obtains a price for products which its representatives consider sufficient to enable them to meet wage-increase demands.

The strike, in which the CIO-United Steel Workers asked an 18½-cents-an-hour increase, went through its tenth day.

Thousands of workers have been laid off in allied industries dependent on steel, and many companies are planning furloughing of employés within the next few weeks unless an agreement starts up the wheels of production.

750,000 Reported On Strike

The steel union estimates that "somewhere between 750,000 and 800,000" members are directly engaged in the walkout, but agreements reached independently with 30 smaller fabricating companies have returned approximately 18,000 to their jobs.

The Government was reported to have given its "last word" to the industry on what price increases it would approve.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who spent yesterday in Washington, returned to his desk in New York, and a spokesman said there was no comment on the issue.

The reconversion director, John W. Snyder, has expressed optimism over the prospects of settlement.

Petition Hearing Delayed

However, top officials at Washington have been sticking with a price boost of $4 a ton, but Chairman Irving S. Olds of United States Steel said today an increase "greatly in excess of $6.25 a ton" would be necessary if wages are increased by 18½ cents an hour, the figure demanded by the workers.

The OPA has been reported staying steadfast with an increase of $2.50 a ton.

Meantime, Judge Sara M. Soffel of the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas delayed until tomorrow a hearing on a petition of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation asking an injunction to limit picketing at its Homestead (Pa.) Works.

The court had asked the plaintiff and the union to negotiate the dispute.

Conference Is Held On Electrical Strike

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Arthur S. Meyer and William H. Davis, mediators in the strike of 200,000 electrical workers, conferred today with Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach.

They declined to discuss progess of their efforts to settle the dispute. Meyer told reporters merely that they came from New York to "talk things over."

The fifteen-day-old strike has closed Westinghouse, General Electric and General Motors Corporation electrical division plants. The CIO-United Electrical Workers called the walk-out in support of demands for wage increases approximating $2 a day.

Greyhound Officials, AFL Agree On Extension

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP) — The Greyhound Corporation and the AFL drivers' union today agreed to an extension of time for Government-sponsored fact-finding in their wage dispute.

The union had agreed to call off its strike until February 3 for a 30-day investigation period.

Chairman William E. Simkin predicted that the panel would be able to make final findings of fact and recommendations in a comparatively short time after it resumed hearings here on February 8.

With testimony on the wage demands completed today, the parties will produce evidence on a number of so-called "fringe" demands, including vacations and holidays, when the hearing resumes.

Investigation Of Prices For Cattle Indicated

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—A source close to Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, said today the Government is considering an investigation of the prices paid for cattle moving to stockyards since the reopening of strike-bound meat plants.

Anderson has been operating the packing plants since they were seized by the Government last week.

Reports have reached Anderson, an aide said, that buyers other than the Government-operated plants are purchasing a large portion of the cattle at prices above ceiling levels.

As a consequence, this source said, the larger packing plants are unable to obtain enough cattle to meet Government requirements of beef. Preliminary reports indicate, he said, that the cattle is being bought for "black market slaughter."

Labor-Industry Group May Meet

Miami, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said tonight he was considering calling the semi-permanent labor-management committee together within the next month.

Johnston, who originated the idea of a continuing committee growing out of President Truman's labor-management conference in November, said it would be impossible to get the eight industrial and labor leaders on the committee together at this time.

He said he thought it would be a "good idea" to bring the committee together for a discussion of the labor-management situation, but discarded the possibility of acting in connection with the new anti-strike legislation which will come up in the House tomorrow.

Johnston is conferring here with the AFL executive council in an effort to avert a new strike over an interunion dispute at Hollywood movie studios.

NATIONAL GROUPS COOL TO PLAN FOR FARMERS' STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP) Three national farm organizations turned thumbs down today on Mid-Western suggestions for a nation-wide farmers' strike against industrial walkouts.

They were the National Farmers' Union, the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Leaders of these groups agreed that a farm strike—involving the withholding of food products from market until industrial disputes are settled—would be impossible to carry out because of the peculiar character of farm production.

Holiday Proposed

The suggestion for a marketing holiday came from farmers' meetings at Chickaska, Okla., and in Clay County, Nebraska. V. Hubert Johnson, of Edgar, Neb., told the Clay County gathering that farmers "have their Irish up" because they can't get the industrial products they need and want.

While agreeing that a farmers' strike should not be encouraged, leaders of the farm organization disagreed in talking with a reporter as to the merits of wage demands of striking industrial workers.

Russell Smith legislative representative of the farmers union, said his organization was sympathetic to demands of "most of the strikers."

"We feel," he said, "that it is a case of management refusing to give up some of their big war profits. We feel that if farmers are to have good markets, industrial workers must be well paid."

President Edward A. O'Neal of the farm bureau said he sympathized fully with "farmer resentment over efforts of organized labor to obtain monopolistic control of the national economy."

Congress Action Urged

"The solution," said O'Neal in an interview, "is not to be found in a farm strike but in legislative action by Congress to protect the people."

Fred Bailey, legislative representative of the Grange, said a farm strike would hold farmers up to ridicule.

All three of the farm organization leaders pointed out that farm production, unlike industrial production, could not be turned on and off at will. Farmers, they added, would lose much money from milk, eggs and other perishables produced during a farm strike.

HEAD OF N.A.M. ASKS OVER-ALL LABOR POLICY

Mosher Says Program Could Serve as Basis for Industrial Peace.

SEES ROLE FOR FACT-FINDING

Holds It Should Clarify and Not Pass Judgment for Ending of Wage Disputes.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—Ira Mosher, head of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today the nation needs an over-all national labor policy that can serve as a foundation for industrial peace.

This would be the only assurance that even if current strikes burn themselves out there would not be fresh ones within three to six months, Mosher said in a statement prepared for the Senate Labor Committee. The committee is considering President Truman's proposal for fact-finding in major labor disputes.

The NAM chief said: "Useful as I personally believe fact-finding can be, it is only a small part of the entire labor-management picture and we will destroy its usefulness by employing it indiscriminately."

Fact-finding, he added, should be used only to "clarify and state the true attitude and position of the parties without passing judgment or making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute."

"Management subscribes to the principle of collective bargaining," Mosher declared, "but collective bargaining will promote industrial peace only under conditions in which both labor and management stand equal before the law."

Both, he continued, must "assume full responsibility for their acts" and "recognize the importance of the public interest."

Mosher suggested that the program adopted by industry delegates to President Truman's labor-management conference last November would "form the framework" of an effective national policy.

He cited these points:

The law should control the activities and define the responsibilities of unions and employers equally.

Both sides should be required to bargain collectively "with full regard for the protection of individuals and the promotion of property against unlawful acts."

Both sides should be equally liable under the law for contract violations.

The law should provide means of settling union jurisdictional disputes without interference to industry operations.

In disputes over union representation the law should ban strikes, boycotts, lockouts or unfair labor practices while the National Labor Relations Board or appropriate State agencies take action.

Matters which are "clearly the function and responsibility of management should be excluded from the area of legally required collective bargaining."

Supervisory employees should be exempted from provisions of the Wagner act because "it is an anomaly for management to be required to bargain collectively with itself."

Against Hasty Laws.

After his prepared statement, Mosher told the committee that his proposals were offered as a long range program and that he did not want to see "hasty" legislation.

Asked what sanctions could be imposed to discourage illegal strikes, he suggested that if a striker violated a law or if an unfair strike was called in an essential service, the employer should not be required to re-instate the strikers after the strike was settled.

Senator Murray (D.-Mont.), chairman of the labor committee, expressed hope today that the committee could act on fact-finding legislation by the middle of next week.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) raised the question as the committee met to hear Mosher.

Murray said that he would attempt to speed the hearings, possibly holding sessions both morning and afternoon early next week.

Drastic Bill Approved by Committee Despite Bitter Union Protests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(AP) A strike control bill far more sweeping than President Truman asked was approved by the House Rules committee today and sent to the House floor for action, amid bitter protests from backers of labor unions.

It would outlaw violent picketing, provide for civil suits against violators of labor contracts and lay unions open to injunctions. Foremen's unions would be deprived of any status.

Board Created

A labor-management board would be created to help settle disputes. Five-day notice of any strikes or lockouts would have to be given to this board. If it took jurisdiction, strikes or lockouts would be prohibited for a 30-day cooling off period.

The board, composed of six or more members appointed by the President, would then try conciliation, mediation (through a special panel or if both parties agreed) binding arbitration by one person.

Conciliation is a process by which the parties are brought together and their offers and counter-offers exchanged and assayed. Mediation goes somewhat farther, with the mediator exerting some pressure for an agreement and perhaps making recommendations. Arbitration is a process by which the parties lay their conflicts before an arbitrator and agree to be bound by his decision.

The measure, on which House debate may open tomorrow, contains many more teeth than the President's plan. He asked Congress to legalize fact-finding boards, give them power of subpoena and prohibit strikes for 30 days while they deliberated.

The new bill was introduced by Rep. Case (R-S.D.) but a powerful coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats got behind it. The rules committee vote of approval was 8 to 3.

Bill Assailed

Strike Curb Measure Sent to House Floor

30.24-689

While its foes assailed it as a move to break unions, sponsors argued that it is "constructive legislation needed to protect the public interest."

Reps. Howard Smith (D-Va.), Cox (D-Ga.) and others told the rules committee the legislation was necessary to prevent labor disputes from harming the public.

Rep. Biemiller (D-Wis.) termed it "a first definite step toward compulsory arbitration" and "a punitive move against organized labor." He said there is "a conspiracy against labor unions on the part of certain Wall Street financial interests."

Rep. Marcantonio (AL-N.Y.) said the new proposal "will pillory the man who toils." He said it "was baked in the oven of the Republican National Committee x x x and salted and peppered by some of the distinguished members" of the Rules committee.

The bill stipulates that Federal courts shall have authority to issue injunctions against labor unions in three situations, regardless of the provisions of any other law:

1. Employers or others could obtain an injunction against illegal picketing.

2. They also could get an injunction to halt an illegal boycott.

3. The proposed mediation board itself could obtain an injunction to enforce compliance with its orders, such as the 30-day strike ban. The board also could obtain an injunction against employers under this section, wherever necessary.

Hits Pickets

In connection with illegal picketing, the bill would make it "unlawful for any reason, by the use of force or violence or threats thereof, to prevent or to attempt to prevent any individual from quitting or continuing in the employment of" an employer, to accept or refuse employment, or to enter or leave "any place of employment."

In the scope of boycotts, the bill would outlaw any "concerted refusal to use, handle, or otherwise deal with articles or materials produced or manufactured" by an employer for the purpose of inducing him "to recognize, deal with, comply with the demands of, or employ members of any labor organization."

Labor-Disputes Bill of 1946

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the strike control bill (H. R. 5262) introduced by Representative Francis Case, Republican, of South Dakota:

A BILL

TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE MEDIATION OF LABOR DISPUTES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

Sec. 1. That this act may be cited as the "labor disputes act, 1946."

Declaration of Policy

Sec. 2. It is declared to be the policy of the United States that labor disputes affecting the public interest should be settled fairly and, so far as possible, without interruption or delay in the production and distribution necessary to the public interest, and to that end it is the duty of both employers and employees to bargain in good faith. The right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with employers is one of the cornerstones of competitive enterprise. The processes of such bargaining must be protected and strengthened. Government is no less the guardian of the general welfare than of individual freedom. In a complex society, warfare in one section of industry affects many others.

Government decision should not be substituted for free agreement, but governmental machinery to promote peaceful settlement of disputes should be improved. Demands of either labor or management should be kept within the bounds of reason and fairness, and both sides must recognize the rights of the general public.

The desired end of bargaining between management and labor is a contract. Once that contract is made, it must be equally binding and enforceable on both parties. Free collective bargaining and contracts resulting therefrom must not be nullified or destroyed by resort on either side to willful violence or unlawful possession, obstruction or destruction of property. Collective bargaining requires that labor be on one side of the table and management on the other. The separate positions, responsibilities, duties, powers and rights of labor and management must be maintained.

Legislation has heretofore been enacted to guarantee the right of collective bargaining. It is equally important that legislation be enacted to protect the rights of labor, industry, and the general public in the processes of collective bargaining. Wrongful and unlawful conduct on either side is destructive of collective bargaining; and conduct in pursuit of objectives that are not proper and legitimate objectives of collective bargaining and which are detrimental to the interests of the general public are likewise destructive of collective bargaining. The use of force, violence and compulsion are declared to be against public policy, as they violate the principles of freedom and self-government upon which our government was formed and the purposes for which it was founded.

To aid in the voluntary and expeditious settlement of labor disputes affecting the public interest, therefore, there are hereby established additional facilities and procedures for the application of collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation and arbitration.

Labor-Management Mediation Board

Sec. 3. (A) Membership.—There is hereby created in the executive branch of the government the "Labor-Management Mediation Board" (in this act called the board), which shall be composed of six or more members appointed by the President, as the President from time to time finds that the work of the board requires. The board shall consist of a number of members representative of employers, a like number representative of employees, and a number of disinterested members representative of the public (in this act called, respectively, employer members, employee members and public members). The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chairman, a vice-chairman and secretary of the board from among the public members. The terms of the first chairman, vice-chairman and secretary shall begin as soon as they qualify, and expire as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one on Feb. 1, 1948, one on Feb. 1, 1949, and one on Feb. 1, 1950. The terms of office of all successors shall expire three years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. The President is also authorized to apoint such number of alternate public members, alternate employer members, and alternate employee members as he deems appropriate, subject to salary appropriations approved by the Congress. Upon designation by the chairman, an alternate member may serve upon the panels provided for in Section 6, and may serve as a substitute for any absent regular member in the same representative group, with full power to act as a regular member of the board.

(B) Terms and salaries—The members and alternate members, other than the chairman and vice-chairman, shall be appointed for such terms and shall receive such compensation for their services as the President shall, from time to time, determine. The chairman shall receive compensation at the rate of $12,000 per annum; the vice-chairman and the secretary shall receive compensation at the rate of $10,000 per annum.

(C) Meetings. — The board shall meet on call of the chairman or on the written request of a majority of the board filed with the secretary. In the absence of the chairman of the board, the vice-chairman shall be authorized to act as chairman. The chairman shall designate some public member or alternate public member of the board to act as chairman in the absence of both the chairman and vice-chairman. Two members or alternate members from each representative group shall constitute a quorum of the board. The board shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.

(D) Organization powers.—The board is authorized to employ and fix the compensation of such officers and employees not otherwise provided for, as may be necessary, within appropriations made therefor by the Congress. The board may establish or utilize such regional, local or other agencies and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services and, with the approval of the President, the services and facilities of such other departments and agencies of the government as may from time to time be needed. The board may delegate to any public member or alternate public member or to an executive secretary such adment a board, to be known as ministrative duties relating to the internal management of the board's affairs as it may deem appropriate.

(E) Office of the board.—The principal office of the board shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet and exercise any or all of its powers in any other place.

(F) The national mediation board created by the railway labor act, as amended by the act approved June 21, 1934 (public, numbered 442, Seventy-third Congress), shall hereafter be known as the National Carr Mediation Board.

Duties of Labor And Management

Sec. 4. (A) Employers, employees, and their respective representatives shall have the following duties in the public interest:

(1) Duty of employer.—It shall be the duty of an employer to refrain from conducting a lock-out until after the expiration of five days from the date on which such employer or his representative has given to the chairman of the board the written notice of his intention so to do, containing a statement of his reasons for such intended lock-out; and if the board within such five days assumes jurisdiction of the dispute, it shall be the duty of the employer to refrain from conducting the intended lock-out until after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice.

(2) Duty of employees.—It shall be the duty of employees of an employer to refrain from striking until after the expiration of five days from the date on which they, or their representatives, have given to the chairman of the board written notice of their intention so to do, containing a statement of their reasons for such intended strike; and if within such five days the board assumes jurisdiction of the dispute, it shall be the duty of the employees to refrain from striking until after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice.

(3) It shall be the duty both of employers, their employees, and their respective representatives, to withhold giving the notices provided for in this section until after other available conciliation and mediation procedures have been attempted, and the notices shall state what has been tried.

(b) For the purposes of this section "employer" does not include any person who regularly has in his employ less than fifty individuals.

Jurisdiction of the Board

Sec. 5. The chairman, vice-chairman and secretary shall determine, in the case of any labor dispute (excluding any matter coming within the purview of the railway labor act), whether such labor dispute is one which substantially affects the public interest and cannot be expeditiously adjusted by collective bargaining. If they so determine, the board shall have jurisdiction of the dispute.

Procedure for Mediation

Sec. 6. After the board has taken jurisdiction of a dispute, the board, under the direction of the chairman, shall make every reasonable effort to assist the parties to adjust and settle the dispute and make agreements for that purpose. To such end, the board may utilize, and the chairman may designate, a mediation panel consisting exclusively of disinterested persons representative of the public, or consisting of one or more persons representative of employers, a like number representative of employees, and a disinterested person or persons representative of the public. The persons designated may be members of the board, alternate members of the board, or other persons named by the board. The chairman or mediation panel may at any time request the parties to a dispute to negotiate by collective bargaining or to meet with any representatives of the board.

Voluntary Arbitration

Sec. 7. In the event a dispute is not settled by collective bargaining or by mediation under Section 6, the chairman of the mediation panel shall endeavor to induce the parties to the dispute voluntarily to submit their differences to arbitration. If the parties consent to such arbitration, they shall file with the board a notice of the agreement to arbitrate the dispute. The award of the arbitrator shall be filed with the board and shall be binding upon all parties consenting to such arbitration.

Maintenance of Status Quo

Sec. 8. (A) After the board has taken jurisdiction of a dispute as provided in Section 6, the chairman, in order to effectuate the purposes of this act, shall have the power to issue an order (1) requiring any person to refrain or cease and desist from calling, or assisting in any manner, a strike arising out of such dispute; or (2) requiring the employer, who is involved in the dispute, to refrain or cease and desist from practices which change the situation existing at the time the dispute arose, or which by changing an existing situation which led to the dispute and which the chairman deems shall be prejudicial to the prompt settlement of the dispute. No order of the chairman or process of any court under this act shall require an individual employee to render labor or services without his consent, nor shall any provision of such order or process be construed to make the refusal to work of an individual employee a violation of such order or process or otherwise an illegal act.

(B) Such order shall be effective for such period as the chairman shall determine, but shall in no event be effective for a longer period than thirty days from the date on which the board took jurisdiction.

(C) The Attorney General, at the request of the chairman,

shall petition any District Court of the United States, in any state or in the District of Columbia, or the United States Court of any territory or possession, within the jurisdiction of which any person to whom an order is directed resides, transacts business, or is found, for the enforcement of such order, and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter a decree enforcing the order of the chairman. Notice or process of the court under this section may be served in any judicial district, either personally or by leaving a copy thereof at the residence or principal office or place of business of the person to be served. Petitions filed under this section shall be heard with all possible expedition. The judgment and decree of the court shall be subject to review by the appropriate circuit court of appeals, or the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in the case of a judgment of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon writ of certiorari.

(D) When granting temporary relief or restraining order, or making or entering a decree enforcing an order of the chairman, as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the act entitled "an act to amend the judicial code, to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1932, except that sections 11 and 12 of such act shall apply in cases of contempt.

Regulations of the Board

Sec. 9. The board shall have authority, in conformity with the provisions of this act, from time to time to make, amend, and rescind regulations providing appropriate procedures for carrying out the powers vested in it.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 10. Binding effect of collective-bargaining contracts. All collective-bargaining contracts shall be mutually and equally binding and enforceable either at law or in equity against each of the parties thereto, any other law to the contrary notwithstanding. In the event of a breach of any contract or of any agreement contained in such contract by either party thereto, then, in addition to any other remedy or remedies existing either in law or equity, a suit for damages for such breach or for injunctive relief in equity may be maintained by the other party or parties in any United States District Court having jurisdiction of the parties. If the defendant against whom action is sought to be commenced and maintained is a labor organization, such action may be filed in the United States District Court of any district wherein any officer of such labor organization resides or may be found.

Sec. 11. Violence and Intimidation—(A). It shall be unlawful for any person, by the use of force or violence or threats thereof, to prevent or to attempt to prevent any individual from quitting or continuing in the employment of, or from accepting or refusing employment by, any employer, or from entering or leaving any place of employment of such employer. The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, notwithstanding the act of March 23, 1932, entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts siting in equity, and for other purposes," to enjoin violations and threatened violations of any of the provisions of this section, and by appropriate order or decree to compel compliance with such provisions. Any individual who violates any of the provisions of this section shall on and after such violation cease to have, and cease to be entitled to, the status of an employee for the purposes of Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the national labor relations act, or the status of a representative for the purposes of such act.

(B) An employee whom a preponderance of the testimony taken (in appropriate proceedings before the National Labor Relations Board) shows has willfully engaged in violence, intimidation, or unlawful destruction or seizure of property in connection with a labor dispute involving his employer, or in connection with any organizational activities of a labor organization among employees of his employer, shall not be entitled to reinstatement by, or any back pay from, such employer under Section 10 of the national labor relations act.

Sec. 12. Supervisory Employees—(A) As used in this section the term "supervisory employee" means an employee whose duties include:

(1) The direction or supervision of the activities of other employees; or

(2) The computation of the pay of other employees; or

(3) The determination of the time worked by other employees; or the supervision or administration of the factors on the basis of which the pay of other employees is computed;

But does not include any employee within the purview of the railway labor act.

(B) Hereafter no supervisory employee shall have the status of an "employee" for the purpose of Section 7, 8 and 9 of the national labor relations act.

Sec. 13. Boycott and s forth—(A) It shall be unlawful (1) by means of a concerted refusal to use, handle, or otherwise deal with articles or materials produced or manufactured by any person, to induce or require or to attempt to induce or require another person to recognize, deal with, comply with the demands of, or employ members of, any labor organization; or (2) by means of a concerted refusal to use, handle, or otherwise deal with articles or materials purchased, produced, manufactured or used by an employer, to induce or require or to attempt to induce or require such employer to recognize, deal with, comply with the demands of, or employ members of, one labor organization instead of another labor organization with which such employer has an applicable collective-bargaining agreement.

(B) The districts courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, notwithstanding the act of March 23, 1932, entitled "an act to amend the judicial code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," to enjoin violations and threatened violations of any of the provisions of this section. Any individual who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, on and after such violation cease to have, and cease to be entitled to, the status of an employee for the purposes of Sections 7, 8 and 9 of the national labor relations act, or the status of a representative for the purposes of such act.

Sec. 14. Definitions—As used in this act—

(A) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust or any organized group of persons.

(B) The terms "employer," "employee," "representative," "labor organization" and "labor dispute" shall have the same meaning as in Section 2 of the national labor relations act.

Sec. 15. If any part of this act shall be held unconstitutional, it shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of the act.

Sec. 16. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of the Treasury any sums necessary to the purposes of this act not otherwise appropriated.

CHIEFS IGNORED HIS WAR WARNING, CAPTAIN CHARGES

Dispatch Wound Up in Wastebasket, M'Collum Tells Probers.

BLAMES TWO ADMIRALS

Doubts Navy Intercepted 'Winds' Message Indicating Jap Break with U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — (AP) Navy Capt. A. H. McCollum said today he drafted a war warning for fleet commanders shortly before Pearl Harbor but it wound up in the wastebasket after submission to two admirals.

McCollum told the Senate-House Committee investigating the Dec. 7, 1941, attack that he wrote the proposed dispatch on Dec. 4 or 5. At the time, he was head of the Far Eastern Section of Naval Intelligence.

Admirals Named

He named Adm. Theodore S. Wilkinson, director of naval intelligence, and Adm. R. K. Turner, head of the War Plans Division, as the admirals who looked it over and decided against sending it.

McCollum also testified that:

The Navy, in his opinion, never intercepted prior to the attack any Japanese broadcast in the so-called "WINDS" code indicating a break in relations with the United States.

On the morning of Dec. 7, Wilkinson suggested to Adm. Harold R. Stark, then Chief of Naval Operations, that additional warning be sent to fleet commanders.

McCollum said Wilkinson's suggestion was made at a conference which began in Stark's office shortly after 9 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, or 3:30 a. m., Hawaiian time.

Stark has testified that he felt that the fleet commanders had received sufficient warning, but agreed to a recommendation by Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, that a fresh one be sent out.

Marshall's recommendation was based on information that the Japanese ambassadors would present a note to Secretary of State Hull at one o'clock. Marshall dispatched a warning shortly before noon, Washington time, but it did not reach Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Army Commander in Hawaii, until hours after the attack.

Telling of his proposed war warning, McCollum related that he prepared a memorandum summary of the situation and read it at a conference in Stark's office on Dec. 1. He said he "pointed out that war or a rupture of diplomatic relations was imminent" and asked senior officers whether fleet commanders had been warned.

Both Stark and Turner gave the conference "categorical assurance" that ample warning had gone out, McCollum added.

Message Never Sent

The witness said he had not seen the warning message, however and on Wednesday or Thursday composed his proposed message and showed it to Wilkinson, his immediate superior.

Wilkinson told him to take it to Turner, who looked it over and struck out several parts. Turner then showed him a copy of the message Stark sent on Nov. 27 to fleet commanders.

This message opened with the words that it was to be considered a "war warning."

"I said, good gosh, you put in the words 'war warning' and I don't know what could be plainer than that," McCollum added.

But he still wanted his message sent. McCollum went on, and Turner told him that if it was sent it would have to go with the changes he had made, then he told him to take it back to Wilkinson.

It never was sent, he said. Asked if he had a copy of it, McCollum said he did not because such a proposed dispatch, if not used, "goes into the wastebasket."

The story of McCollum's message was developed in connection with questioning about the "WINDS" code.

The committee has received testimony that in November, 1941, the Japanese set up an arrangement whereby inclusion in their news broadcasts of certain words relating to the weather would be a signal of a break with the United States, Britain or Russia.

The code words for a break with the United States were "East Wind, Rain."

Code Inquiry Pressed

The committee has been trying to find out whether a broadcast of this code was intercepted before the attack.

Samuel H. Kaufman, of committee counsel, told McCollum that Navy Capt. L. F. Safford had told a secret Navy investigating board that such a broadcast was heard on Dec. 3 or Dec. 4 and that McCollum wrote a war warning dispatch on the basis of it.

McCollum said Safford was mistaken. He wrote his proposed dispatch solely on the basis of his analysis of the situation, McCollum added.

McCollum, who was born in Japan and spent years studying the language, said the value of the WINDS code depended on "particular and precise Japanese words in a particular sequence."

If they were not the exact words in the proper sequence, references to the weather had to be considered as ordinary broadcasts, he said.

Truman Urges British Loan 1946 Be Voted

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—President Truman today asked Congress to vote a $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain, saying it would lead to expanded "production, consumption and employment and rising standards of living everywhere."

Urging prompt action on the agreement, which also includes an additional credit of $650,000,000 settling lend-lease obligations, Mr. Truman said the loan will permit this nation and Britain to "move side by side" toward the goal of expanded world trade.

Approval Bill Introduced

Within a few minutes after the President's message reached the House, Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the Banking Committee introduced legislation calling for approval of the loan. He said in a statement the committee would hold "fair and full" hearings to "bring out all the facts."

"From what I have heard of the sentiment of the House—Republican as well as Democratic—we are going to consider this question with open minds," Spence added.

Barkley Unsuccessful

In the Senate, however, Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, was balked in his attempt to introduce similar legislation.

He asked unanimous consent for its introduction, along with an accompanying statement, but Senator Langer (R., N.D.) objected. Langer did not state his reasons, but a filibuster is on and introduction of bills is not in order except by unanimous consent.

Barkley backed up Mr. Truman's request for prompt action.

"Britain is our best customer,"

30.24-691

he said in the statement he released to the press.

Declares Importance Recognized

Barkley is a member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, to which the bill is expected to be referred. He declared the Senate is "fully aware of the importance of this agreement to our foreign policy and to our economic policy."

Nevertheless, there were unmistakable indications that the loan faced trouble in the Senate.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) indorsed it without reservation. Many of the other members, however, said they would have to be shown: (a) That the loan can and will be repaid, (b) that it is really to our national interest to make it, and, (c) that we can afford to lend money abroad.

Sees Market For U.S. Goods

"Britain needs this credit and she needs it now," the President declared in a special message to the Senate and House. "It will enable her to buy from the world the supplies of food and raw materials which are essential to the life and work of the British people. At the same time it will keep open a market for those surpluses of the United States which are customarily exported to the United Kingdom. These are the important short-term purposes of the credit."

More important from the American point of view, Mr. Truman said, is that it will make possible the removal of British emergency controls over foreign exchange and imports and provide for return to peacetime practices "designed to promote the recovery of world trade."

Better Living Standards

"The financial agreement will enable the United Kingdom, through the prompt relaxation of exchange restrictions and discriminations, to move side by side with the United States toward the common goal of expanded world trade, which means expanded production, consumption and employment and rising standards of living everywhere," he said.

In addition to the direct benefits from the stimulus to Anglo-American trade, he said, there will be "the added benefits derived from the ability of other nations to relax their restrictions once the United Kingdom has led the way."

Congressional approval of the agreement, the President declared, will be "a great contribution to the establishment of a permanent state of peace and prosperity," and added:

"We are all aware of the dangers inherent in unchecked economic rivalry and economic warfare. These dangers can be eliminated by the firm resolution of this nation and the United Kingdom to carry forward the work which has been so well begun."

Mentions Bretton Woods

Mr. Truman said that Congress laid the cornerstone "for the construction of an orderly economic peace" in approving the Bretton Woods monetary agreement to stabilize world currency and provide for rehabilitation of war-stricken nations.

Among other important steps in this direction he mentioned ratification of the treaty establishing the United Nations Organization, passage of legislation supporting the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, extension of reciprocal trade agreements act and the expansion of the Export-Import Bank.

While these steps take the country a long way "on the road to world-wide security and prosperity," he said, "they should not make us blind, however, to the job that has not been done."

Needs Working Capital

The United Kingdom, he said, "must continue for a long period many of its emergency wartime financial controls unless it obtains additional working capital" provided in the proposed loan.

Now is the time to take action "to enable the United Kingdom to move with us toward the prompt abolition of these restrictions," he said.

The agreement will come into operation only after Congress makes available the funds necessary for the loan. The credit may be drawn upon until the end of 1951. At that time, the United Kingdom will be obligated to begin repayment of the principal with interest and those payments will continue over a period of 50 years, Mr. Truman said.

Praises Terms

The President said the terms "are neither unusual nor difficult to understand."

He described as "one new concept" the recognition by this Government that conditions may exist temporarily which would make payment of interest on such a large amount difficult. Accordingly, he said, provision has been made for the waiver of interest after a certification by the International Monetary Fund that such action would be desirable.

"It is not to our advantage to press for payment of interest when payment is impossible and thus force default and a crumbling of international economic relations," Mr. Truman added.

President's Plea to Congress on British Loan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The following is the text of President Truman's message to Congress today on the proposed loan to Britain:

To the Congress of the United States:

The establishment of a permanent state of peace and prosperity is not a simple matter. The creation and maintenance of conditions under which nations can be prosperous and remain peaceful involves a series of highly complex and difficult problems. If we are to reach this greatly desired goal, we must be prepared at all times to face the issues that will constantly present themselves and we must be determined to solve them. If peace is to be permanent, we must never relax our efforts to make it so.

In his message to the Congress recommending the approval of the Bretton Woods agreements, President Roosevelt called these proposals "the cornerstone for international economic cooperation." By enacting the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the Seventy-ninth Congress laid this cornerstone for the construction of an orderly economic peace.

The Structure of Peace

The Congress took many other steps during the same session which enlarged the structure, and its achievements in this field are just cause for pride. Among the most important of these other steps were the ratification and implementation of the treaty establishing the United Nations Organization, the enactment of legislation to support the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and to carry on the operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the extension in a broader form of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and the expansion of the Export-Import Bank.

These steps will take us a long way on the road to world-wide security and prosperity. They should not make us blind, however, to the job that has not been done—to the work that lies ahead.

In approving the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Congress specifically expressed its belief that additional measures for international economic cooperation would be necessary to render most effective the operations of the fund and bank. In the Bretton Woods Agreements Act the Congress declared it to be the policy of the United States to seek to bring about further international agreement and cooperation along these lines.

The International Monetary Fund Agreement was drafted and the Bretton Woods Agreements Act was enacted during the war. Both recognized the financial condition of some countries resulting from the war might make it impossible for them to apply at once the fundamental rule of nondiscrimination in their monetary and financial transactions. Therefore, provision was made for a transition period which might postpone as long as five years the complete application of this fundamental rule.

Holds Grace Period Is Needed

Now in time of peace as we rapidly proceed with the organization of the International Monetary Fund we find that the fears which were responsible for this period of grace are verified by the facts. The most important of these facts is that the United Kingdom as a result of the war must continue for a long period many of its emergency wartime financial controls unless it obtains additional working capital.

It is apparent that, in the case of a principal member of the International Monetary Fund, we can ill afford to wait for the period permitted by the Bretton Woods agreements for the removal of these hindrances to the financial and commercial relationships between nations. Now is the time to establish post-war monetary and financial policies of the United Nations. Now is the time to take action to enable the United Kingdom to move with us toward the prompt abolition of these restrictions.

The financial agreement will by its terms come into operation only after the Congress has made available the funds necessary to extend to the United Kingdom the line of credit of $3.75 billion in accordance with the terms set forth in the agreement. Britain needs this credit and she needs it now. It will assist her to meet the expected deficit in her balance of payments during the next six years. It will enable her to buy from the world the supplies of food and raw materials which are essential to the life and work of the British people. At the same time it will keep open a market for those surpluses of the United States which are customarily exported to the United Kingdom. These are the important short-term purposes of the credit.

Calls It More Than a Credit

But the financial agreement is much more than a credit. Let me repeat, its most important purpose from our point of view is to cause the removal of emergency controls exercised by the United Kingdom over its international transactions far more speedily than is required by the Bretton Woods agreements. The financial agreement will enable the United Kingdom, through the prompt relaxation of exchange restrictions and discriminations, to move side by side with the United States toward the common goal of expanded world trade which means expanded production, consumption and employment and rising standards of living everywhere.

The line of credit which will be extended to the United Kingdom under the agreement may be drawn upon until the end of 1951. At that time the United Kingdom will be obligated to begin repayment of the principal with interest and those payments will continue over a period of fifty years. These terms are neither unusual nor difficult to understand. There is one new concept, however, embodied in the terms of the credit.

We have recognized that conditions may exist temporarily during such a long period of time which would make the payment of interest on such a large amount difficult if not impossible. Accordingly, provision has been made for the waiver of interest by the United States Government after a certification by the International Monetary Fund as to the facts regarding the balance of payments position of the United Kingdom. It is not to our advantage to press for payment of interest when payment is impossible and thus force default and a crumbling of international economic relations.

Effect on World Trade

The financial assistance which the United Kingdom would receive under the agreement has made it possible for the two Governments to agree on a specific course of action which in a short period of time will result in the removal of emergency controls over foreign exchange and discriminatory import restrictions and the re-establishment of peacetime practices designed to promote the recovery of world trade.

Britain has agreed to abolish the so-called "sterling area dollar pool." She has agreed to give up most of her rights during the transition period provided for in the International Monetary Fund Agreement and thus to abandon controls over foreign exchange which she would otherwise be permitted by the terms of that agreement to continue for a considerable period of time. In addition to the direct benefits which will flow from this stimulus to Anglo-American trade there will be the added benefits derived from the ability of other nations to relax their restrictions once the United Kingdom has led the way.

Another troublesome financial problem which has been fully and frankly discussed by the two nations is that of the sterling liabilities of Great Britain which have resulted from her large expenditures abroad during the war. In the financial agreement the British Government has undertaken to adjust and settle these obligations out of resources other than the American credit and has outlined its intentions with respect to their settlement.

Our concern in this connection is twofold. In the first place we want other countries which are in a position to do so to grant assistance to the United Kingdom within their means. Those which hold large sterling balances can do so by scaling them down. In the second place we want to be certain that the liquidation of these balances will not discriminate against American trade. The financial agreement contains a specific undertaking by the Government of the United Kingdom that no such discrimination shall result from these settlements.

On World Trade Expansion

The financial agreement also makes it possible for the United Kingdom to give whole-hearted support to the proposals for expansion of world trade and employment which the United States has recently put forward as a basis for international discussions by the United Nations. In the joint statement on commercial policy published at the same time as the financial agreement the United Kingdom has undertaken to support these proposals and to use its best endeavors in cooperation with the United States to bring to a successful conclusion international discussions based upon them.

For these reasons the next order of international business before the Congress should be our financial relations with the United Kingdom. The problems involved, which are severe but not insoluble, are direct consequences of the war. They are matters of great urgency and I believe that the financial agreement which I am transmitting herewith furnishes a real basis for their solution. It is my earnest hope that the Congress will implement the financial agreement as speedily as is consistent with careful legislative consideration.

It is not too much to say that the agreement now transmitted will set the course of American and British economic relations for many years to come. In so doing it will have a decisive influence on the international trade of the whole world.

Those who represented the United States in these discussions and those who represented the United Kingdom were fully aware of the fundamental nature of the problems before them. After long and careful consideration they agreed upon the arrangements which in my opinion will provide a solid foundation for the successful conduct of our economic relations with each other and with the world.

Other implementation of the financial agreement will be a great contribution to the establishment of a permanent state of peace and prosperity. We are all aware of the dangers inherent in unchecked economic rivalry and economic warfare. These dangers can be eliminated by the firm resolution of this nation and the United Kingdom to carry forward the work which has been so well begun.

The financial agreement transmitted herewith means that instead of economic controversy between the two countries, the wise rules of the Bretton Woods agreements will be fully effective much sooner than we believed possible when the Congress enacted the Bretton Woods Agreements Act. I urge that Congress act on the financial agreement promptly.

BRITAIN SHOULD PAY DEBT TO U.S., CANADIAN SAYS

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30 — (AP) Canada's war-time munitions chief said tonight that Britain should pay her debt to America in Western Hemisphere bases or by other "mutually satisfactory" settlement.

William Flockert Drysdale, speaking as "a private citizen," declared the "grim specter" of debt forgiveness must not arise "in this new age of infinite threats and dangers" as it "so unhappily arose after the First World war."

Obligations Remain

Drysdale, in a speech prepared for delivery to the Albany County Historical Society, said Britain's obligations to the United States "are and remain debts until they are fully acknowledged and liquidated."

"Contractual arrangements for payment," he said, could be "either by permanent cession or by leases of lengthened tenure of present or different lands in or contiguous to the waters of the Western Hemisphere; and or by such other media of installment payments as are mutually satisfactory."

He said England's "staggering" war losses, especially the destruction or damaging of 4,000,000 homes, must be replaced "if Britain is to continue as a useful ally in the company of enlightened nations.

"Between neighbors and allies and comrades in past times of peril, that may arise again, there must be no sordid question of the cost of such human and necessary help. x x x Past, present and future they are debts of moneys and credits of health and safety, desperately cared for and gallantly provided."

"Specious pleas" for debt acquittance or forgiveness are not "admissible between courageously honest and realistic minds," he declared.

Close Ties with U. S. Urged

Canadians, proud of their "independence combined with loyalty to the Crown," he said, "are no less proud of our free allegiance to the British Empire and commonwealth of nations." But, he added, British policy ignoring or running counter to the "fundamental affinity" of the Dominions and the United States would have a "disruptive effect on the commonwealth as a whole."

Drysdale said Canadians "must emancipate" themselves from "misgivings" that too close liaison would enable the United States to dominate the economy and "indirectly affect the governmental integrity of the Dominion." Canada "must welcome the closest economic liaison."

A. F. L. BACKS FOES OF FRANCO'S RULE

Miami, Fla., Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The American Federation of Labor today called upon the State Department to recognize the Spanish Republican Government in Exile

The A. F. of L. executive council issued a statement which President William Green said was unanimously approved at a meeting today, asserting that recognition of the exile Government "should greatly hasten the triumphant evolution of democracy in Spain."

The Republican Government, the council said, already has been recognized by Mexico, Guatemala, Bolivia, and Panama. Other Latin-American countries have indicated that they were about to extend it de juro recognition.

BILBO PREPARES TO TALK 60 DAYS AGAINST FEPC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP) Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi's non-stop one-man debate team, headed down the filibuster road this afternoon for a projected 60-day saunter.

He was 12 days and two hours late joining the Southern delaying action against the Fair Employment Practice Bill, which had started on Jan. 18, but it wasn't because he hadn't tried.

The Southerners' high command had wanted to save him for the all-night sessions that may be coming soon. But Bilbo saw his chance at 2:50 p.m., (Eastern Standard Time), and claimed the floor when South Carolina's Olin Johnson concluded a two-hour speech.

Bilbo Plunges In

Scorning the mild-measured approach adopted by some of the previous speakers, Bilbo plunged into the mechanics of operating a Fair Employment Practice Commission with power to bar discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color or national origin.

"Isn't this a free country any more?" he inquired

"Are we going to let some little peckerwood come around without any right and go into your office and examine your books?

"It will lead to a riot if you do."

Bilbo complained that the bill furnished no protection for the white folks—"the white Gentiles, that is." He figured out that if jobs were allocated in proportion to population, no business should be allowed to have more than one negro among every nine employes, or more than one Jew among each 28.

"I'll insist on that amendment if the bill ever gets around to the amending stage," he announced.

Senator Glen Taylor (D-Idaho), who had been following Bilbo's discourse with interest, asked if he thought it ever would.

"Frankly, I do not," the Mississippian replied. "I think that in 45 or 50 days the Senate may be ready to send this bill back to committee for perfection."

Urges Study of Bill

A few minutes earlier, however, he had declared that while he didn't want to take up the time of the Senate needlessly, "60 days is not too long."

Bilbo advised his colleagues to take the bill home and study it.

"What's the use of studying it if we will not be permitted to vote?" Taylor asked.

"It would be a fine education for a man like you," Bilbo said.

Bilbo spoke in moderate, voice-saving tones, in contrast to the previous speaker, Johnson, a big man with a booming delivery.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) wandered into the chamber at one point when only a half dozen Senators were on the floor. He stood a foot from Johnston. Unperturbed, the South Carolinian kept shouting in tones that could be heard far down the Capitol corridors. Lucas explained that he was standing up close "so I can hear the Senator better."

"I thank the Lord for my voice," Johnston said. "People can hear me when I speak."

Proceeding, he told of a man who consistently refused to hire any man who parted his hair in the middle. Johnston wanted to know if the Congress should legislate against that kind of discrimination.

URGE HIGHER RATE, WIDER COVERAGE FOR SECURITY TAX

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (AP) The House Ways and Means committee was advised by its research staff today that the social security tax should be increased one-half per cent next year and coverage be extended to 20,000,000 additional workers.

Approximately 30,000,000 jobs now are covered, entitling workers to old age and survivors insurance. The committee's staff of experts would have virtually all jobs covered under a plan filed with the group.

There no longer is any reason, the report said, why coverage should not be made available to nearly all of the 9,000,000 self-employed, including farm operators; 4,000,000 agricultural workers; 2,600,000 normally in domestic service; 1,100,000 employed by non profit organizations, and millions in other uncovered employment.

Meeting Called

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) called the committee to meet tomorrow for the beginning of a reexamination of the social security law, to determine what expansions should be made and what the future tax should be.

The staff suggested that the tax on employes' pay and employers' payrolls, now one per cent, be boosted in 1947 to 1.5 per cent against each.

Moreover, it advised that the social security levy should increase by another one-half per cent each 10 years until a three per cent maximum rate was reached in 1977. This tax covers payments of old age and survivors insurance.

The staff, headed by Leonard J. Calhoun, a Mississippi lawyer, called the committee's attention to the fact that social security insurance covered over a little more than half the jobs of American workers, and the report declared:

"No one would contend that workers in the excepted areas of employment are less in need of the protection afforded under old age and survivors insurance than those who work in covered jobs."

Congress, in writing the original security act, restricted its coverage principally because of administrative difficulties in certain areas of employment, such as the self-employed, farm workers, and domestic workers, where collection of the tax might be difficult.

Gerald Smith Declares Strike Wave Is Rehearsal

Tells House Hearing Reds Seek a General Walkout

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First party, told Congress today "the current strike epidemic is just a rehearsal for a general strike later."

Mr. Smith asserted that "Communists and other left wingers" were promoting strikes.

He offered these comments before the House committee investigating un-American activities, which called him for questioning regarding his party.

A group of Congressmen had filed with the committee a statement describing Mr. Smith as a "Fascist propagandist" and as "America's most raucous purveyor of anti-Semitism and of racial and religious bigotry."

Mr. Smith heatedly denied being a Fascist, an anti-Semite or a bigot and asserted: "I'm being branded by traitors as a traitor." He referred to the signers of the statement as "left-wing Congressmen following the Communist party line."

Those signing the statement included Representatives Ellis Patterson, Democrat, of California; Charles R. Savage, Democrat, of Washington; Hugh De Lacy, Democrat, of Washington, and Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite, of New York.

Mr. Smith sharply criticized the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his administration, asserting Mr. Roosevelt "was very much of an imitator of Hitler, and . . . the New Deal used the ideology of Communism and the techniques of the Fascists."

House Again Passes War Funds Cutback

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The House passed by voice vote today and sent to the Senate a bill canceling $51,786,811,921 in appropriations voted previously for war purposes.

The amount involved in the same cutback that Congress voted last year but President Truman pocket-vetoed the legislation because of a provision to return the United States Employment Service to state control within 100 days.

HOUSE REBUFFS TRUMAN ON JOB SERVICE SHIFT

Senate Gets Measure to Let States Take Control by July 1.

LEGISLATION FACES VETO

USES Bill Was First Item on Program of President to Reach Congress Vote.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—A decisive defeat in the House jolted President Truman's hopes today for continued Federal control of the United States employment service—a top item on his program.

The House rejected the President's proposal by a vote of 263 to 113 yesterday and directed that USES be returned to the States not later than June 30.

The legislation went to the Senate which has gone on record in previous unsuccessful measures as favoring restoration of the agency to the States.

The promising outlook for the return legislation set Capitol Hill speculating on the likelihood of another veto when and if the measure reaches the White House.

Mr. Truman refused in December to sign legislation providing for the transfer of USES to the states within 100 days. He asked, instead, that the switch be delayed until June 30, 1947. He said earlier action would damage the reconversion program, particularly re-employment of veterans.

The House Labor Committee approved his proposal, but a coalition of House Republicans and Southern Democrats rejected the committee bill yesterday and instead passed a substitute by Representative Dirksen (R.-Ill.) setting the deadline a year earlier.

Dirksen told reporters that even if Mr. Truman vetoes the new bill he believes he has enough backing to insure passage over a veto. A two-thirds vote is required for such action.

The USES bill was the first major item in the President's program for this session of Congress to reach a vote in either chamber. A filibuster-snarled Senate has up for consideration the fair employment practice measure, another of Mr. Truman's prime proposals, but its prospects of passage are dubious.

House Group Named To Draft Defense Act

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—Chairman May (D., Ky.) today named a nine-member subcommittee of the House Military Committee to draft a new national defense act.

The group, May said, will undertake to solve problems dealing with the permanent postwar army.

May will serve as chairman. Other members are Representatives Thomason, of Texas; Sparkman, of Alabama; Kilday, of Texas, and Brooks, of Louisiana, Democrats, and Andrews, of New York; Martin, of Iowa; Elston, of Ohio, and Harness, of Indiana, Republicans.

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Super Battleship May Be Built To Atomic Era Specifications

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — (AP) The Superbattleship Kentucky, now building, may be the first American dreadnaught built to atomic bomb era specifications.

Cmdr. Frank Nash, of the Navy's Bureau of Ships, told the House Naval committee today there will be a review of the design of the big, 45,000 tonner on the ways at Norfolk, Va., after the results of the atomic bomb test against warships this spring and summer have been assessed.

Among other things, the Navy wants to see what damage is done to the superstructure of warships, including guns and armor, in the explosion of an A-bomb, Nash said.

Armament Question

In light of Nash's testimony, it became evident that the question of armament not only for future ships but for the existing, postwar fleet may hinge on the outcome of the tests.

While the percentage of cost of guns, fire control instruments, ammunition facilities and other items making up armament vary considerably with different categories, some naval men estimate that 10 per cent would be a conservative average figure. In the case of the Iowa class battleships of 45,000 tons, the nation's newest, this would translate into about $10,000,000 of armament which might have to be changed.

The Kentucky was planned as a powerful anti-aircraft ship, designed as an offensive, striking weapon as well as defensive. Her building will be carried along in a manner which will allow for extensive changes to meet standards set in the atom bomb test without tearing expensive, complicated construction out of her, it was explained.

Firepower Issue

One of the questions to be settled, in view of the appearance of atom bombs, high speed planes and V-weapons, is the type of major firepower to be built in new ships and put into existing ones—whether such weapons as rockets should be transferred from the small, specialized craft of World War II to the battlewagons.

At today's committee hearing Rep. Cole (D-NY) criticized the Navy for first agreeing to scrap 37 ships under construction, then deciding to complete the majority of them.

Reconversion Director John W. Snyder had ordered scrapping of the ships. Nash told the committee that after more study, it was agreed that 19 should be finished, 18 built through the launching stage and eight scrapped. The 18 launched would be berthed for later commissioning.

Atom Test Secrecy Approved

House Committee Gives Some Leeway to War and Navy Secretaries.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The House Naval Committee today approved a legal ban against disclosure to foreign governments of technical data obtained in the planned Pacific Ocean atom bomb tests.

The proviso written by the Navy Department and approved intact by the committee, however, includes a clause giving the Secretaries of War and Navy some leeway in disclosing data to foreign governments.

Representative Cole (R.-N. Y.) objected to the provision stipulating that the secretaries may disclose to foreign governments that part of the test results which they may determine to be not prejudicial to the best interests of the United States.

The committee approved the Navy version, however, after Chairman Vinson (D.-Ga.) said that members could strengthen it by amendment on the House floor.

The secrecy requirement was included in a bill authorizing the Navy to use approximately 100 American and captured enemy warships in the Pacific tests beginning next day, but requiring consent of the congressional naval committees to be obtained for the selected vessels.

Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, in charge of the forthcoming tests, told the committee he expected a directive from the joint chiefs of staff imposing strict security regulations.

"We've got to trust somebody I suppose," commented Representative Robert A. Grant (R.-Ind.). "But I just hope we don't wake up some morning and find out there was another meeting like Yalta and the whole atom story has been told."

On the Senate side, a witness suggested that the Senate atomic energy committee call in some psychiatrists for advice on what he called the mania of national sovereignty. The committee is considering drafting atomic energy control legislation.

Watson Davis, director of science service, declared that peoples, like persons, suffer from manias.

"One of these is national sovereignty," he said. "Germany under the Nazis was a Napoleon among nations. We should be alert, as we were not before both world wars, to the danger signs—so plain and unmistakable. The committee should call in psychologists and psychiatrists to give them information on these aspects."

Atomic Scientist Skeptical Of Tests Planned by Navy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP) Dr. W. A. Higinbotham, atomic bomb scientist, said today, "I do not see much object" in tests planned for this spring and summer to determine the effect of the new explosive on seapower.

The effects of aerial and surface detonation of atomic bombs are already known from the initial test in New Mexico and from the combat use of two bombs in Japan, said Higinbotham, who is chairman of the Federation of American Scientists.

"Damage to a large fleet spread out is not going to be very impressive, and unless people are warned in advance, the results of the test will sound like a considerable disappointment," he told a reporter. "The effects may be minimized not only by the navy but by everyone else."

Real Test Doubted

Higinbotham, who was a member of the faculty of Cornell university before becoming engaged in the preparation of the atomic bomb, said the navy wouldn't get a real test of the effect of an atomic bomb on a fleet until a subsurface detonation planned next year.

(The navy has announced an aerial detoniation for May, a surface detoniation for July, and a sub-surface detoniation for sometime in 1947).

"Such a test," he said, "will produce the only unknown and unmeasured effects."

Without referring to any test in particular, Higinbotham declared:

"It does not seem rational that the navy would run tests that would prove that the fleet was obsolete."

Asked to elaborate on his prediction that damage to a spread-out fleet would not be "impressive" if the bombs were detonated in the air or at the surface of the water, the scientist said:

"The ground areas affected in Japan by such detonation were roughly only four miles in diameter. In any normal fleet operation such as will be held in the navy's test in a Pacific lagoon measuring 12 by 27 miles in area, the ships will probably be spread out considerably.

"Another thing to remember is that naval vessels are built more strongly mechanically than are buildings, so that over comparable distances, the effect of a bomb on a warship would be less than on a building."

"I don't think," he said, "that we can learn much more of a scientific nature from the aerial and surface detonations than we already know."

On Capitol Hill pleas were heard today against any further atomic bombmaking in the United States.

In the House Rep. Burgin (D-N.C.) filed a bill to bar such manufacture until the United Nations complete effective control machinery. A member of the House Foreign Affairs committee, Burgin told a reporter this country already has enough bombs for the Pacific tests. "It's no use to pile up these bombs until we know how the United Nations intends to control military use of atomic energy," he said.

Raymond Gram Swing, a radio commentator, told the Senate Atomic committee the nation should quit bomb manufacture and should place atomic plants in civilian hands as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the House Naval committee approved legislation barring any disclosure to foreign nations or results obtained from the forthcoming tests.

Rep. Cole of New York, ranking Republican member of the House Naval committee, protested against a clause in the legislation. This would allow U. S. armed forces chiefs to divulge atomic test data to foreign governments if they felt it was not against the national interest to do so.

However, Chairman Vinson (D-Ga.) said he was sure the army and navy realize that Congress wants the secrets closely kept.

Postmortems Held to Learn Atomic Effects on Japanese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—(AP) Postmortem studies of Japanese killed by atomic bombs have been undertaken by military scientists here in an effort to learn more about the effects of atomic energy on the human body.

One objective of the research will be to determine whether specific antidotes can be provided for injuries sustained by victims of A-bomb explosions.

Specimens Brought Back

This was learned today from members of army and navy technical commissions who returned recently from Japan.

They brought specimens from the bodies of more than 200 Japanese "of all age groups" who were killed or fatally injured at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The commission also brought back "hundreds of blood specimens" and other clinical records of persons who incurred non-fatal injuries during the bombings.

They also have extensive records based on questionnaires submitted to approximately 16,000 Japanese who were in or near the bombed areas and who either escaped injury or who recovered.

The pathological material is being examined at the Army Institute of Pathology, a division of the Army Surgeon General's Office, and at the Naval Medical Research Institute at Bethesda, Md.

Colonel J. E. Ash, director of the institute, told a reporter:

"We want to find out what effect the radiant energy from an atomic bomb has on body tissue, and the present studies offer the first opportunity that American scientists have had to make such investigations on the tissues of persons killed by the bomb.

"Based on what we already know of the effects of the radiant energy of X-Ray on human tissue, we will probably find that the radiant energy from the atomic bombs had its most marked effect on the blood forming tissues—especially the bone marrow.

"However, the radiant energy from the bombs may be disclosed to be entirely different from any other radiant energy we now know, and its effects on the body may be entirely different."

Captain Shields Warren headed the navy commission and Col. A. W. Oughterson the army's.

ATOM BOMB PROPOSED FOR POLAR PROSPECTING

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — (AP) Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker said today he had proposed to the Army, Navy and Coast Guard that the atom bomb be used to "prospect" for gold and other minerals in the ice-covered South Polar region.

Briefly, he said his idea was that the explosive force of the bomb could be used to blast the ice-cap into fragments and "unlock the icy doors that withhold from human knowledge the potential riches of the Antarctic continent."

Speaking at a luncheon, Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Air Lines, conceded the suggestion "at first flush sounds like a fantastic story from the pen of Jules Verne."

"But I believe," he said, "that it is well within reach of potential execution."

Use of Radar to Detect Storm Fronts Predicted

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. — (AP) Use of radar by weather forecasters to detect the approach of storms and hurricanes was predicted today at a meeting of the American Meteorological society and the Institute of Aeronautical Science.

Lt. Col. Harry Wexler, attached to headquarters of the Army Air Forces weather service at Langley field, Va., told the session the radar scope permits details of weather disturbances to be observed as never before.

It is "very likely," he said, "that provisions could be made for "a weather scope for the weather man."

Overseas Training Cut to 8 Weeks

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The Army reduced today the period of training to eight weeks for soldiers destined to be sent overseas as replacements.

The War Department said the action followed consultation with overseas theater commanders on the "critical situation" regarding troops for occupation duty.

G. I.s to Lose Air Priority

O. D. T. to Free Reserved Space on Planes From West Coast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Office of Defense Transportation announced today that air lines operating from the west coast would not have to set aside passenger space for service men after noon Feb. 15.

The O. D. T. said it was revoking as of that date the only order it had issued affecting air traffic. This required air lines operating from Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego to make available to returning service men from the Pacific area not less than 70 per cent of passenger space to Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk and Jacksonville. Since the order became effective on Dec. 3, the O. D. T. said, the air lines have carried about 20,000 soldiers, sailors and marines across the country each month.

Revocation was made possible, it was stated, because the troop movement has passed its peak.

VA Requests National Policy On Nonservice Disability

Washington, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Veterans Administration moved today for a clear-cut definition of national policy regarding future medical care and hospitalization of veterans with nonservice-connected disabilities.

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, administrator, drafted a letter to President Truman outlining the critical situation he said has arisen in handling such cases, due to the shortage of doctors, nurses and hospital space.

The point might be reached, Bradley noted, where no more veterans with nonservice disabilities could be accommodated.

Outlines Situation

Under existing policy, many veterans with nonservice connected disabilities have been receiving free Government medical care. VA officials said this has resulted in the following situation:

1. About 70 per cent of currently hospitalized veterans from all previous wars have disabilities in no way connected with their military service.

2. World War II veterans with nonservice disabilities already slightly exceed those with service-connected disabilities, and their number is increasing.

Present laws give veterans with service-connected disabilities first call on hospital facilities. If additional space is available, veterans with nonservice-connected cases may be received, but they must sign a statement saying they are unable to pay a hospital or doctor's bill.

Veterans' organizations have been trying to liberalize the rules. The American Legion wants the pauper's oath abolished; the Veterans of Foreign Wars have approved resolutions that all disabled veterans be cared for.

Alarmed VA officials claim if Government policy is liberalized much further there might be so many patients "we couldn't find the doctors to care for them."

Under present rules, they estimate they will have about 250,000 veterans in hospitals by 1975, or about three times the number now hospitalized. They consider this a "conservative" estimate of the future, based on experience after World War I.

Cases Might Double

"If the rules are liberalized, hospital cases might jump to 500,000 by 1975," one official said.

Both Bradley and VA's medical director, Gen. Paul R. Hawley, are of the opinion that "Congress or authority higher than the Veterans Administration" will have to decide soon what future policy is going to be.

As they see it, either hospitalization will have to be restricted to veterans with service-connected disabilities or else a greatly enlarged hospital construction program will be necessary to handle nonservice disability cases.

Army Discharge Plan Scored

House Committee Finds Present System Often Leads to Injustices.

Washington, Jan. 30 (A. P.).—The House Military Affairs Committee declared today that the Army's so-called "blue discharges" present too many opportunities for injustice and should be abolished.

Blue discharges are neither honorable nor dishonorable. They generally are issued, the committee said in a formal report, to men whom the Army does not want but cannot dismiss honorably.

An examination of case histories, the committee said, shows that in actual practice the procedure is frequently less than just to the man involved. The procedure lends itself to dismissals based on prejudice and antagonism, the report added.

The effects on the man involved, the report asserted, "differ little from those of a dishonorable discharge. The discharged man finds it difficult to get or keep a job. The suspicion of society is aroused against him, all the worse in some ways for carrying an atmosphere of mystery."

If the Army found these men to be misfits after drafting them into uniform, the committee said, the nation "has a special obligation to see that they are dismissed with as little prejudice as possible."

Review Is Urged.

The committee recommended that:

There be automatic review all blue discharges with a vi[ew] replacing many of them wit[h] orable discharges.

Where an honorable discharge is substituted it be dated back to the time of the blue discharge.

The Army should be required to show that it made repeated attempts at rehabilitation before stigmatizing a man with a blue discharge.

Men called up for blue discharges should be provided with a counsel or permitted to engage counsel of their own.

Copies of procedure of boards of officers handling blue discharges should be furnished to the enlisted men involved, upon request.

Discharges "without specification as to the character of service" should plainly state that they are not dishonorable.

The Army should consider classifying all discharges as honorable, under honorable conditions, general, and dishonorable.

Classifications Defined.

1. Honorable, the same as now.
2. "Under honorable conditions," replacing the present blue discharge.
3. General, to cover cases such as continued misconduct, fraudulent enlistment, or conviction of a serious offense by a civil court.
4. Dishonorable, the same as now.

Army to Allow Families to Join Officers, High Non-Coms Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 — (AP) The Army held out inducements today to officers and high non-coms to stay overseas by announcing that their families would be permitted to join them.

Priority will be given to families of men who agree to remain abroad one or two more years.

To speed the flow of replacements for soldiers who come home, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that the training period for recruits in this country had been cut from 13 to eight weeks.

Extent Limited

The extent to which families may join officers and non-coms in Europe and the Orient depends upon the decision of theater commanders as to available housing, subsistence and medical care.

Under existing law, only families of commissioned officers, of master, first, technical and staff sergeants, and of certain War department civilian personnel are allowed to travel at government expense.

Amplifying a formal announcement, War department officials said that for the time being dependents of privates and others in the lowest four enlisted grades would not be permitted to go overseas, because of lack of housing. A proposal to include them in the provision later is under study, it was said.

The War department said that no funds would be authorized for construction of housing for dependents in occupied areas.

Travel of dependents to the European theater is expected to start some time after April 1, and after May 1 to the Philippines, Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus islands. Such travel has already been sanctioned to the Caribbean, Newfoundland, Alaska, the Aleutians, Hawaii and the Marianas.

The War department stressed applications must come from men overseas and not their dependents.

Priorities Set

First priority will be given by theater commanders to military and civilian personnel who indicate willingness to serve abroad a further two years, or more. Second priority will be for those who promise to stay one year.

Within these priorities, preference will be based upon cumulative service since Dec. 7, 1941.

The training reduction order was issued by General Eisenhower after consultation with Lt. General Joseph H. McNarney, the European commander, and with General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific. They agreed on-the-job training abroad would be practicable, the War department said.

The eight-week training in the United States will be exclusive of time spent in the process of induction. Before going overseas replacements will be given seven days to visit their homes. A limited number will be trained longer periods in the United States to qualify them for specialist duties.

21,949 More Veterans Landing At U.S. Ports

[By the Associated Press]

Eleven vessels, carrying 6,278 returnees, are scheduled to arrive today at New York, while 15,671 more service personnel are due on nineteen ships at four West Coast ports.

Pacific point arrivals include: San Francisco, seven transports, with 5,014 personnel; San Diego, Cal., six ships, with 2,942; Los Angeles, five vessels, with 2,910 men, and Seattle, Wash., one ship, with 4,805.

New York Arrivals

At New York—Mahoney City, from Le Havre: 1,441 troops, including 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion; 987th and 3,197th quartermaster service companies; part of 4,061st Quartermaster Service Company.

Hampden Sydney Victory, from Marseille: 1,511 troops of Second Armored Division.

Felipe Deneve, from Marseille: 591 troops, including companies H, I, K of 398th Infantry Regiment.

Isaac Cole, from Le Havre: 368 troops, including part of 74th Engineer Light Pontoon Bridge Company; 411th Port Company.

Miscellaneous on following: George Chamberlain, from Naples: 117; F. Williamson, from Antwerp: 29; Daniel L. Johnston, from Barry: 28; Hilary Herbert, from Antwerp, 542; San Angelo Victory, from Calcutta: 21; Frederick Victory, from Le Havre: 1,606; Winthrop Victory, from Calcutta: 24 troops, 10 war dogs.

Returnees At Frisco

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: Belleau Wood, from Guam: 1,620 Navy; Kota Baroe, from Manila: 1,325 Army; U.S. Grant, from Pearl Harbor: 1,172 Army; Tranquility, from Pearl Harbor: 711 Navy; Baretta, from Pearl Harbor: 20 Navy; LST 887, from Pearl Harbor: 136 Navy; Stagbush, 30 Navy.

At Los Angeles—Miscellaneous on following vessels: Hollandia, from Saipan, 1,100; steamer Bay, from Saipan, 1,173; Troiles, from Pearl Harbor, 451; Napier, from Honolulu, 30; LST 1148, from Pearl Harbor, 156.

Other Arrivals

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following, all from Pearl Harbor: Escort carrier Shipley Bay, 1,128 navy and Coast Guard; assault transport Fond Du Lac, 1,814 navy and marines; LCI's 25, 26, 27 and 62, no passenger information.

At Seattle—U.S.S. General Callan, from Karachi, 4,805 miscellaneous troops.

THE ONLY OTHER MAJOR PROBLEM OF ORGANIZATION STILL TO BE SOLVED FOR UNO HEADQUARTERS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE COMMITTEE, MADE UP OF 7 MEMBERS, NOW MAKING AN INVESTIGATION ON THE SCENE, HAS FILED AN INTERIM REPORT COVERING DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y., INCLUDING HYDE PARK; WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., THE AREA AROUND STAMFORD, CONN., AND THE AREA OF RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

THE COMMITTEE WAS INSTRUCTED TO COVER A MAXIMUM OF SIX SITES IN THE BOSTON AND NEW YORK REGIONS. IT WAS SAID THAT THE COMMITTEE WOULD FILE A SECOND REPORT COVERING POSSIBLE LOCATIONS NEAR BOSTON.

MEANWHILE, A JOINT UNO AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED TRANSFER OF ALL THE LEAGUE'S MATERIAL ASSETS TO THE NEW WORLD

ORGANIZATION BY ABOUT AUG. 1, 1946. IT HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED WHETHER THE LEAGUE'S BUILDINGS IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, WILL BE KEPT OR SOLD.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT WAS A RECOMMENDATION BY THE UNO GENERAL COMMITTEE THAT THE WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS BE LINKED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD LINK THE WFTU AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN CONSULTATIVE CAPACITIES WERE DEFEATED.

SENATOR CONNALLY (D-TEX) OF THE U.S. DELEGATION, WHO OFFERED THE PROPOSAL THAT THE AFL BE MADE AN ADJUNCT OF THE UNO, SAID ITS DEFEAT WAS "GLARING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE AFL." THE CIO IS A MEMBER OF THE WFTU AND, THEREFORE, WOULD HAVE INDIRECT REPRESENTATION.

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LONDON--FIRST ADD COAL (A31) X X X FOR SOCIALIZATION.

BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO THE COAL BUSINESS WILL COST SOMETHING LIKE HALF A BILLION DOLLARS, AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES SHOW.

COAL MINE OWNERS ARE TO BE COMPENSATED FOR THEIR PROPERTIES IN GOVERNMENT BONDS, IN AMOUNTS TO BE FIXED BY VALUATION BOARDS AND A TRIBUNAL OF TWO JUDGES AND AN ACCOUNTANT.

THE NATIONALIZATION BILL, WHICH NOW WILL RECEIVE A PERFUNCTORY THIRD READING IN COMMONS AND FINAL APPROVAL BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS, PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT TO OWNERS ON THE BASIS OF PROBABLE EARNINGS. THE AVERAGE PROFIT IN BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY FROM 1922 TO 1939 WAS ABOUT 16 CENTS A TON, A TOTAL OF ABOUT $27,000,000 A YEAR. ON SUCH A BASIS EXPERTS ESTIMATE THE PURCHASE PRICE TO BE ABOUT $400,000,000.

TO THIS FIGURE WILL BE ADDED PAYMENTS FOR COKE OVENS, COLLIERY PLANTS AND OTHER PROPERTY, ROUGHLY ESTIMATED BETWEEN $100,000 AND $200,000.

THE TRIBUNAL WILL FIX PRICES FOR PROPERTIES OTHER THAN MINES BY PIECEMEAL VALUATION.

A NATIONAL COAL BOARD WILL BE SET UP TO OPERATE THE MINES, AND GOVERNMENT OPERATION WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS THE BILL IS LEGALIZED BY PARLIAMENT, WITHOUT WAITING FOR DETAILS OF COMPENSATION.

THE COAL BOARD WILL PAY BACK TO THE TREASURY, OUT OF MINE PROFITS, THE ORIGINAL COST OF THE PURCHASE OF MINES AND MINE PROPERTIES FROM THE OWNERS.

A98

LONDON, JAN 30-(AP)-THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION HAS CANCELLED ALL COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND THE PLENARY SESSION SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW TO GIVE ITS DOCUMENT SECTION TIME TO CATCH UP.

A SPOKESMAN SAID THE SETTING BACK OF THE CONFERENCE AGENDA WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE OF BOTH A GREATER BURDEN OF DOCUMENTATION THAN WAS EXPECTED AND THE FACT MORE THAN 20 PER CENT OF THE KEY PERSONNEL IN THE SECRETARIAT HAD BEEN STRICKEN WITH INFLUENZA.

QQ930AES

A

WITH UNO

OSLO, JAN 30-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE LIE LEFT BY PLANE FOR LONDON TODAY BUT DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE WOULD ACCEPT THE SECRETARY-GENERALSHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, A POST TO WHICH HE WAS NOMINATED LAST NIGHT.

HE SAID HE WOULD MAKE NO COMMENT UNTIL ADVISED OFFICIALLY OF THE NOMINATION BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

DN650AES

KX FOR FRISCO

LONDON, JAN 30-(AP)-GEN.SHANG CHEN, CHINA'S CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE AT THE UNO CHIEFS OF STAFF MEETING, ARRIVED TODAY.

SHANG, PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK, WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LT.GEN. SUN LI-JEN, COMMANDER OF THE CHINESE FIRST ARMY WHICH CAMPAIGNED IN BURMA.

MTJ08PES

NIGHT LEAD PALESTINE (240)

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-L.S.AMERY, FORMER BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY, SAID TODAY HE WAS "FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT A DIVISION OF PALESTINE INTO AREAS FOR JEWS AND ARABS IS THE ONLY SOLUTION" TO THAT COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS.

AMERY TOLD THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HE NO LONGER HOPES THAT "THROUGH LIVING AND WORKING TOGETHER THERE WOULD EMERGE A COMMON PALESTINIAN PATRIOTISM WHICH WOULD ENABLE JEWS AND ARABS TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SELF-GOVERNING PALESTINE."

BOTH SIDES, HE SAID, "HAVE ASPIRATIONS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT AND BOTH FEEL FIT FOR IT."

JUSTICE SINGLETON, PRESIDING, SAID "PARTITIONING HAS BEEN X X X CONSIDERED BY PARLIAMENT AND TURNED DOWN."

THE COMMITTEE HEARD A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JEWISH FELLOWSHIP OPPOSE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JEWISH STATE IN PALESTINE AND DECLARE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION SHOULD HANDLE RESETTLEMENT OF EUROPE'S HOMELESS JEWS.

COL.LOUIS H.GLUCKSTEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, SAID THE FELLOWSHIP FELT JEWS ARE CITIZENS OF COUNTRIES IN WHICH THEY LIVE. HE ASSERTED THAT A JEWISH STATE IN THE HOLY LAND WOULD AGGRAVATE ANTI-SEMITISM.

"ANTI-SEMITES WOULD SAY OF JEWS, 'WHAT ARE THESE PEOPLE DOING IN OUR COUNTRY WHEN THEY HAVE A COUNTRY OF THEIR OWN? WHY DON'T THEY GO THERE?'" GLUCKSTEIN EXPLAINED.

SN934PES

A152

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY "IT IS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH" THE PRINCIPLES BEHIND THE DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND EASTERN GERMANY "FROM THE MASS DEPORTATIONS OF CIVILIANS FOR WHICH THE NAZI LEADERS ARE NOW ON TRIAL."

WR122BPES

NIGHT LEAD LORDS

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE EARL OF DARNLEY TOLD THE HOUSE OF LORDS TODAY THAT "YOU CANNOT PREVENT A NATION MAKING WAR IF IT WANTS TO."

DISMEMBERMENT OF A COUNTRY MAY NOT PREVENT WAR, EITHER, DARNLEY, ADDRESSING HIS COLLEAGUES, "THE ARMY OF THE FUTURE MAY BE MERELY AN ATOMIC BOMB CORPS OF A FEW HUNDRED MEN CLAD IN SUITS OF LEAD."

IN DEBATE ON THE EVICTION OF GERMANS FROM EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, DARNLEY DECLAREDTHAT "IN THE FUTURE SOME NEW HITLER WILL URGE THE GERMANS TO REVENGE FOR VARIOUS THINGSTHAT ARE TAKING PLACE TODAY, SUCH AS THE LOSS OF EAST PRUSSIA TO RUSSIA.

DEPORTATION OF GERMANS FROM ALLIED COUNTRIES, HE SAID, WILL ONLY ADD TO POSSIBLE INCENTIVES FOR GERMANY TO GO TO WAR AGAIN.

SUCH MOVEMENTS WERE TERMED A "DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS" BY THE BISHOP OF CHICHESTER, WHO SAID HE FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH DEPORTATION OF THE GERMANS "FROM THE MASS DEPORTATIONS OF CIVILIANS FOR WHICH THE NAZI LEADERS ARE NOW ON TRIAL."

HOWEVER, LORD JOWITT, THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S LORD CHANCELLOR SAID BRITAIN STOOD BY ALLIED DECISIONSTHAT GERMANS IN POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND HUNGARY WOULD HAVE TO BE MOVED TO GERMANY.

APR GLENNMILLIAMS 01750—NOR—1544EST

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 630 PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TONIGHT WEDNESDAY JAN. 30)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TONIGHT TO REVIEW ITS TREATY RELATIONS WITH EGYPT WITH "DUE REGARD TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE FOREIGN OFFICE PUBLISHED AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES WITH EGYPT WHICH DISCLOSED THAT INSTRUCTIONS TO OPEN PRELIMINARY CONVERSATIONS WOULD BE SENT SHORTLY TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN CAIRO.

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TAKE NOTE THAT THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT DESIRE THAT THE FORTHCOMING DISCUSSIONS SHOULD INCLUDE THE QUESTION OF SUDAN," THE BRITISH NOTE SAID.

EGYPT'S RECENTLY ADOPTED "NATIONAL DEMANDS" INCLUDE EGYPTIAN CONTROL OF THE SUDAN, NOW UNDER BRITISH RULE, AS WELL AS "FULL INDEPENDENCE" FOR EGYPT, EVACUATION OF FOREIGN TROOPS AND A PLACE FOR EGYPT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

30.24 — 697

LONDON, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL TEXT OF STATEMENTS MADE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL TODAY BY DELEGATES ANDREI J. VISHINSKY, ERNEST BEVIN AND EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, ON THE IRANIAN DISPUTE:

VISHINSKY: AS I STATED YESTERDAY, TWO QUESTIONS HAVE ARISEN. HAVE NEGOTIATIONS TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN BOTH GOVERNMENTS? AND WHAT HAVE BEEN THE RESULTS OF SUCH NEGOTIATIONS? THE FACT IS THAT EVEN THE IRANIAN DELEGATION ADMITS TODAY THAT SUCH NEGOTIATIONS ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. THEREFORE, WE WILL NOT LOSE ANY TIME DENYING FACTS WHICH ARE ESTABLISHED AND FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. NOW THE SECOND POINT IS WHETHER THESE NEGOTIATIONS BROUGHT ANY RESULTS. . . I WOULD LIKE TO REFER TO THE IRANIAN NOTE OF THE FIRST OF DECEMBER.

THE CORRECTED, REVISED TEXT AS SUBMITTED BY THE IRANIAN DELEGATION READ AS FOLLOWS:

"IN ANSWER TO THE COMMUNICATION IN WHICH YOU REPLY THAT THE CHARGES MADE CONCERNING THE INTERFERENCE OF SOVIET OFFICIALS IN OUR INTERNAL AFFAIRS, IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, ARE UNFOUNDED, THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DOES NOT WISH AT THIS TIME TO GIVE FURTHER EXPLANATIONS IN THIS MATTER AND TO THROW MORE LIGHT ON THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE CASE. IT TAKES NOTE WITH SATISFACTION OF THE PURPORT OF YOUR STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT HENCEFORTH SUCH INCIDENTS WILL NOT REPEAT THEMSELVES."

I WILL NOT LOSE THE TIME OF THE DELEGATES IN PHILOLOGICAL DISCUSSION. . .

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT I RECEIVED FROM THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN TEHRAN AND RECHECKED THE TEXTS WE HAVE ALREADY SUBMITTED, AND WHICH WOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:

"THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPRESSES ITS SATISFACTION WITH THE CONTENTS OF YOUR LETTER WHEN YOU STATE THA INTERFERENCE MENTIONED DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO FACT AND WOULD NOT IN ANY CASE, REPEAT THEMSELVES. WE ALSO EXPRESS OUR SATISFACTION FROM THE DECLARATION OF TEHRAN AS MADE ON THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1942, AND THIS DECLARATION OF TEHRAN IS ALSO A SOURCE OF SATISFACTION TO THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT."

WHATEVER TEXT WE TAKE.....IT SEEMS WUITE CLEAR THAT THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ARRIVED AT A CONCLUSION WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

"THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DENIES THE CHARGES WE HAVE MADE, BUT, AS IT DECLARES THAT SUCH INCIDENTS WILL NOT BE REPEATED, WE UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO INVESTIGATE THE QUESTION FURTHER. WE WILL MAKE A CLEAN SLATE OF IT AND WE WILL LOOK AHEAD TO CONSTRUCTIVE SOLUTIONS.....

THE REPLY OF THE 1ST OF DECEMBER BEARS THE EXPRESS MARKS OF THE SATISFACTION WHICH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAN IN THIS COUNCIL DOES NOT SEEM TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT.

I WOULD LIKE TO REMIND THE SECURITY COUNCIL THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION, ACTING ON INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, WOULD LIKE TO STATE THE CASE AS FOLLOWS:

LONDON, JAN. 30--(AP)--THE MOSCOW RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 14 GERMAN WAR-CRIMINALS WERE HANGED TODAY AT MINSK.

A DISPATCH FROM MINSK EARLIER REPORTED THAT THE MINSK MILITARY TRIBUNAL WHICH HAS BEEN HEARING THE CASES FOR TWO WEEKS

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ORDERED 14 GERMANS, INCLUDING THREE GENERALS, HANGED AND FOUR OTHER DEFENDANTS GIVEN LONG PRISON TERMS. THEY WERE ACCUSED OF EXTERMINATING 2,200,000 CIVILIANS AND WAR PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

THE TRIAL IN THE WHITE RUSSIAN CAPITAL WAS ONE OF A SERIES IN THE SOVIET UNION ON THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS.

THE TOP-RANKING GERMANS WHOSE LIVES WERE ORDERED FORFEITED AT MINSK WERE LT. GEN. JOHANN GEORGE RICHERT, 55, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE POLICE DIVISION IN WHITE RUSSIA; MAJ. GEN. GOTTFRIED HEINRICH EHLANSDORF, 53, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE MOGILEV CITY AND FORTIFIED DISTRICT, AND MAJ. GEN. [illegible], OF POLICE AND STORM TROOP BRIGADE FUEHRER EBERHARD HERFF, 59. HERFF HAS BEEN A NAZI SINCE 1932.

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THE REMAINDER OF THE CONDEMNED PERSONS CONSISTED OF GESTAPO AND POLICE OFFICIALS AND SERVICE MEN WHO CARRIED OUT HITLER'S POLICIES DURING THE WAR IN WHITE RUSSIA.

GESTAPO COMMISSAR HANS HERMANN KOCH, 32, ANOTHER OF THE CONDEMNED MEN, WAS A ONE-TIME HAIRDRESSER WHO CONFESSED ~~HERRHHEXEZEX~~ TO SHOOTING PERSONALLY 500 PEOPLE WHEN HE HEADED THE SECURITY POLICE IN OREL, ORSHA, BORISOV AN D SLONIM. HE EXPLAINED AT THE TRIAL THAT "I WAS A NAZI AND THAT WAS MY PRACTICAL WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH RACIAL THEORIES."

KOCH SAID HE JOINED THE GESTAPO ORIGINALLY TO HAVE MONEY FOR SPENDING ON WOMEN AND LIQUOR AND REMAINED WITH IT TO AVOID COMBAT TROOP ASSIGNMENT. HE WAS CAPTURED BY THE AMERICANS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

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NIGHT LEAD BRIDES (220)

BY RELMAN MORIN

ABOARD THE S.S. ARGENTINA, JAN. 30-(AP)-BRITISH BRIDES OF AMERICAN GIS WERE ORDERED TO REMAIN IN THEIR STATEROOMS OR IN THE SHIP'S LOUNGE TODAY AS GALE-PROPORTION WINDS OF 60 MILES AN HOUR POUNDED THE U.S.-BOUND ARGENTINA, CAUSING NUMEROUS MINOR ACCIDENTS AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

A NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTEMPTING TO WALK WHILD CARRYING CHILDREN FELL IN PASSAGEWAYS AND ON STAIRCASES. ONE SPRAINED AN ANKLE. OTHERS SUFFERED MINOR BRUISES.

SHIP SURGEON CAPT.PETER BISCONTI OF SEAFORD, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., PERFORMED THE FIRST OPERATION OF THE TRIP, TAKING 14 STITCHES TO CLOSE A WOUND ABOVE THE EYES OF 19-MONTHS-OLD FRANCIS HARDIMAN, JR., SON OF MRS.FRANCIS HARDIMAN OF CARDIFF, WALES, WHO IS ENROUTE TO NEW YORK TO JOIN HER HUSBAND AT 131 EAST 93RD ST.

DESPITE THE ROUGH VOYAGE THE GI BRIDES WERE CHEERFUL AND SEEMINGLY UNCONCERNED. THEY WON WARM PRAISE FROM THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN, THOMAS SIMMONS OF MANHASSET, L.I., N.Y.

"THEY ARE A WONDERFUL GROUP OF GIRLS," HE SAID. "IT IS THE FIRST SEA TRIP FOR MOST OF THEM AND THEY CERTAINLY ARE SHOWING A FINE SPIRIT."

MANY STILL ARE SEASICK BUT ARE FORCING THEMSELVES TO LEAVE THEIR BERTHS AND HELP CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

DOCTORS SAID ONLY FIVE STILL WERE CONFINED TO THE HOSPITAL--ALL PREGNANT.

ARMY TRANSPORT OFFICERS WITH A FEW OF THE HARDIEST BRIDES AS ASSISTANTS HAVE STAGED ENTERTAINMENT AND ORIENTATION PROGRAMS. MOVIES ARE SHOWN DAILY AND A NEWSPAPER, "THE WIVES WHISPERS," IS ISSUED. THE WOMEN ARE OPERATING THE SHIP'S PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM, CHOOSING MUSICAL PROGRAMS AND MAKING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SN942PES

BY RELMAN MORIN

ABOARD S.S.ARGENTINA, JAN. 30-(AP)ALT.JAMES HEPBURN OF BRONXVILLE, N.Y., IS A BRAVE YOUNG MAN. HE STAGED A "CUTEST BABY" CONTEST ABOARD THIS VESSEL AND AWARDED ONLY SIX PRIZES.

THERE ARE NOW ABOUT 150 WOMEN WHO DON'T THINK MUCH OF THE LIEUTENANT'S JUDGMENT. BUT THERE ARE SIX WHO REGARD HIM AS A MAN OF RARE DISCERNMENT.

LT.HEPBURN AWARDED PRIZES TO:

CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR--BARBARA MONCRIEF OF BISHOPS STORSFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENROUTE TO WHITESBURG, KY., FIRST PRIZE. SUSAN CURNALIA, DAUGHTER OF MRS. HAROLD CURNALIA, EXECUTER, DEVON, ENROUTE TO NORWICH, N.Y., SECOND PRIZE.

CHILDREN BETWEEN ONE AND THREE YEARS--MICHAEL JEWELL, SON OF MRS. ROBERT JEWELL OF BRISTOL, ENROUTE TO MINNEAPOLIS, FIRST PRIZE. ELVYN DZIEGLEWICZ,

MELVYN DZIEGLWICZ, SON OF MRS. MELVYN DZIEGLEWICZ OF CHESTNUT GROVE, LANCASHIRE, ENROUTE TO DETROIT, SECOND PRIZE.

CHILDREN OVER THREE YEARS--MARK OLLEY, SON OF MRS. DAVID SIFF, ENROUTE TO NYACK, N.Y., WHERE HIS STEPFATHER LIVES, FIRST PRIZE. CLAIRE FIEDLER, DAUGHTER OF MRS. WILLIAM FIEDLER OF CLARNAM, ENROUTE TO CHICAGO, SECOND PRIZE.

VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 626 BRIDES AND CHILDREN ABOARD THRONGED INTO THE SHIP'S SALOON TO WATCH THE CONTEST DESPITE CONTINUED HEAVY WEATHER. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SHIP LEFT PORT THAT EVERYBODY WAS UP.

THE SIX WINNERS WERE AWARDED CARDBOARD CROWNS PREPARED BY RED CROSS GIRLS AND WERE SEATED ON HOME MADE THRONES. THERE WERE CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RATTLES AND POWDERPUFFS FOR ALL ENTRANTS.

W420PES

TIDWORTH,ENG.,JAN.30-(AP)-U.S.ARMY OFFICERS, BESET BY BABIES WHO CREATE "HAVOC AMONG THE INKPOTS AND FORMS" AT THIS TRANSIT CAMP FOR BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SAID TODAY SPECIAL NURSERIES WOULD BE PROVIDED WHERE THE CHILDREN COULD BE LEFT WHILE THEIR MOTHERS WERE PROCESSED FOR THE TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE NURSERIES WILL BE RUN BY TRAINED BRITISH NURSES AND OLD ENGLISH "NANNIES," AND THEY CAME AS A RELIEF TO BOTH THE OFFICERS AND THE MOTHERS.

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MOTHERS GOING THROUGH THE FORM-WRITING PROCESS OR TAKING THEIR OWN MEALS WILL CHECK THEIR BABIES IN THE FUTURE.

ARMY OFFICERS SAID ALSO THAT PORTABLE ARMY LAUNDRY TRUCKS WOULD COPE WITH THE DIAPER PROBLEM.

THE NUMBER OF WIVES AND BABIES ARRIVING HERE FOR VOYAGES TO THE

UNITED STATES INCREASED DAILY. A PEAK OF 4,000 WAS EXPECTED BY SATURDAY. AN ADDITIONAL 500 WIVES AND BABIES ARRIVED AT BOURNEMOUTH FOR PROCESSING.

MRS.BARBARA ELSEA, EN ROUTE TO JOIN SGT.JOHN MATTHEWS ELSEA, (2104 WALNUT ST.) HIGGINSVILLE,MO., APPEARED TO BE DOING WELL WITH HER TWO BABIES.

HOLDING SEVEN-MONTH-OLD DAVID WITH ONE HAND, SHE FED 23-MONTH-OLD JOHN AN EGG WITH THE OTHER.

"IT'S THE FIRST OF THESE HE'S HAD FOR MANY MONTHS," SHE COMMENTED, "AND HE LOVES IT."

THE SALT SEA AIR AT BOURNEMOUTH SERVED AN ADDED PURPOSE FOR A FORMER ATS OFFICER, MRS.JANIE ROBERTSON, WIFE OF LT.ROGER ROBERTSON,)1920 STEELE ST.) TACOMA, WASH. SHE WAS ACCLIMATIZING HER 10-MONTH-OLD BABY, BYRON.

"WE HAVE A HOUSE ALMOST ON THE BEACH, MY HUSBAND TELLS ME," SHE EXPLAINED, "SO I'VE BEEN PUSHING BYRON ALONG THE FRONT HERE EVERY DAY."

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4th D TIDWORTH (WAGE) NI 641 XTX 1145 4/GRANT

MRS.PATRICIA LANZ, WIFE OF STAFF SGT.GLEN W.LANZ, OF 415 S.WILLOW ST., FLORA, IND., HAD HER PRINTS MADE IN TWO MINUTES. IT TOOK SLIGHTLY LONGER FOR MRS.ETHEL M.SCARDINA, WIFE OF SGT.SAM SCARDINA, OF 421 N.BROADWAY, STOCKDALE, PA., DUE TO THE PROTESTATION OF HER 18-MONTH OLD DAUGHTER, JENNIFER SCARDINA.

IN ANOTHER ROOM, MRS.REBECCA BILBREY, WIFE OF FRED BILBREY, ROUTE ONE, ATTICA, IND., GLEEFULLY HANDED IN THREE BRITISH RATION BOOKS.

GS4APES

DUBLIN, EIRE, JAN. 30-(AP)-PREMIER EAMON DEVALERA SAID TODAY THERE COULD BE NO "REAL AND FINAL RECONCILIATION" BETWEEN EIRE AND GREAT BRITAIN WHILE THE BRITISH"OCCUPIED" NORTHERN IRELAND.

"THE OCCUPATION OF THE SIX COUNTIES BY BRITAIN," DEVALERA TOLD THE DAIL (PARLIAMENT), "IS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE RE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY OF THE IRISH PEOPLE."

ASKED IF HIS GOVERNMENT WAS PREPARED TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO SETTLING THE PARTITION OF IRELAND, DEK DEVALERA ASSERTED THAT THE PARTITION WAS "CREATED BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND COULD BE ENDED BY PARLIAMENT."

SO LONG AS A MINORITY WAS USED TO SERVE A FOREIGN POWER, HE SAID, ALL ATTEMPTS AT WORLD SECURITY AND PEACE WERE DOOMED TO FAILURE.

APRA CREAGH Q1900 RM 1448

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PARIS.JAN.30-(AP)-SEN.TUNNELL (D-DEL) QUESTIONED TODAY THE WISDOM OF PLACING CEILINGS ON BIDS FOR SURPLUS U.S. ARMY AND NAVY STOCKS.

TUNNELL AND SEN. KNOWLAND (R-CALIF) ARE ON A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE WHICH IS CONDUCTING A WORLDWIDE INVESTIGATION OF THE DISPOSAL OF

SUCH STOCKS.

OFFICIALS OF THE EUROPEAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMITTEE TESTIFIED IT WAS POLICY NOT TO PROFIT BY LOCAL SCARCITIES. CEILING PRICES ARE ATTACHED TO STOCKS BEING OFFERED AND BIDS ARE ACCEPTED FOR LESS, BUT NOT FOR MORE THAN THE CEILINGS, THE SENATORS LEARNED.

"I'VE HEARD OF SALES IN WHICH NO BIDS WOULD BE ACCEPTED BELOW A CERTAIN PRICE, BUT NEVER IN WHICH THEY WERE REFUSED ABOVE A PRICE," TUNNELL COMMENTED. "DOES THE SALE GO TO THE LOWEST BIDDER?"

KNOWLAND DECLARED THAT PREVIOUS TESTIMONY SHOWED THAT SOME BUYERS HAD RESOLD SURPLUS STOCKS AT MARKED UP PRICES, SO THAT THE COMMISSION'S POLICY HAD NOT HELPED THE ULTIMATE BUYER.

CAPT.D.W.ROSE OF THE NAVY, DEPUTY LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER, SAID HE HAD HEARD IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THAT "THE BRITISH MADE A LOT OF ENEMIES" BY SELLING THEIR SURPLUS STOCKS "MARKED UP AS MUCH AS 500 PER CENT."

THE COMMISSION FROM THE START OF ITS OPERATIONS IN EUROPE LAST JULY THROUGH JAN. 19 HAS SOLD GOODS WITH A TOTAL DECLARED CEILING PRICE VALUE OF $116,312.62 FOR $80,039,319.86. ABOUT TWO THIRDS WENT TO UNRRA.

P1150AES

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A126
PARIS, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE 17TH CENTURY LUXEMBOURG PALACE, FORMER SEAT OF THE FRENCH SENATE WHICH, AFTER THE LIBERATION, HOUSED GEN.DE GAULLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, WAS SELECTED TODAY BY THE MINISTRY COUNCIL AS THE SITE OF THE EUROPEAN PEACE CONFERENCE IN MAY.
EJ1134PES

A56
FOREIGN BRIEFS
PARIS, JAN 30-(AP)-FELIX GOUIN, NEWLY-ELECTED INTERIM PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, WAS GIVEN AN OVERWHELMING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAST EVENING AFTER AN ADDRESS IN WHICH HE HAD OUTLINED HIS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
THE VOTE WAS 514 TO 51, WITH RIGHTIST MEMBERS CASTING ALL THE NEGATIVE BALLOTS.
-DASH-

ADD PARIS GIRAL ××× REPUBLIC

(GIRAL, WHEN INFORMED OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S ACTION, SAID HE PROPOSED TO GO TO FRANCE AS SOON AS HE HAD RECEIVED OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.)
FR-WR343PES

A185
BERLIN, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL, IN THE FIRST STEP TOWARD REVISING THE GERMAN CRIMINAL CODE ON A NATIONAL BASIS, REPEALED TODAY NAZI LAWS PROVIDING FOR STERILIZATION OF SEX CRIMINALS.
THE COUNCIL ALSO APPROVED GRANTING RUSSIA AIR CORRIDORS TO WESTERN GERMANY FOR SOVIET REPARATIONS MISSIONS.
THE AGREEMENT SPECIFIED THAT THE SOVIETS WOULD PROVIDE SIMILAR FACILITIES IN EASTERN GERMANY TO THE OTHER THREE OCCUPYING POWERS.
WR217PES

BERLIN, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE BERLIN PRESS DEVOTED COLUMNS TODAY TO WHAT THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION NEWSPAPER NEUE ZEIT CALLED "A BLACK DAY IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD" -- THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER.

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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC [redacted] LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY ORGANS CALLED IT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF A "FRIGHTFUL ERA," AND URGED ~~THE ALLIES~~ [redacted] OUT OF THE LAST VESTIGES OF NAZISM.

WR APR 0154S 445P

OF HIS FATE. ADD NUERNBERG (DYNAN) DO YYXX FATE

THE PROSECUTION ALSO CITED AN ORDER WHICH IT SAID WAS HANDED DOWN BY GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER IN APRIL, 1945, DIRECTING THAT NO PRISONER SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO FALL INTO ALLIED HANDS ALIVE.

ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS, ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, FORMER NAZI GOVERNOR OF THE NETHERLANDS, WAS STRICKEN ILL DURING THE NIGHT AND WAS ABSENT FROM THE PRISONERS' DOCK TODAY.

QO855AES

NUERNBERG, JAN.30-(AP)-THE 1944 BOMB PLOT AGAINST ADOLF HITLER WAS KNOWN TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, HIGH VATICAN OFFICIALS AND A NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS OUTSIDE GERMANY MONTHS BEFORE THE UNSUCCESSFUL COUP, ACCORDING TO HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED PROGRESS REPORTS ON "PLAN VALKYRIE"--THE CODE NAME FOR THE JULY 20 ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT--FROM OPERATIVES OF THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES IN SWITZERLAND, WHO WERE INFORMED BY AN ANTI-NAZI MEMBER OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

A SWORN STATEMENT BY DR.IMMANUEL SCHAEFFER, A PROPAGANDA EXPERT UNDER GOEBBELS, SAID CHURCHILL WAS INFORMED OF THE PLOT BY A SWEDISH INDUSTRIALIST WHO OPERATED AS LIAISON MAN BETWEEN ANTI-HITLER FORCES AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A GERMAN GENERAL TOLD INTERROGATORS THAT THE VATICAN WAS INFORMED INDIRECTLY BY ADM.WILHELM CANARIS, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN COUNTER INTELLIGENCE, THROUGH PAPAL OFFICES IN VIENNA. CANARIS LATER WAS EXECUTED BY THE NAZIS.

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OTHERS REPORTED TO HAVE KNOWN OF THE PLOT IN ADVANCE INCLUDED FIELD MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAF MANNERHEIM OF FINLAND, MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO OF ITALY, GEN.ANDORKA OF HUNGARY AND TWO DE GAULLISTS WHO OPERATED OUT OF BUDAPEST IN THE GUISE OF VICHY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

MANNERHEIM, BADOGLIO, ANDORKA AND THE TWO DE GAULLISTS WERE NAMED IN ONE OF THE SECRET DOCUMENTS AS MEMBERS OF A WORLD-WIDE ANTI-HITLER ORGANIZATION MASTERMINDED BY CANARIS.

00748AES

A183

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE 515TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATALLION AND THE 91ST MACHINE RECORDS UNITS ARE TO SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES FROM SOUTHAMPTON TOMORROW.

THEY WILL JOIN THESE UNITS ALREADY AT SEA: LAST ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND ARMORED AND 94TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS; THE 910TH AUTOMATIC WEAPONS BATTALION; THE 132ND, 134TH AND 135TH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALIONS THE 319TH, 236TH 239TH AND 1277TH ENGINEERS COMBAT BATTALIONS; THE 356TH, 975TH AND 553RD FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALIONS; THE 756TH TANK BATTALION AND THE 893RD TANK DESTROYER BATTALION.

WR213PES

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 30-(AP)-THE U.S.MILITARY GOVERNMENT BANNED ALL TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS AND INTERESTS OF I.G. FARBENINDUSTRIE TODAY.

THE ACTION WAS TAKEN TO CRACK DOWN ON GERMAN SPECULATORS GAMBLING ON THE BELIEF THAT THE AMERICAN BREAKUP OF THE GIANT CHEMICAL COMBINE IS ONLY TEMPORARY.

THE DIRECTIVE PROVIDED STIFF PENALTIES. IT CAME AFTER THE VALUE OF FARBEN STOCKS HAD NEARLY DOUBLED ON GERMAN STOCK EXCHANGES IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS.

THE MUNICH STOCK EXCHANGE BANNED ALL TRADING IN FARBEN STOCKS JAN. 29, APPARENTLY ANTICIPATING THE ACTION BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

TU1205PES

THE U.S.ORDER PROHIBITED ALL STOCK EXCHANGE, BARTER, LOAN AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS IN FARBEN STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE FREELY EXCHANGED RECENTLY DESPITE THE FOUR-POWER BREAKING OF THE INDUSTRIAL OCTOPUS.

THE LAW WAS ISSUED LATE TODAY FOR PUBLICATION IN NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAN ZONE TOMORROW. PENALTIES OF 100,000 REICHSMARKS ($10,000) OR FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH ARE PROVIDED FOR VIOLATORS.

UNDER THE DIRECTIVE, THE ONLY POSSIBLE WAY THE STOCKS AND OTHER INTERESTS OF FARBEN NOW CAN CHANGE HANDS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE IS THROUGH INHERITANCE.

THE FARBEN LAW CONFERRED JURISDICTION FOR THE PROSECUTION ON EITHER THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OR GERMAN COURTS. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME MILITARY GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION IN THE AMERICAN ZONE HAS BEEN TAKEN PARTLY OUT OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT HANDS.

THE AMERICAN BAN IN EFFECT FROZE THE VALUE OF FARBEN STOCKS ON THE FRANKFURT AND MUNICH STOCK EXCHANGES AT 112 1/4 PER CENT OF PAR. THE VALUE DROPPED TO THIS FIGURE 10 DAYS AGO AFTER GERMAN BROKERS GOT A HINT OF THE PLANNED ACTION.

DURING THE 12 PREVIOUS WEEKS THE VALUE OF FARBEN STOCKS ROSE FROM A LOW OF 78 PER CENT OF PAR TO A HIGH OF 142.

TU1ASPES

30.24 — 703

HAMBURG, JAN. 30--(AP)--THE SWEDISH RED CROSS TODAY BEGAN FEEDING 55,000 GERMAN CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF THREE AND SIX AN ADDITIONAL 300 CALORIE IN THEIR DAILY DIET. THE DISTRIBUTION WAS PART OF A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION A "SAVE THE CHILDREN" CAMPAIGN BEING CONDUCTED IN SWEDEN.

CHAMBERLAINS 01930 APL TH 422 PES

THE PAPER REFERRED BRIEFLY TO IRANIAN DELEGATE S.H.TAQIZADEH'S PRESENTATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT'S CASE, BUT REFRAINED FROM EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IN A SEPARATE ONE PARAGRAPH STORY IZVESTIA REPORTED THE NOMINATION OF NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TRYGVE LIE FOR THE POST OF UNO SECRETARY-GENERAL.

CK843AES

MADRID, JAN. 30 -- (AP) -- POLICE FIRED TODAY ON A PARTY OF 25 "SPANISH REDS" ATTEMPTING TO LAND NEAR OVIEDO FROM TWO BOATS SAID TO HAVE COME FROM BORDEAUX, KILLING TWO MEN AND CAPTURING THREE, THE SPANISH NEWS AGENCY CIFRA REPORTED.

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THE BOAT CREWS, WHO FLED AFTER THE EXCHANGE OF SHOTS, WERE EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUNS, HAND GRENADES AND SMALL ARMS, CIFRA SAID.

ONE OF THE CAPTIVES WAS DESCRIBED AS A FRENCHMAN.

A149

VATICAN CITY, JAN. 30-(AP)-L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO USED TODAY THE NUERNBERG REPORT THAT HITLER PLANNED TO HAVE POPE PIUS X11 KILLED TO DENY FURTHER THE MOSCOW RADIO ASSERTION THAT THE VATICAN SUPPORTED THE NAZIS.

THE NEWSPAPER HEADED THE REPORT "CONCERNING GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE VATICAN AND NAZISM WHICH WERE DENOUNCED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY BY MOSCOW."

L'OSSERVATORE FOLLOWED THE DISPATCHES WITH THIS COMMENT:

"MAY GOD PROTECT US FROM GOOD NEIGHBORS, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THIS ADMIRABLE PROOF OF SUCH GOOD PROTECTION."

WR1224PES

ATHENS, JAN 30-(AP)-PREMIER THEMISTOKLES SOPHOULIS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT CONSTANTINE RENDIS, NEW GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER, WOULD LEAVE FOR LONDON TOMORROW TO HEAD GREECE'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

RENDIS WAS SWORN IN AS FOREIGN MINISTER LAST NIGHT TO SUCCEED JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS, WHO LEFT THE GOVERNMENT AFTER A DISPUTE WITH THE PREMIER. SOPHIANOPOULOS ALSO HAD BEEN SERVING AS HEAD OF THE GREEK UNO DELEGATION.

DN653AES

MOSCOW, JAN 30-(AP)-ACADEMICIAN A.KOLMOGOROV ASSERTED TODAY THAT THE WORK OF KONSTANTIN PETROZHAK AND GEORGI FLORYOV WITH URANIUM WAS "ONE OF THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOVIET PHYSICS IN RECENT YEARS."

THE TWO PHYSICISTS, WHO SHARED A 100,000 RUBLE ($18,870) STALIN PRIZE AWARDED SUNDAY, WERE HONORED FOR THEIR REPORTED DISCOVERY OF A NEW APPEARANCE OF "THE SPONTANEOUS DISINTEGRATION OF URANIUM," ACCLAIMED AS BEING OF VITAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE STUDY OF ATOMIC ENERGY. THEIR WORK WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DONE IN 1943 AND 1944.

-DASH-

MOSCOW, JAN.30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA DEVOTED POSITION ON THE IRANIAN ISSUE.

A188

JERUSALEM, JAN. 30-(AP)-LT. GEN. SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR PALESTINE WAS RELIABLY REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE TOLD THE ARAB HIGHER COMMITTEE AND A JEWISH DELEGATION THAT BRITAIN INTENDED TO PERMIT ENTRANCE OF 1,500 JEWS MONTHLY INTO PALESTINE UNTIL A BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE COMPLETES ITS INQUIRY.

INFORMED SOURCES, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID THE POLICY WAS OUTLINED TO THE ARAB AND JEWISH DELEGATIONS IN INTERVIEWS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

RECENT PALESTINE DISPATCHES SAID JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO THE HOLY LAND HAD BEEN STOPPED BECAUSE THE QUOTAS UNDER THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER WERE EXHAUSTED).

WR228PES

JAN 31 1946

ADD JERUSALEM DAYxxx IMMIGRANTS

THE PENALTIES WERE SET FORTH IN NEW BRITISH REGULATIONS ISSUED MONDAY NIGHT AND INCLUDE THE DEATH SENTENCE FOR PERSONS TAKING PART IN ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE BRITISH.

THE ZIONIST DAILY PAPER MADE ITS COMMENT AFTER POINTING OUT THAT THE NEW REGULATIONS THREATEN WITH EIGHT YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A 1,000 POUND ($4,000) FINE ANY PERSON HARBORING ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS. IT ASSERTED THE REGULATIONS WERE "NOT CIVIL LAW OR MARTIAL LAW OR ANY KIND OF LAW" AND ADDED "IT IS NAKED ANARCHY."

ANY CITIZEN, THE PUBLICATION SAID, "MAY BE DETAINED OR DEPORTED BY MERE AUTHORITY WITHOUT CHARGE, TRIAL OR CONVICTION."

"THE NEW REGULATIONS GIVE THE POWER OF DETENTION NOT AS NOW, TO HIGH OFFICIALS--INADEQUATE AS SUCH PROTECTION MAY BE--BUT TO 'ANY PERSON GENERALLY OR SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED' BY A MILITARY COMMANDER," IT CONTINUED.

IT SAID THE REGULATIONS CREATE A "NEW OFFENSE CAPABLE OF THE MOST PERILOUS EXTENSION: MEMBERSHIP IN A GROUP OR BODY OF PERSONS ANY OR MORE OF WHOM HAS COMMITTED, WHILE A MEMBER OF THE GROUP OR BODY, OR IS COMMITTING, AN OFFENSE."

THE PURPOSE OF SUCH A GROUP, THE POST SAID, "MAY BE INNOCENT AND THE OFFENSE MAY HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL BEFORE A MEMBER JOINED, WHO MAY KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT--BUT UNDER THE NEW REGULATIONS, HE AND ALL HIS FELLOWS MAY BE SENTENCED TO DEATH OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

DN706AES

A112 (190)

NEW DELHI, JAN. 30-(AP)-SIR GULAB SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAJAH OF REWA, HAS BEEN DEPOSED BY LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, FOLLOWING BREACHES OF CONDITIONS IMPOSED AFTER AN OFFICIAL INQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST HIM IN 1942, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE HEIR APPARENT, 23-YEAR-OLD SIR YUVRAJ MAHARAJAH KUMAR MARTAND SINGH SAHEB, WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS HIS SUCCESSOR AS RULER OF THE LARGEST AND EASTERNMOST STATE IN CENTRAL INDIA. HE WILL RULE OVER 13,000 SQUARE MILES AND 1,500,000 PERSONS.

THE 42-YEAR-OLD MAHARAJAH WAS CONVICTED IN 1942 BY A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL ON CHARGES OF MALADMINISTRATION, BUT WAS ALLOWED TO FUNCTION ON THE PROMISE ALL STATE BUSINESS WOULD BE INITIATED IN A COUNCIL TO BE NAMED WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE BRITISH.

RECENTLY THE MAHARAJAH ORDERED HIS CHIEF MINISTER TO CLOSE ALL OFFICES AND, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE COUNCIL, PROCLAIMED HE HAD CONFERRED "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" ON HIS SUBJECTSS.

VICEROY WAVELL SAID THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT WAS ALL RIGHT BUT DECLARED THE MAHARAJAH'S PAST RECORD "SUGGESTED HIS PURPOSE WAS RATHER TO CIRCUMVENT THESE CONDITIONS (TENURE ON THE THRONE) THAN TO INTRODUCE POPULAR GOVERNMENT."

THE NEW RULER WAS TOLD TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE "TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE DEPOSED MAHARAJAH'S ANNOUNCEMENT AND TO FRAME A CONSTITUTION."

EJ1058PES

NEW DELHI, JAN 30-(AP)-A "WE WANT TO GO HOME" STRIKE BY RAF PERSONNEL AT CAWNPORE WAS CALLED OFF TODAY BY LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT PENDING "AN HONEST AND SATISFACTORY CONSIDERATION" OF THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS BY HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

EIGHT HUNDRED AND 50 RAF MEN AT LAHORE WHO ALSO HAD BEEN ON STRIKE RETURNED TO THEIR JOBS AT THE SAME TIME, CONCLUDING AN INDIA-WIDE SERIES OF DEMONSTRATIONS ESTIMATED TO HAVE INVOLVED A TOTAL OF 10,000 MEN.

-DASH-

(125)

FIRST LEAD STRIKE

SINGAPORE, JAN 30-(AP)-THE SINGAPORE GENERAL LABOR UNION TODAY REQUESTED ITS STRIKING MEMBERS TO RETURN TO WORK TOMORROW, SAYING THE WALKOUT HAD SERVED ITS PURPOSE BY SHOWING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THE "ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE WORKERS."

THE GENERAL STRIKE HAS LEFT APPROXIMATELY 200,000 WORKERS IDLE IN SINGAPORE. IT WAS REPORTED SPREADING TODAY TO KUALA LUMPUR AND PENANG AFTER POLICE REPELLED AN ATTACK ON POLICE HEADQUARTERS LAST NIGHT WITH GUNFIRE.

A UNION STATEMENT SAID THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S "TREATMENT IS DEFINITELY OPPRESSING." IT DECLARED THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT "CHANGE ITS ATTITUDE WE, THE PEOPLE OF SINGAPORE, WILL SHOW GREATER UNITY TO SAFEGUARD OUR INTERESTS AND FREEDOM."

THE STRIKERS WERE DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF COMMUNIST LABOR LEADERS RECENTLY ARRESTED IN JOHORE STATE. OFFICIALS SAID THE STRIKERS' DEMANDS WERE "ABSOLUTELY UNREASONABLE, INVOLVING THE SUBVERSION LAW."

-DASH-

A117KX

CHUNGKING, JAN.30-(AP)-DR.P.H.CHANG, CHINESE CABINET SPOKESMAN SINCE 1943, WAS APPOINTED CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW YORK TODAY, SUCCEEDING YU TSUNE-CHI, WHO NOW IS IN CHUNGKING. THE 43-YEAR-OLD CHANG SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY. HE WAS EDUCATED IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

JQ1014PCS

A118KX

CHUNGKING, JAN.30-(AP)-COMMUNIST AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THAT YU PING-SHAN, DESCRIBED AS A FORMER VICE MINISTER IN THE JAPANESE PUPPET "MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT," WAS EXECUTED DEC.27 AT KALGAN IN COMMUNIST-DOMINATED CHAHAR PROVINCE.

JQ1014PCS

ADD CHNKNG (1000A) HOSTILITIES xxx MANCHURIA

(RUSSIA TWICE HAS POSTPONED ITS WITHDRAWAL DATE, AT THE REQUEST OF CHINESE, WHO SAID THEY WERE NOT YET READY TO TAKE OVER. MOST RECENTLY-SET DATE FOR CHINESE TO ASSUME ADMINISTRATION THERE WAS FEB.1, BUT LIU'S REPLY MIGHT INDICATE ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT HAD BEEN AGREED UPON.)

TO AN INQUIRY WHETHER NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN INITIATED TOWARD GAINING POSSESSION OF BRITISH-HELD HONG KONG OR PORTUGUESE-OWNED MACAO, LIU REPLIED "NO STATEMENT."

(FIVE THOUSAND DEMONSTRATING CHINESE STUDENTS DEMANDED HERE A FEW DAYS AGO THAT BOTH HONG KONG AND MACAO BE REPOSSESSED.)

A CORRESPONDENT SAID A RUSSIAN AIRPLANE HAS VISITED YENAN, CHINESE COMMUNIST HEADQUARTERS, EARLY IN JANUARY AND ASKED IF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAD APPROVED. WU REPLIED "I HAVE NO INFORMATION."

DS431APS

CHUNGKING, JAN.30-(AP)-AVERILL W. HARRIMAN, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA WHO ARRIVED HERE SUNDAY, LEFT TODAY FOR SHANGHAI AFTER A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND GENERAL MARSHALL.

HARRIMAN WAS THE HOUSE GUEST OF THE GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG AT THE PRESIDENTIAL VILLA, WHERE THEY HAD SEVERAL LONG DISCUSSIONS.

WW242APS

A42FY

30.24 — 705

ADD PEIPING RUSSIANS (DAVIS) XXX TIME

HSIUNG'S HEADQUARTERS ALSO SAID MALINOVSKY HAD BEEN ASKED TO ALLOW AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN TO ENTER MUKDEN AND OTHER MANCHURIAN CITIES. A REPLY WAS BEING AWAITED.

IT WAS RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN MOSCOW HAVE DENIED PREVIOUSLY THERE WAS ANY RUSSIAN BAN AGAINST AMERICAN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES ENTERING MANCHURIAN CITIES.

GEN.TU LI-MING, COMMANDER OF GOVERNMENT ARMIES IN MANCHURIA, EXPECTS TO ESTABLISH HIS HEADQUARTERS IN MUKDEN, MANCHURIA'S LARGEST CITY, WITHIN TWO WEEKS.

STAFF OFFICERS SAID CEASE FIRE ORDERS WERE BEING GENERALLY OBSERVED IN MANCHURIA BY BOTH CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

WHILE COMMUNISTS STILL OCCUPY THE PORT OF YINGCHOW AND THE TOWN OF PANSHAN IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCE OF LIAONING, NATIONAL OFFICIALS HAD TAKEN OVER IN 20 OTHER DISTRICTS IN THE PROVINCE.

JQ1012PCS

KFOLO CHUNGKING

BY RICHARD CUSHING

SHANGHAI, JAN.30-(AP)-LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER CONCEDED TODAY "THERE HAVE BEEN SPORADIC, ISOLATED INCIDENTS" IN NORTH CHINA BUT "IN THE OVERALL VIEW THE CEASE FIRE ORDER IS BEING GRADUALLY AND COMPLETELY IMPLEMENTED."

THE U.S.COMMANDER IN THE CHINA THEATER TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT SCATTERED FIGHTING IS BOUND TO OCCUR BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES "IN TRANSMITTING THE JAN.13 TRUCE TERMS THROUGHOUT SUCH A VAST AREA."

REPLYING TO A QUESTION ON ANOTHER SUBJECT, WEDEMEYER SAID NEGOTIATIONS ARE UNDER WAY TO TRANSFER OR SELL TO CHINA COMMERCIAL SHIPS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES, BUT NONE HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO CHINA.

DS641APS

A140KX

TSINGTAO, CHINA, JAN.20-(AP)-GEN.LI TSUNG-JEN, COMMANDER OF THE GOVERNMENT EIGHTH ARMY IN NORTH CHINA, DECLARED TODAY THAT CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN SHANTUNG PROVINCE HAVE TAKEN FOUR RAIL STATIONS WEST OF WEIHSIEN SINCE THE JAN.13 "CEASE FIRE" ORDER.

AT THE SAME TIME THREE JAPANESE BATTALIONS WERE AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED BATTLING CHINESE COMMUNISTS NEAR YENCHENG, 20 MILES NORTH OF TSINAN.

(A DELAYED DISPATCH RECEIVED EARLIER TODAY FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT SPENCER DAVIS AT PEIPING SAID SOME 1,200 JAPANESE WERE REPORTED "CUTTING THEIR WAY THROUGH" COMMUNIST FORCES IN AN EFFORT TO REACH TSINAN TO SURRENDER TO GOVERNMENT TROOPS.)

JQ1111PCS

A141KY

-DASH-

SEOUL, KOREA, JAN.30-(AP)-PRESS, RADIO, PAMPHLETS AND POSTERS WILL BE USED BY THE U.S. 24TH ARMY CORPS POLITICAL EDUCATION SECTION TO TEACH KOREANS THE PRINCIPLES AND OBLIGATIONS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM. DAILY BROADCASTS WILL TELL KOREANS STORIES OF DEMOCRACY AT WORK.

-DAS

LYDNEY, England., January 30, 1946 (AP William Francis Rickard, 22 American seaman and son of a Hagerstown, Md. policesergeant, was acquitted in Magistrate's Court today of a charge of attempted murder. A pretty private of the auxiliary territorial service, whom he was accused of shooting during a Christmas Eve walk, testified the incident was an accidant.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JAN.31-(AP)-SUSPENSION OF MANNOSUKE YAMAOKA, 79, AS PRESIDENT OF NIPPON UNIVERSITY, TOKYO, WAS ORDERED TODAY BY GENERAL MACARTHUR. HE DIRECTED THE GOVERNMENT TO PROHIBIT YAMAOKA'S EMPLOYMENT BY ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN JAPAN UNTIL HE HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED.

BRIG.GEN.KEN R.DYKE, CHIEF OF HEADQUARTERS' CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION, INFORMED MACARTHUR THAT YAMAOKA WAS "AN ULTRA-NATIONALIST LEADER IN EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES" DURING THE WAR.

JQ1020PCS NM

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

-DASH-

TOKYO, JAN.30-(AP)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS TODAY ANNOUNCED AN AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECT--INVOLVING NO USE OF SOIL--IS PLANNED TO SHOW THE JAPANESE HOW TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD IN THEIR MOUNTAINOUS HOME ISLANDS.

A 40-ACRE PROJECT IN WHICH ARTIFICIAL NUTRIENTS ARE PLACED IN CONCRETE TANKS WILL BE STARTED IN DEVASTATED AREAS. JAPANESE LABOR AND MATERIALS WILL BE USED. THE PRODUCE WILL GO TO OCCUPATION TROOPS.

-DASH-

TOKYO, JAN.30-(AP)-A SPECIAL SHOWING OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD STABLES AND HORSES WAS GIVEN TODAY FOR HIGH-RANKING UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MILITARY OFFICIALS ON THE PALACE GROUNDS.

HORSES SHOWN INCLUDED "FIRST SNOW," WHICH EMPEROR HIROHITO RODE DURING OFFICIAL PUBLIC APPEARANCES.

MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM CHASE, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION, WAS HONOR GUEST AT A LUNCHEON FOLLOWING THE SHOW.

(EDS: 1ST ITEM THIS BOOK WHERE GARBLED READ: "JAPANESE LABOR AND MATERIALS WILL BE USED. THE PRODUCE WILL GO TO OCCUPATION TROOPS.")

DS730APS

WEST OUT (110)

YOKOHAMA, THURSDAY, JAN.31-(AP)-KITARO ISHIDA, NICKNAMED "THE BULL," BY ALLIED PRISONERS HE IS CHARGED WITH MISTREATING, WENT ON TRIAL TODAY--AND, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THREE WAR CRIMES TRIALS WERE PROGRESSING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN YOKOHAMA.

ISHIDA, RUGGED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN THE JAPANESE ARMY AND A GUARD AT A PRISON CAMP NEAR OSAKA, IS CHARGED WITH ADMINISTERING "WATER CURES," (FORCING WATER UNDER PRSSURE INTO THE NOSES AND MOUTHS OF PRISONERS, AND INFLICTING OTHER ATROCITIES.

NO DEATHS ARE CHARGED AGAINST HIM.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT.ISAO FUKUHARA, OMUTA CAMP COMMANDANT, NEARED CONCLUSION. HE IS CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF ONE AMERICAN.

A THIRD TRIAL, THAT OF COMMANDANT HIROJA HONDA, FOR ACTS COMMITTED BY SUBORDINATES IN THE SENDAI AREA, IS EXPECTED TO BE CONCLUDED FRIDAY.

JQ1108PCS

OF EMERGING AS THE NATION'S [illegible]. ADD TOKYO NL OCCUPATION XXX PARTY

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION, WHICH IS PACKING ITS BAGS AFTER A THREE WEEKS SURVEY OF JAPAN, EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT IT WOULD TAKE MORE THAN ONE GENERAL ELECTION UNDER ALLIED CONTROL TO INSURE THE DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE NIPPONESE.

"I BELIEVE THE OCCUPATION SHOULD LAST 20 YEARS," SAID COL.L.M. COSGRAVE, CANADA'S CHIEF DELEGATE. "IF WE PULL OUT BEFORE THAT, WE WILL HAVE A LITTLE BALKANS."

HH937PCS

JAN 31 1946

A106KX

(250)

BY PAUL MASON

MANILA, JAN.30-(AP)-TO THE SURPRISE OF NO ONE, DR.HILARIO CAMINO MONCADO, PERENNIAL CANDIDATE FOR THE PHILIPPINES PRESIDENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS TENTION OF RUNNING AGAIN.

HE BROKE THE NEWS TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF CLINKING BEER GLASSES AND SHOUT OF "BRAVO" FROM 250 GATHERED AT A PRESS LUNCHEON.

RESPLENDENT IN THE UNIFORM OF HIS MYTHICAL "CRUSADERS ARMY," WITH FIVE GLITTER

NG STARS ON EACH SHOULDER, AND WEARING IMMENSE DARK GLASSES AND A ZTPAMISSION" DENTED CAP JAMMED FAR OVER HIS EARS, DR.MONCADO DEVOTED LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES TO A SPEECH OUTLIN-

DARK GLASSES AND A "50-MISSION" DENTED CAP JAMMED FAR OVER HIS EARS, DR.MONCADO DEVOTED LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES TO A SPEECH OUTLINING HIS PLATFORM, WHIH EMPHASIZED:

"THE MODERNIST PARTY BELIEVES SINCERELY THAT DOMINION STATUS IS THE MOST HONEST, STRAIGHTFORWARD SOLUTION TO THE PRESENT POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY, NOT THE MUCH-ABUSED 'IMMEDIATE, ABSOLUTE AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE' BATTLE CRY THAT HAS BEEN HEARD HERE FOR NEARLY FOUR DECADES.

"LET US GIVE OUR PEOPLE WHAT THEY REALLY CAN ENJOY--INDEPENDENCE MINUS THE CERTAINTY OF NATIONAL SUICIDE."

HIS WIFE, DIANA TOY, FORMERLY OF HOLLYWOOD AND AN OLD-TIME ISLANDS VAUDEVILLE STAR, WAS AMONG THE LISTENERS. SHE DREW ADMIRING STARES FROM GAWKERS WHO SHOULDERED EACH OTHER TO PEER THROUGH THE BOMB-SHATTERED WINDOWS OF THE RESTAURANT AND GAZE IN AWE AT THE STACKED PLATES AND REPEATED BEERS.

CHEERS GREETED HIS SELECTION OF LOU SALVADOR, FORMER OLYMPIC GAMES CONTENDER AND MANILA STAGE SHOW IMPRESARIO, AS HIS RUNNING MATE.

"I'M NO SPEAKER," DECLARED SALVADOR, NERVOUSLY FINGERING THE EXPOSED TAILS OF HIS SHIRT. "FOR ME, IT'S BEEN FROM OLYMPICS TO SHOWS AND FROM SHOWS TO POLITICS. LONG LIVE DOMINION STATUS AND THE MODERNIST PARTY!"

ABOUT THAT TIME ALL THE WAITERS WALKED OUT.

"SO WHAT?" EXCLAIMED MONCADO. "SO WE WAIT ON OURSELVES."

EW943PCS

MANILA, JAN 30 (AP)-EIGHTEEN SURVIVORS OF THE CRASH LANDING OF A TRANSPORT PLANE AT SEA NEAR FORMOSA WERE RESCUED BY A FLYING BOAT OF THE 13TH AIRFORCE SQUADRON, THE ARMY REPORTED TODAY.

TWO PASSENGERS WERE INJUED, BUT NONE KILLED.

COL.PAUL YURKANIS OF BOSTON, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND EMERGENCY RESCUE SQUADRON, SAID THE SURVIVORS--ALL ARMY PERSONNEL--WERE TAKEN TO LAOG AIRIORT IN NORTHWEST LUZON. FULL DETAILS WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

(IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN SHANGHAI EARLIER THAT THE TRANSPORT PLANE CARRIED 18 PASSENGERS AND SEVEN CREW MEMBERS.)

GG1209PCS

A116KX

(120)

HONOLULU, JAN.30-(AP)-THE MID-PACIFIC EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES, MILITANT CHAMPION OF THE GI, ENDED ITS CAREER TODAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN CONGRATULATING IT ON A JOB WELL DONE.

IN A LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS THE PRSIDENT SAID:

"I FEEL THAT I JOIN ALL READERS OF STARS AND STRIPES WHEN I EXTEN CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STAFF ON THE EXCELLENT JOB IT HAS DONE IN THE SERVICE OF OUR COUNTRY. X X X X

"IT IS IN THAT SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP WHICH OUR SERVICE NEWSPAPERS HAVE ENHANCED THAT I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS YOU DIRECTLY WITH RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS."

LT.GEN.ROBERT G.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE MID-PACIFIC AREA, AND GENERAL MACARTHUR ALSO SENT LETTERS OF CONGRATULATION.

STARS AND STRIPES WAS FORCED TO "FOLD" BECAUSE OF A LACK OF PERSONNEL DUE TO DEMOBILIZATION.

JQ1013PCS

HONOLULU, JAN.30-(AP)-REP.RIVERS (D-SC) DECLARED TODAY CONGRESS SHOULD GIVE THE NAVY THE GO-AHEAD AT ONCE ON A PROGRAM FOR BASES IN THE PACIFIC AND THE MEN TO STAFF THEM.

RIVERS, A MEMBER OF A NAVAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE, IS ONE OF NINE CONGRESSMEN EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AFTER A TOUR OF THE PACIFIC AREA, JAPAN, AND CHINA TO STUDY SURPLUS PROPERTY.

RIVERS SAID THERE WERE "ACRES AND ACRES" OF SURPLUS PROPERTY IN THE PACIFIC, AND HE PERSONALLY DIDN'T SEE WHY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SUFFER A SHORTAGE OF VEHICLES AND BUILDING MATERIALS WITH SO MUCH LYING UNUSED IN THESE DISTANT ZONES.

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REP.BATES (R-MASS) SAID THE CONGRESSMEN HAD TALKED TO HUNDREDS OF SERVICEMEN ABOUT DEMOBILIZATION AND GOT THE IMPRESSION SOLDIERS WERE CONCERNED WITH THE UNCERTAINTY, NOT THE LACK OF PROGRESS. HE SAID THE PROGRAM WAS GOING SMOOTHLY AND THE SOLDIERS WERE MOST QUIET NOW.

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REP.COOLEY (D-NC), MEMBER OF THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE, SAID HE FOUND ON THE GREAT AIR BASES OF SAIPAN, GUAM, AND TINIAN, AND ON THE FORMER JAPANESE NAVAL STRONGHOLD OF TRUK, THAT THERE WAS ROOM FOR FIELDS TO GROW FOOD FOR ALL THE U.S. FORCES GARRISONED THERE.

THE CONGRESSMEN WILL LEAVE FOR THE MAINLAND FRIDAY. OTHERS IN THE GROUP WERE REPS.FOGARTY (D-RI), POAGE (D-TEX), JOHNSON (R-ILL), RIZLEY (R-OKLA), BECKWORTH (D-TEX), AND CANFIELD, (R-NJ)

FJ123SACS

A120KX

PEARL HARBOR, JAN.30-(AP)-ADM.JOHN HENRY TOWERS WILL SUCCEED ADM.RAYMOND A.SPRUANCE AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS FRIDAY, FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. SPRUANCE WILL LEAVE SHORTLY FOR THE POST OF PRESIDENT OF THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT, R.I.

JQ101PCS

UNDATED ASIATIC

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A SUBCOMMITTEE OF CHINA'S POLITICAL UNITY CONFERENCE REMAINED DEADLOCKED TODAY ON THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, BUT MOST OF THE OTHER MAJOR ISSUES HAVE BEEN RESOLVED.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL MEET MAY 5 TO ADOPT A NEW CONSTITUTION. GOVERNMENT COMMITTEEMEN THUS FAR HAVE REJECTED A COMMUNIST DEMAND THAT THE KUOMINTANG (NATIONAL) PARTY RETAIN ONLY HALF THE ASSEMBLY SEATS AND RESERVE 25 PER CENT FOR THE COMMUNISTS, LEAVING 25 PER CENT FOR OTHERS.

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WHILE LEADERS OF CHINA'S POLITICAL FACTIONS GRAPPLED WITH GOVERNMENTAL ISSUES, MINISTER OF INFORMATION K.C.WU SAID FIGHTING HAD STOPPED GENERALLY IN NORTH CHINA BUT HOSTILITIES PERSISTED IN SOME AREAS. HE ADDED THAT IT WAS NOT THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TO PUBLICIZE IT.

IN JAVA, BRITISH MILITARY AUTHORITIES ACCUSED INDONESIAN NATIONALIST FORCES OF USING WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO COVER AN ATTEMPTED ADVANCE SOUTHEAST OF SEMARANG. SPORADIC FIGHTING CONTINUED ON THE DUTCH ISLAND.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPAN WERE MARKED BY A PREDICTION BY THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER MAINICHI THAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PROBABLY WOULD EMERGE FROM THE MARCH 31 GENERAL ELECTIONS AS THE NATION'S MAJORITY PARTY. THE NEWSPAPER SAID MORE THAN 1,000 CANDIDATES WOULD SEEK OFFICE.

DS720APS

THIRD NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) GENERAL MOTORS LAST (WED) NIGHT SERVED NOTICE THAT IT WAS UNWILLING TO RENEW ANY MAINTENANCE OF UNION MEMBERSHIP CLAUSE IN A NEW CONTRACT AND REOFFERED A TEMPORARY 13 1/2 PER HOUR WAGE INCREASE--WHICH UNION LEADERS PROMPTLY REJECTED.

THE CORPORATION PROPOSED THAT CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS RETURN TO WORK AT THE 13 1/2 CENT RAISE, ORIGINALLY OFFERED THREE MONTHS AGO, DURING NEW CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS.

IN BREAKING WITH THE UNION REGARDING MEMBERSHIP MAINTENANCE, GENERAL MOTORS SAID APROVISION IN THE OLD CONTRACT "FORCED US TO DISCHARGE 1,690 SATISFACTORY EMPLOYES ON THE UNION'S DEMAND BECAUSE THESE EMPLOYES WERE NOT WILLING TO PAY THEIR UNION DUES."

"WE ARE UNWILLING TO PUT ANY SUCH PROVISION IN THE NEW CONTRACT," GENERAL MOTORS STATED. [illegible]

THE CORPORATION SERVED NOTICE ALSO IT HAD "NOTHING FURTHER" TO OFFER AS A WAGE BOOST UNTIL IT OBTAINS A CONTRACT WITH THE CIO-UAW ASSURING "UNINTERRUPTED PRODUCTION" AND "EFFICIENT WORK EFFORT."

SAID A CORPORATION STATEMENT: "IF THE UNION WISHES TO ORDER THE EMPLOYES BACK TO WORK ON THE BASIS OF AN INCREASE OF 13 1/2 CENTS PER HOUR WHILE SUCH A CONTRACT IS BEING NEGOTIATED, THAT WILL BE ALL RIGHT WITH US."

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SAID A UNION STATEMENT: THE STRIKE WILL CONTINUE "UNTIL THE CORPORATION MEETS ITS PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY AND BARGAINS IN GOOD FAITH TO CARRY OUT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S FACT-FINDING BOARD PROPOSED A 19 1/2 CENTS AN HOUR INCREASE.

THE DIVERGENT STATEMENTS WERE ISSUED AFTER THE FIRST ACROSS-THE-TABLE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES IN MORE THAN A MONTH IN A RENEWED ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE 71-DAY STRIKE OF 175,000 CIO PRODUCTION WORKERS.

HOWEVER, JAMES F.DEWEY, SPECIALLY ASSIGNED GOVERNMENT CONCILIATOR WHO BROUGHT THE PARTIES TOGETHER IN RENEWED EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE, SAID HE WAS NOT DISCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS AND THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD BE RESUMED TODAY.

MEANWHILE, SETTLEMENT OF THE VAST STEEL STRIKE OF 750,000 APPEARED TO HINGE ON WHAT PRICE INCREASES THE GOVERNMENT WILL GRANT FOR STEEL.

IRVING S.OLDS, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF U.S.STEEL SAID YESTERDAY (WED) THAT A PRICE INCREASE "GREATLY IN EXCESS OF $6.25 A TON" WAS NEEDED TO MEET THE 18 1/2 CENTS HOURLY WAGE BOOST THE UNION HAS AGREED TO ACCEPT. MOST TOP OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN REPORTED FAVORING A $4 A TON BOOST AND THE OPA IS SAID TO BE HOLDING OUT FIRMLY FOR $2.50.

AT THE SAME TIME, ETC PICKING UP FOURTH GRAF AND ELIMINATING FIFTH GRAF STARTING "JAMES F.DEWEY" AND ENDING "SEPARATE MEETINGS."

P559PCS NM 95

AT THE SAME TIME IN WASHINGTON, A STRIKE CONTROL BILL, CONTAINING FAR MORE SWEEPING PROVISIONS THAN ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WAS SPEEDED TO THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE WITH THE BACKING OF REPUBLICANS AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

UAW PRESIDENT R.J.THOMAS AND VICE PRESIDENT WALTER P.REUTHER HEADED THE UNION'S 10-MAN COMMITTEE AT THE NEGOTIATIONS SESSION AND THE COMPANY DELEGATION OF SIX WAS LED BY HARRY W.ANDERSON, VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL.

REUTHER TOLD NEWSMEN THERE WOULD BE "NO SECRET MEETINGS" OR "UNDER THE TABLE DEALS" IN EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE STRIKE WHICH HAS KEPT 175,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS IDLE MORE THAN 10 WEEKS. HE ADDED HE HAD INSISTED THE UNION'S NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE ATTEND THE SESSIONS.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD DEWEY HAD HOPED TO HOLD DOWN THE SIZE OF THE NEGOTIATING GROUPS ON THE THEORY SMALLER NUMBERS COULD ACCOMPLISH SWIFTER RESULTS.

THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STRIKE OF 750,000 STEELWORKERS WHICH RECONVERSION DIRECTOR JOHN W.SNYDER RECENTLY EXPRESSED HOPES OF EARLY SETTLEMENT. SNYDER SAID HIS OPTIMISM STEMMED FROM RECENT TRENDS TOWARD "FREE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS."

THE NEW STRIKE CONTROL BILL, APPROVED BY THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE AND SENT TO THE HOUSE FLOOR FOR DEBATE TODAY, WOULD OUTLAW VIOLENT PICKETING, PROVIDE FOR CIVIL SUITS AGAINST VIOLATORS OF LABOR CONTRACTS, SUBJECT UNIONS TO INJUNCTIONS AND NULLIFY FOREMEN'S UNIONS.

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A33CX

THE MEASURE, BITTERLY OPPOSED BY BACKERS OF LABOR UNIONS, ALSO WOULD CREATE A LABOR-MANAGEMENT BOARD TO HELP SETTLE DISPUTES AND REQUIRE "COOLING OFF" PERIODS FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

MEANWHILE, SETTLEMENT OF NUMEROUS SMALL LABOR DISPUTES REDUCED THE NUMBER OF STRIKE IDLE ACROSS THE NATION TO 1,375,000, LOWEST SINCE THE STEEL STRIKE STARTED TEN DAYS AGO.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, WHOSE WAGE BOOST TENDER WAS REJECTED TUESDAY BY REPRESENTATIVES OF 30,000 STRIKING CIO UNITED FARM EQUIPMENT WORKERS, DISCLOSED TODAY THE COMPANY HAD OFFERED THE MEN A 17 CENTS AN HOUR INCREASE. SINCE THE OFFER WAS REJECTED, HE ADDED, "THIS IS THE END OF THE TROLLEY FOR US."

SIX HUNDRED WORKERS LEFT THEIR JOBS ON THE BUS ASSEMBLY LINE AT THE MACK MANUFACTURING PLANT IN ALLENTOWN, PA., IN A DISPUTE INVOLVING UNION DEMANDS FOR 32 HOUR WEEKLY WORKING SCHEDULES DUE TO THE STEEL STRIKE.

A GOVERNMENT FACT-FINDING BOARD RESUMED HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON ON A WAGE DISPUTE INVOLVING THE GREYHOUND BUS LINES. THE BOARD FAILED EARLIER IN EFFORTS TO BRING THE MANAGEMENT AND AFL UNION INTO DIRECT NEGOTIATION ON THE DRIVER'S DEMAND FOR A BOOST IN THE 5 CENTS A MILE RATE TO 5.75 CENTS.

NIGHT LEAD STRIKES AT A GLANCE (160)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
LABOR DISPUTES IDLE 1,375,000.
MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS:
AUTOMOTIVE-GENERAL MOTORS SUGGESTS STRIKERS RETURN AT 13 1/2 CENTS MORE HOURLY UNTIL CONTRACT AGREEMENT REACHED ASSURING GM "UNINTERRUPTED PRODUCTION" AND "EFFICIENT WORK EFFORT" BUT CIO UNITED AUTO WORKERS REJECTS PROPOSAL; UNION SAYS STRIKE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL GM "MEETS ITS PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY AND BARGAINS IN GOOD FAITH" TO CARRY OUT FACTFINDING BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS. NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE, DESPITE DIVERGENT VIEWS.
STEEL--IRVING S. OLDS, BOARD CHAIRMAN OF U.S.STEEL, SAYS STEEL

PRICE INCREASE "GREATLY IN EXCESS OF $6.25 A TON" NEEDED TO MEET HOURLY WAGE INCREASE OF 18 1/2 CENTS CIO STEELWORKERS UNION SAYS IT WILL ACCEPT. MOST TOP OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON REPORTED FAVORING $4 INCREASE WITH OPA HOLDING TO ITS $2.50 FIGURE.

LEGISLATION--STRIKE CONTROL BILL, CONTAINING MORE SWEEPING PROVISIONS THAN ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN, SPEEDED TO HOUSE FLOOR FROM RULES COMMITTEE WITH BACKING OF REPUBLICANS AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS. WOULD IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON UNIONS AND CREATE LABOR-MANAGE... TO HELP SETTLE DISPUTES.

ER710PCS

GREEK ISSUE RAISED AGAIN

Soviet Radio Assails Presence Of British Troops There

(PARRIS)

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Moscow radio today criticized the presence of British troops in Greece as the United Nations Security Council prepared to consider tomorrow its next big problem—Russian charges of British interference in the affairs of Greece.

This first issue directly between two of the world's major powers is scheduled to come before the Security Council at 8 P.M. 1946

The Moscow broadcast, following the line of Russia's complaint to the Security Council, described the position of Greece as "desperate" and declared that her rehabilitation "is not furthered" by the presence of foreign troops.

Bevin To Answer Charges

British officials expressed confidence that the situation would be worked out, saying the "give-and-take" attitude among the Security Council members at yesterday's heated debate on the Iranian issue was "a good omen."

The chief Soviet delegate, Andrei Vishinsky, was expected to open the discussion with an elaboration of Russian charges.

British sources said Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, would answer, and that his reply would be determined by what the Russian had to say.

A Full Day Of Rest

They added that Bevin was "not spoiling for a fight."

Aside from the Greek case, the Security Council's agenda calls for consideration of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic's request for an investigation of British military actions in Indonesia.

The delegates enjoyed a full day of rest today. They generally expressed satisfaction with the disposition of the Soviet-Iranian dispute. The Security Council yesterday unanimously agreed for Russia and Iran to undertake direct negotiations to seek a settlement of their dispute and received the right to call for progress reports on the discussions.

Speed-Up Orders Given

Senator Tom Connally chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an American delegate, told newsmen that "the fully public nature of the discussions thus far proves one of the chief values of the United Nations Organization—that it can bring out into the open these vexing problems."

United Nations leaders were reported agreed to adjourn the first Assembly February 9 and move to permanent headquarters in the United States. The site of the permanent headquarters has not yet been announced.

Orders went out today to speed up committee and staff work. Two plenary sessions of the Assembly and four committee meetings in addition to the Security Council session are scheduled for tomorrow.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has been chosen permanen British representative on the Security Council, the Foreign Office announced tonight. Sir Alexande will be succeeded at the Foreign Office by Sir Orme Sargent his deputy.

Java And Greek Settlement Is UNO Aim

(SMITH)

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—United Nations delegates privately expressed hope today that the Security Council's compromise decision on the Russian-Iranian dispute might point the way to an amicable settlement of the Greek and Indonesian cases which come before the peace agency tomorrow.

Whether the latter two cases can be settled without UNO intervention, however, depends largely upon the Russians, who filed complaints with the Council charging the British were endangering the peace by military actions in Greece and Indonesia.

The Russians, if they press the cases, will find themselves in the unique position of asking the UNO to act in the absence of complaints from the countries involved.

Greeks To Back British

Greek delegates, planning to be on hand when the questions come up, were ready to argue that British troops are necessary in Greece to maintain order. The Netherlands, as a member of the eleven-nation council, is known to favor the maintenance of British troops in Java, and even the unrecognized Indonesian Government has expressed the view that British troops should remain there until all Japanese troops have been disarmed and removed.

Soviet delegates have given no intimation of their position since the complaints were filed. Moscow radio, however, accused Britain today of exerting "political pressure" in Greece.

"Hamper Recovery"

A Russian commentator said Greece was in the throes of a "national economic disaster," charged that the presence of British troops hampered recovery and added that British troops have "become a means of bringing pressure to bear on the political situation."

The Council voted yesterday to permit the Soviet Union and Iran to resume direct negotiations but reserved the right to call for progress reports on the discussions.

Russia had demanded that the dispute be removed from the Council's agenda, but the United States and Britain objected. A phrase saying the case would remain on the agenda was stricken from the Council's resolution, but a clause providing for progress reports was inserted. The resolution then was carried unanimously.

Discussions In Moscow

S. H. Taqizadeh, Iran's chief delegate, said today that negotiations would be conducted in Moscow and Tehran and not in London. Asked if he was satisfied with the Council's decision, he only shrugged his shoulders. In the de-

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bate he had insisted on the agenda clause.

Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs, said the "dignity" of Russia and the Council would be wounded if the issue remained on the agenda. He urged that a settlement could be reached by direct negotiation and said that insistence on the agenda clause signified "distrust" among the nations.

The UNO's first job, he added, should be to wipe out distrust.

Bevin Answers

British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin replied that the world would misunderstand if the UNO withdrew and left Iran, a small nation, to negotiate while Soviet troops remained on her soil.

The chief United States delegate, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said that retention of the issue before the Council would not be incompatible with the dignity of the Council or any of its members, and asked the peace agency to permit Russia and Iran to negotiate and "keep the Council informed" until a just solution is found.

All UNO organizations were in recess today to permit the secretariat to clear up accumulated work.

Will Adjourn February 9

United Nations leaders were reported in agreement today on February 9 as the virtually certain date for adjournment of the London meeting of the Assembly.

Immediately after that date all UNO establishments, including the staff and the Security Council, will be moved to the United States. The exact site has not yet been selected, although it will be in the vicinity of Boston or New York.

Word of the probable adjournment date, together with plans for carrying on a high-speed program until that time, was given to the United States delegation today by American officials handling arrangements.

Accommodations For UNO

New York, Jan. 31 (AP)—Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman of the UNO site selection committee, said tonight that the housing committee of the Hotel Association of New York City had agreed to provide accommodations for 5,000 persons during the September interim session of the UNO General Assembly.

At a news conference, Dr. Gavrilovic said the inspection committee had not completed its final recommendations on facilities for an interim headquarters, but expressed his personal satisfaction with those offered by NewYork city.

Montgomery Due To Be Staff Chief

London, Jan. 31 (AP)—The War Office announced tonight that Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery will become chief of the Imperial General Staff June 26.

The colorful hero of El Alamein and other battles in World War II will succeed Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke in this highest British Army post. Lord Alanbrooke was chief of staff for four and a half years.

King George VI recently made Sir Bernard a viscount, but he has not yet assumed the title.

NEWSMEN PROTEST BAN

U. S. Correspondents Object to Being Barred From 'Bride Ship'

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Association of American Correspondents in London appealed to President Truman and Prime Minister Clement Attlee today after being informed that American newspaper men would not be allowed to sail on the Queen Mary's soldier bride voyage to the United States on Feb. 3.

Charles [illegible] Smith, association president, said he had been informed that the British Ministry of War Transport had refused passage for twelve news agency, newspaper and magazine correspondents after they had been accredited for the ship by United States Army headquarters at Frankfort, Germany.

In a message urging Mr. Attlee to intervene, Mr. Smith said the ruling was based "apparently on the ground it would give too much publicity" to the brides' voyage and might cause unfavorable reaction among British service men still abroad.

The British Ministry of War Transport said any British comment would have to come from the Prime Minister's residence.

UNRRA Medical Aid for Greece

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will purchase $13,500,000 worth of medical equipment for the Greek Government to relieve a "medical emergency" in tuberculosis-ridden Greece, UNRRA officials disclosed today. There are 150,000 cases of acute tuberculosis in Greece and 300,000 other persons are suffering from an incipient type of the disease.

'Ads' Cost Britain $2,950,000

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The British Government spent about $2,950,000 on newspaper arvertising during the last six months of 1945, the House of Commons heard today. Glenvil Hall, financial secretary to the Treasury, said that a large part had been devoted to a continuous campaign to advise the people of rationing changes.

Plane Sale To Spanish Airline Completed

Paris, Jan. 31 (AP)—The United States Liquidation Commission announced today the sale of five C-47 transport planes to the Spanish Iberian airlines at $25,000 each.

A dozen reconditioned or repairable aircraft engines were also sold to the Spanish airline at $2,250 each.

Airline officials said the planes would be used on the Madrid, Palma (Balearic islands) and Barcelona run.

The State Department previously approved the sale.

Auriol Named Head Of French Assembly

Paris, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Socialist Vincent Auriol was elected president of the French Constituent Assembly today, succeeding Felix Gouin, who was named Provisional President of France last week.

SLAYING OF 129 YANKS TRACED

Belgians Tell Of Massacre By Nazis Near St. Vith

Nuernberg, Jan. 31 (AP)—The German massacre of 129 American prisoners at a crossroads near St. Vith, Belgium, during the Battle of the Bulge was described graphically today in a statement by Belgian civilians which was placed before the international military tribunal.

The French prosecution also presented the tribunal, trying 22 high Nazis, with more than a score of examples in charging that the Nazis employed a policy of mass executions of civilians to terrorize the people of western Europe.

The examples charged the mass slaughter of the entire community of Oradour-sur-Glane and the indiscriminate hanging from the lampposts of Tulle of 120 men of that village, some of them said to have been pro-Nazi.

Says Men Used As Targets

The statement of Belgian civilians describing the St. Vith massacre of December 17, 1944, said a German officer used a group of unarmed prisoners of war for target practice before unleashing the rain of lead from German machine guns mounted on armored vehicles.

The statement said the Americans, who were defending the crossroads, took to the ditches as German tanks approached. The tanks fired into the ditches until the Americans surrendered.

Then they were led to a near-by field and a German armored vehicle rolled up. Its guns were trained on the prisoners. An officer mounted on the vehicle drew his pistol, and fired at the group. One prisoner fell. He fired again and another prisoner fell, the statement continued.

Reported As Reprisals

Then the armored vehicle machine gunned the men. This vehicle moved on and three others, also firing, moved past. The statement said that German soldiers later walked among the Americans, killing the wounded.

The prosecution said that in the village of Oradour-sur-Glane, the *"Das Reich"* SS Division shot all males and herded women and children into a church which was then set afire to explode the munitions the Germans had placed there. Of the entire population of more than 800, fewer than ten persons escaped, the French said.

The executions of the Frenchmen in Tulle were in reprisal for an attack by French Partisans, the prosecution charged.

Defect Seen In Nazi Trial

In a radio interview tonight Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, declared that he feared former German industrialists — "one of the chief causes of the war"—would never be tried for their crime.

Jackson said United States proposals to indict a number of German industrialists were rejected by all three other prosecutors.

"They believed we could not handle a larger number of defendants in this trial and suggested a later trial for the industrialists," Jackson said. "I believed we could handle a larger number even if it took somewhat longer, and doubted whether we could go through a second trial repeating much of the same evidence against this new group of defendants. I feared failure to include them in this trial would mean they never would be tried. Time only will tell which was right."

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Nazi Used Yank PW's As Gun-Practice Target

Nuernberg, Jan. 31 (AP)—A German officer used a group of unarmed American prisoners of war for target practice as a prelude to the cold-blooded execution of 129 captured soldiers during the Battle of the Bulge last winter, the international military tribunal was told today.

The French prosecution introduced a statement by Belgian civilians describing the massacre, which occurred at a crossroads near St. Vith.

The Americans, defending the crossroads against a Nazi offensive, took to the ditches as German tanks approached, the statement said, and the tanks fired into the ditches until the Americans threw down their guns and raised their hands in surrender.

Each Man Searched

They were led to a field a short distance away, where the Germans searched each man, taking watches, rings and other personal effects, the soldier's statement continued.

Then a German armored vehicle was rolled up and its guns trained on the group of prisoners. A Nazi officer mounted on the vehicle drew his pistol, aimed at the group, and fired. One of the prisoners fell, the statement said.

He aimed and fired again. Another American fell.

As the second man went down, the statement went on, machine guns on the armored vehicle opened up and sprayed lead for two or three minutes. Then the vehicle moved on and three others rolled past, machine-gunning the knot of men, most of them already dead.

Later, German soldiers walked among the Americans, finishing off the wounded, the statement said.

"The soldiers struck them with gun butts or fired from a short distance into their temples or between their eyes," the document asserted.

"The shame of this deed will remain upon the German Army," it said. "We knew these men were unarmed and had surrendered."

Medical Research

Former Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, his sore throat muffled in a maroon scarf, glumly heard French Assistant Prosecutor Charles Dubost tell the court about his *Luftwaffe* physicians' experiments.

"German medical literature is very rich in experiments on adults in good health who died suddenly between the hours of 5 and 6 A.M.," Dubost asserted, after describing experiments in which thyroid glands were removed from 21 concentration camp inmates and livers from 24 others.

He said another German experiment in which a poisoned bullet was fired into a living victim's leg so that his slow death might be observed could not be matched except among "savage tribes."

Downed Flyers Shot

Earlier, the tribunal heard that fifteen survivors of two American Liberator bombers which crashed in Germany on June 21, 1944, were shot to death by SS police, who cynically reported the airmen were slain "while attempting to escape."

Nine bomber crewmen were taken prisoner by a German naval lieutenant after their plane lost two motors to anti-aircraft fire and was forced down in Mecklenburg province, captured documents submitted to the court said.

An SS officer took charge of the prisoners, despite their violent protests, and ostensibly set out to transport them to a nearby air base. Seven were shot en route, the documents said, and two were shot later in the day.

At the same time and in the same locality, according to the German record, another Liberator crashed and seven other airmen were taken prisoner by *Luftwaffe* personnel and turned over to security police. One was so gravely wounded he was taken to a military hospital at Schwerin. The other six were shot "attempting escape."

Charles Dubost, assistant French prosecutor, declared that this murder policy of the Nazis, shown in their files, was laid down at a series of conferences attended by Hermann Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Col.-Gen. Alfred Jodl and Ernst Kaltenbrunner, all defendants here.

Victims from one bomber were identified in a Luftwaffe report as Lieut. Edwin M. Helto, Lieut. Richard J. Ludka, Sgt. Warren C. Rankin, Sgt. Carmine Margiasso, Pvt. Charles L. Knowles Jr., Sgt. Stanley Brazzezski, Sgt. Frank Borchick, Sgt. Thomas A. Gensert, and Lieut. Maurice L. Nelson. Only three of the six dead from a second crew were named. They were Sgt. Sammie D. Winson, Sgt. George J. Brubrea and Victor D. Solecek, rank unknown. The wounded man was listed as Cleve J. Holwet.

Jackson Fears Industrialists May Escape War Crime Trial

American Prosecutor at Nuernberg Says Time Will Tell—Explains Case Against Nazi Generals.

Nuernberg, Jan. 31 (A. P.)—Justice Robert H. Jackson, the chief American prosecutor at the Nuernberg trials, told American soldiers in a radio interview tonight that he fears the German industrialists—who were among the "chief causes of the war"—would never be tried for their crime.

Speaking over the armed forces network in Germany, he recalled that the American proposals to indict not only Gustav and Alfred Krupp but a number of other industrialists, were rejected by all three of the other prosecutors. Gustav Krupp, head of the great steel and munitions combine, was indicted but excused from trial because of senile softening of the brain.

"They believed we could not handle a larger number of defendants in this trial and suggested a later trial for the industrialists," Jackson continued. "I believed we could handle a larger number even if it took somewhat longer, and doubted whether we could go through a second trial repeating much of the same evidence against this new group of defendants. I feared that failure to include them in this trial would mean they never

would be tried. Time only will tell which was right.

No Disagreement on Principle.

The disagreement among the prosecutors was a difference in judgment as to procedure, but there has never been any disagreement among the prosecutors with the G. I. who points to the industrialist as one of the chief causes of the war."

Sergt. Ted Pierz of Lebanon, N. J., reading questions submitted by Harold Burson of Memphis, Tenn., Army Forces network correspondent, had told Jackson that American soldiers were puzzled by the sight of the undamaged I. G. Farben Industries building in bomb-ruined Frankfurt, and said: "We do not understand why there are no trials for the Krupps and officials of the Farben trust."

Avoids the Spectacular.

Requested to clarify the prosecution's condemnation of the German High Command and General staff, Jackson said: "We are not trying soldiers because of their profession any more than we are trying the several defendants who happen to be lawyers for being lawyers. We are accusing these military leaders of violating their own code of honor and of behaving in utterly unmilitary fashion as, for example, in executing grounded American airmen, in mistreating prisoners of war, in resorting to slave labor and other specific crimes.

"We are also accusing them of inciting an illegal war of aggression. Our contention is not that being generals makes them guilty of a crime, but that being generals is no excuse for committing crimes."

Jackson told his Army audience that the American prosecution had declined to present its case in a way that would be spectacular but had confined it to captured German documents and testimony of a very few well-informed witnesses. "This has made a sober trial and, to some extent, a colorless one," he admitted, "but our case will stand the closest scrutiny of historians."

U. S. UPHOLDS BAR ON NAZI RAIL MEN

Refuses to Halt Dismissal of 4,300 Despite Threat of Paralysis in Traffic

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 31 (AP)—Despite the prospect of a railroad paralysis throughout its occupation zone, the American military government declined today to hold up its denazification program under which 4,300 key railway workers will be ousted from their jobs at midnight.

The American authorities stood firmly against German railroad officials who failed to find replacements for workers suspected of being Nazis. They told the German people that weeks of hunger and a transportation tie-up might lie ahead.

Dr. George Bauer, Nazi transportation authority who has been head of railroads in the American zone, is one of those to be dismissed. It was learned that he had been suspended from his American-appointed position "a couple of days ago." The Nazis had been allowed to hold their jobs pending further investigation and clearance by denazification boards.

Military government officers said that Bauer and other German officials had not provided replacements for the workers still to be cleared and that Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, the American commander in Europe, had taken the stand that the denazification policy could not be halted, despite the threat of disrupted traffic. One American transportation official said that the discharge of the 4,300 was likely to interfere—possibly critically—with the movement of military supplies, but that denazification was considered the primary objective.

One concession was made to the Germans and to Army authorities who fear too serious a breakdown. The dismissal of about 2,400 key workers in the Regensburg division, although effective at midnight, will be spread over two months.

"We have told the German Minister-Presidents that their people are likely to go hungry as the result of their failure," a transportation officer said. "Military traffic has priority and secondary military transportation, such as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration supplies, has second priority. German food and civilian travel likely will be hard hit as a result."

Approximately 186,000 German railroad employes work under the military government's jurisdiction. About 10,000 have already been let out because of their Nazi affiliations, and, an official said, "thousands more are expected to be discharged shortly."

Bauer, who formerly headed a division of the State railroad system now included in the American zone, was appointed to his job last September. He was screened by the military government's special branch and was believed to be acceptable.

"However, it was found quite by chance that Bauer had been classified incorrectly and should have been a mandatory-arrest case," a spokesman revealed. He added that Bauer "will not be permitted to resume his position until he is cleared by a denazification board."

Press Freedom Gains Point In Army Row

Frankfurt, Jan. 31 (AP)—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney entered the prolonged dispute between the Army and correspondents over military restrictions on news gathering and instructed all personnel under his command today that they were at liberty to talk freely to the press.

The American commander in the European theater intervened after reporters attached to his headquarters protested to Secretary of War Patterson at a recent press conference that they were hampered by "unprecedented censorship directives."

Reiterates Free-Press Stand

McNarney issued a directive reiterating that the Army had accepted the principle of freedom of the press. He said there were only two reasons for refusing to issue news: observance of security requirements and cognizance of information that would materially injure good relations with United States allies.

The dispute between the Army and reporters resulted from a directive of November 12, 1945, which channelized queries from correspondents through the public relations division of headquarters and specially appointed press officers.

"At that time, Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, then chief of staff at USFET, promised that if at the end of 30 days the plan did not meet with approval of the correspondents, it would be revoked," the correspondents recalled in their letter of protest to Patterson.

Sealed News Sources

The reporters found the directive, in effect, sealed the lips of their news sources. In several cases officers frankly told Associated Press men they were "afraid to talk" because of the directive.

The reporters made many individual protests to the public relations division director, Col. Clarence E. Lovejoy, and on January 12 the Army issued a new directive. The order, however, did not materially change the original directive and the reporters formed a committee which proposed changes in the second order.

These were presented to Maj. Gen. Harold R. Bull, present chief of staff, who said he felt the directive was satisfactory as it stood.

The committee on January 21 drafted a letter to Patterson, who was in Frankfurt, pointing out that "75 days have now passed (since the original directive) and the policy, although slightly modified by the second directive, still stands."

Asks Revocation

"We would like the Army to keep its promise to revoke the original order," the letter said. The letter was signed by John B. McDermott, of the United Press, chairman of the correspondents' committee. The following day, Patterson told a press conference he would take the matter up with General McNarney.

The General's directive, issued yesterday, eliminated the necessity for the reporters to approach their news sources through public relations or press-contact officers.

4,426 AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE EUROPEAN PORTS

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 31 —(AP) The Army said 4,426 American troops cleared Continental ports for the United States today. In addition, the 315th Field Artillery Battalion and the 91st Machine Records Unit were scheduled to sail from Southampton aboard the Eufaula Victory.

Other outfits at sea are the 94th Division, the 319th, 286th, 289th and the 1277th Engineer Combat Battalions, the 356th, 975th and 553rd Field Artillery Battalions, the 756th Tank Battalion, the 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 135th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion.

Austria Mapping Industry Seizure

VIENNA, Jan. 31 (AP)—A bill to nationalize much of Austria's heavy industry was introduced in Parliament today. Owners of firms taken over by the government would be compensated.

RUSSIANS BAN REPORT ON OIL

Red Marshal Explains Only That Story Is 'Untrue'

By MAURICE E. MORAN

Vienna, Jan. 31 (AP)—Marshal Klementi Y. Voroshilov and a Red Army security officer have advised me that a story filed for the Associated Press from Budapest, on January 22, on the Russian-American oil situation in Hungary, was withheld from transmission on the ground it was untrue.

The dispatch, answering an inquiry from the AP's New York office and quoting American sources, said American representatives of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had been served formal notice that the Russians intended to take over the management of properties of the Lispe oil fields, near the Yugoslav border.

A Budapest report to the New York *Times* January 20 said the Red Army had seized the fields and "within the last few days it also took physical possession of the largest Lispe field—that owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—and is operating it."

Acheson Comments

[Dean Acheson, as Acting Secretary of State, told a Washington news conference two days later that from time to time the Government had taken up with the Soviet Government (the occupying power) the matter of readmitting American representatives of the company to govern that property and some have been, but progress has not been altogether as fast as would be liked.]

After filing the January 22 dispatch by commercial facilities in Budapest, I was summoned to meet a subordinate Russian security officer. I was told that the story was "not true" and that, therefore, it was withheld. The officer added "stronger measures" would be taken if I persisted in filing "untrue" stories.

This was the first known instance of a dispatch to the American press being withheld in Budapest, though the Russians' scrutiny of copy had resulted in some delays.

Common Ground Sought

I explained that the Associated Press was interested in presenting both sides of any issue, but that this was impossible unless correspondents could meet the Russians on common ground.

The Russian argument that no seizure ever was intended, that the only difference was one of production methods, then was presented. The officer was told that I would be delighted to present the Soviet view.

"If you want to write the truth, that's a private matter," he said.

A story was then filed saying the Russians denied as untrue reports that they intended to take over the management of the Standard field. [This dispatch, dated January 24, was received and transmitted by the Associated Press on January 26.]

Interpretation In U.S.

It was learned later that the interpretation of intent to seize was placed on the Russian action by United States diplomatic and military officials, as well as by the United States oil men.

Maj. Gen. William S. Key, chief of the United States military delegation on the Allied Control Council for Hungary, protested withholding of the January 22 story as a violation of the freedom-of-the-press principle agreed upon at Potsdam and arranged an interview with Voroshilov, Soviet commander in Hungary. The interview was brief.

Voroshilov greeted me with the remark that, by accident or design, I had written—but was unable to send—a story which was "not the truth."

My reply was that American news services were interested only in presenting both sides of any issue. No answer to this reply has been received.

Plot Is Reported Unknown To Pope

Vatican City, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, said today that Pope Pius XII had no forehand knowledge of the 1944 bomb plot against Adolf Hitler.

A dispatch from Nuernberg Tuesday said that according to unpublished documents, high Vatican officials, the late President Roosevelt, former Prime Minister Churchill and a number of other persons outside of Germany knew of the plot for months beforehand. The Pope was not specifically mentioned as having been informed.

The dispatch said a German general told interrogators that the Vatican was informed indirectly by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, chief of the German counterintelligence, through papal offices in Vienna.

Observatore in commenting on the dispatch said:

"In this connection, we believe it opportune to note that the Holy Father for years had received repeatedly information about a political-military movement in Germany aiming to overthrow national socialism, both party and government, in the hope to obtain for Germany better conditions of peace, but never any mention of a personal plot against Hitler. His Holiness, therefore, had no previous knowledge of a plot against Hitler's life."

Schuschnigg Suggested As Envoy To Holy See

Rome, Jan. 31 (AP)—Kurt Schuschnigg, former chancellor of Austria, said today he "might" accept the post of Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See, which Vatican sources said they understood had been offered to him.

"It would be a fine post, which I might accept after some consideration," Schuschnigg said. He added, however, that he had not yet received a formal offer.

No Censor Stamp On Russ Mail

Moscow, Jan. 31 (AP)—Russian receiving letters from other part of the Soviet Union have noted th absence within the last few days o the stamp of the internal censor indicating that censorship on mai has been lifted.

14 Germans Hanged At Minsk

Moscow, Jan. 31 (AP)—Fourteen Germans, including three generals, were hanged yesterday at Minsk after being convicted by a military tribunal on charges of exterminating 2,200,000 Russian civilians and prisoners of war.

The general officers executed were Lieut. Gen. Johann George Richert, 55, former commander of the police division in White Russia; Maj. Gen. Gottfried Hendrix Ermansdorff, 53, former commander of the Mogilev city and fortified district, and Maj. Gen. Eberhard Herff, 59, police and Storm Troop brigade führer.

Carpatho-Ukraine Area Becomes Unit Of Soviet

Moscow, Jan. 31 (AP)—The pre-

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sidium of the Supreme Soviet has formally established the Transcarpathian region as a part of the Soviet Ukranian Republic.

Transcarpathia, formerly known as Carpatho-Ukraine or Ruthenia, was transferred to the Soviet Union by Czechoslovakia last year. The capital of the new region is Uzhorod. It has been divided into thirteen administrative districts.

3-HOUR STRIKE STAGED BY JEWS IN TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31.—(AP) A three-hour strike of Jewish workers protesting against immigration restrictions in Palestine passed quietly here today. Explosion of a "leaflet bomb" at a mass meeting was the only incident.

Two RAF huts near the Haifa-Mount Carmel radar station in Jerusalem were destroyed by fire tonight, but officials said they did not know whether the blaze was accidental or caused by sabotage.

Large army and police forces cordoned the area while fire brigades extinguished the blaze.

Mayor Israel Rokach of this all-Jewish city addressed the meeting. He urged that the "gates of Palestine be fully opened to Jewish immigration," and asserted the Jewish people would "not be satisfied" with Britain's action in permitting 1,500 Jews to enter Palestine monthly during the investigation by the British-American Committee of Inquiry.

been reached.

The Jewish Agency was informed officially, meanwhile, that 900 illegal immigrants who were captured aboard the ship Enzo Screni off the coast of Palestine two weeks ago would be released from the Atlith Camp next Sunday. Certificates for these immigrants will be deducted from the interim immigration quota announced yesterday.

Meanwhile today the Jewish National Council went ahead with its plans for nationwide mass meetings scheduled for this afternoon. All Jewish businesses and Jewish transport were idle from 3 to 5 P. M. The meetings, called before the British announced the new quotas, were planned as a protest against immigration restrictions.

TRUSTEESHIP IN JAVA HINTED

Effort Made To Squelch Suggestion By Clark Kerr

Singapore, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr said at a news conference today that he believed there was a "strong possibility" that the Netherlands East Indies would become a trusteeship under the United Nations "after the present difficulties are settled."

He disclosed that Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor-general of the Netherlands East Indies, was bringing a fifteen-point program from his Government for settling the Indonesian problem, but said he was not at liberty to discuss any of the points until the Dutch announce their plan.

"Only An Observation"

The British special envoy to the Dutch East Indies made it clear that his statement on United Nations trusteeship, given in response to a question, was only an observation and not a recommendation.

[After the dispatch on the news conference had been filed, British public relations officials at Singapore asked elimination of the portion dealing with Sir Archibald's statement on trusteeship, on the grounds that he had not understood the question that evoked his remarks.

[Lief Erickson, Associated Press bureau chief at Singapore, said that before the dispatch was filed he read it to a major detailed to check it with him by telephone, and the major "understood it exactly as I did and thought it all right."

Quoted Also By Aneta

[The official Dutch news agency Aneta in a dispatch from Singapore also quoted Sir Archibald as saying there was a "strong possibility" Indonesia might come under a United Nations trusteeship agreement.

[In London, British and Dutch circles expressed consternation at Sir Archibald's statement. British Colonial and Foreign Office spokesmen said they did not believe the Netherlands would relinquish Indonesia to trusteeship, and the Dutch said they doubted if the Ambassador had made the statement.

[American officials agreed it seemed unlikely that the Netherlands would take such a step. They said they understood the Dutch plan was to divide their empire into three autonomous federated units—the East Indies, the West Indies and the Netherlands. Presumably Indonesia could become a United Nations member under such a federated system on a basis similar to that of India.

[A Dutch statement issued both in London and The Hague said: "Dutch circles have no confirmation that Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr made the statement attributed to him by the Associated Press and have some difficulty in believing that he made such a statement."]

To Be Ambassador To U.S.

Sir Archibald, who will assume his duteis as British Ambassador to the United States in May, emphasized that the question of committing Indonesian territory to United Nations trusteeship was one for the Dutch Government to decide.

He will fly to Batavia tomorrow with Lieutenant General Sir Montagu George North Stopford, newly assigned British military commander in the Netherlands East Indies.

The British envoy said he would make himself easily accessible to the Dutch, the Indonesians, and anyone else interested in the Indonesian problem, and expressed hope a solution would be reached quickly so he could have his first holiday in eight years before going to Washington.

He said anyone thinking that the British were in Java for imperialist reasons was wrong, adding "we're too old and too bored to be imperialist any longer."

Erickson said, "understood it exactly as I did and thought it all right." However, the "top echelon" wanted the prediction of a United Nations trusteeship withdrawn.]

Explains Mission.

In a prepared statement, Clark Kerr said his mission was "to keep his Majesty's Government informed of political developments in the Netherlands East Indies and to do all I can to bring about a solution of the present political difficulties between the Netherlands Government and Indonesian Nationalists."

"My Government do not propose to concern themselves," he added, "with the constitutional issues which must clearly be settled between these parties themselves. Nevertheless, I shall be ready at any time to use my good offices for this purpose."

Clark Kerr planned to fly to Batavia Friday with Major-Gen. Montagu Stopford, newly assigned British military commander in the East Indies, who will succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison. He said he hoped a solution would be reached quickly so he could have his first holiday in eight years before going to Washington to assume his new post as Ambassador to the United States.

Palestine Jews Dissatisfied

Decision to Admit 1500 Immigrants a Month Is Called a Deep Disappointment.

Jerusalem, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The British Government's decision to continue Jewish immigration into Palestine at the quota rate of 1,500 a month brought immediate criticism from the Jews today.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said the decision would save a few Jews, but described it as a deep disappointment in view of the agency's request for 100,000 permits. A special communique, announcing the provisional quota rate yesterday, said that consultations on the question have been proceeding over a long period with the Arab leaders, but that no conclusive results have

Sees Indonesia as Trusteeship

Clark Kerr Believes UNO May Rule East Indies When Present Trouble Is Settled.

Singapore, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, en route to Batavia to represent Great Britain at negotiations between the Netherlands Government and the unrecognized Indonesian republic, said today that he believed Indonesia might become a United Nations trusteeship "when the present difficulties are settled."

Sir Archibald, who will become British Ambassador to the United States in May, voiced this opinion at a press conference in response to questions on the Indonesian situation. He made it clear that his statement was merely a personal observation and not a recommendation, declaring that the question of committing Indonesian territory to trusteeship was one for the Dutch Government to decide and not an affair of the British Government until the matter had reached the United Nations Organization.

Has Seen Dutch Plan.

He disclosed that he had seen the fifteen-point plan of Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, for settling the Indonesian problem but was not at liberty to discuss the plan until the Dutch made it public.

[After this dispatch was filed, British public relations officials at Singapore asked elimination of the passage in which Clark Kerr was quoted as expressing belief that Indonesia might become a United Nations trusteeship "when the present difficulties are settled." The claim was made that Clark Kerr had not understood the question which evoked this remark. Lief Erickson, A. P. bureau chief, said that before his dispatch was filed he read it to a major detailed to check it with him by phone. The major,

British Report Patrol Clashes In Indonesia

Batavia, Jan. 31 (AP)—Minor clashes between British patrols and Indonesian Nationalist forces were reported today from the Soerabaja and Semarang areas, but elsewhere in Java the military situation remained quiet.

A British communiqué said that Indonesians had shelled Gombel Hill south of Semarang with 3 and 5 inch mortars but inflicted little damage and no casualties. British patrols also exchanged rifle fire and mortar fire with Indonesians near Soerabaja.

Siam Names New Premier

BANGKOK, Siam, Jan. 31 (AP)—Kuang Aphaiwong, Premier from September, 1944, to August, 1945, during the Japanese occupation, was formally designated by King Ananda Mahidol today to head the Cabinet, succeeding Premier Seni Pramoj.

CHIANG PLEDGES FREEDOM FOR ALL CHINESE PARTIES

CHUNGKING, Friday, Feb. 1—(AP) Full, immediate freedom of all political parties in China was pledged by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek last night in closing the historic Political Consultation Conference.

The conference, called to bring order out of civil strife, just had reached decisions under which Chiang's 18 years of one-party rule may be abolished before the year's end.

Freedom Pledged

"Political parties," he said, "can henceforth conduct their activities and even political campaigns and openly organize themselves in accordance with legal rights and procedures provided in unified laws and decrees of the state.

"They should no longer resort to armed violence or organize themselves secretly in various parts of the country."

He expressed belief there would be no private armed forces or regional political setups to undermine China's administrative integrity and unity of military command.

The generalissimo himself presided at the closing session of the conference, which laid the groundwork for an all-party government to supplant the unfettered leadership he exercised during the blackest hours of the war with Japan.

In a final burst of speed punctuated with compromises by all sides, a subcommittee aportioned the representation for a national assembly to meet May 5 and adopt a new constitution. This erased the last issue remaining before the conference.

Amity Tide High

The tide of compromise and amity ran so high at the finish that there was talk Communist Leader Mao Tse-Tung might go to Nanking and join the projected all-powerful state council, which with Chiang would rule in the interim before a constitutional government took over.

Lo Lung-Chi, spokesman for the Democratic League, was author for the report. He said he had from Chou En-Lai, head of Communist delegation, who emphasized, however, that this did not mean headquarters long established at Yenan would be abolished.

The Kuomintang, Chiang's National Party, summoned its powerful standing committee into session earlier in the afternoon and formally approved all decisions of the conference subcommittees.

It acted after a subcommittee threshed out the question of representation at the national assembly. The Communists waived a demand for half the number of assembly seats granted the Kuomintang.

Both the Communists and the Democratic League dropped demands for election of a new slate of delegates. The subcommittee then agreed:

1. The 900 delegates chosen before the war with Japan will keep their seats. The government said 60 per cent of these delegates belonged to the Kuomintang.

2. An additional 450 delegates will be elected, including 150 from Manchuria and Formosa which once more are a part of China after years under Japanese rule.

3. Another 700 delegates will be appointed—220 by the Kuomintang, 190 by the Communists, 120 by the Democratic League, 100 by the Youth Party, and 70 by non-partisans.

The draft of the constitution will be prepared by a 35-man all-party committee. If the constitution is adopted, elections will be called within six months thereafter throughout the provinces. China then will have a government representing other parties for the first time since the Kuomintang and the Communists split in the 1920's.

Marshall Acts

With such questions as government reorganization and the creation of a national army embracing Communist troops, at least temporarily resolved, General Marshall once more went into action.

The special U. S. presidential envoy sent the government and Communists a letter suggesting that the Manchurian port of Yingkow be placed under the jurisdiction of the three-man committee which negotiated China's truce Jan. 1.

The Communists seized the southern port after the Jan. 13 cease-fire deadline, driving off a small

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UNITY MEETING IN CHINA ENDS IN AGREEMENT

Political Conference Accepts All the Decisions of Sub-committees.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK PRESIDES

Full Accord Finally Reached on Make-up of General Assembly.

(1 TOSA)

Chungking, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—China's political consultation conference, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek presiding, formally approved today all decisions reached by subcommittees charting the nation's future. With that action taken, the unity conference then adjourned—twenty-one days after it was convened.

Chiang entertained the delegates afterward at a dinner in the Hall of Ceremonies at Government Headquarters, where the all-party deliberations began January 10. The Generalissimo had presided when the powerful standing committee of the Kuomintang (National) party earlier in the day approved the work of the subcommittees.

The committee's action was made possible when a conference sub-committee dealing with the reorganization of the National Assembly reached an agreement on its composition after a long deadlock.

The action paved the way for the twice-postponed adjournment tonight of the Political Conference.

Lo Lung-chi, spokesman for the Democratic League, credited Chou En-lai, No. 2 Communist, with a statement that Mao Tse-tung, Communist party chairman, might join the projected all-party State Council and go to Nanking when that body is established there. This did not mean, however, that Communist headquarters would be moved from Yenan to Nanking.

Chou May Make Tour.

Lo also credited Chou with saying he intended to tour various Communist-held areas personally to acquaint the inhabitants with decisions of the conference and to enjoin their observance and support.

[He possibly decided upon this course because of difficulties encountered the last three weeks in enforcing terms of the January 10 truce which declared an end to China's civil strife.]

Earlier, Gen. George Marshall sent a letter to the Government and the Communists suggesting that the disputed Manchurian port of Yingkow be placed under jurisdiction of the three-man committee that negotiated the truce.

Seized After Deadline

Communist troops seized Yingkow after the January 13 cease-fire deadline specified in the truce.

The three-member group that negotiated the truce includes Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to China; Gen. Chang Chun, representing the Government, and Chou.

Chou visited Marshall at his home this morning in a round of calls following his return from Yenan last night. There was no indication what they discussed.

Makeup Of Assembly

Under the subcommittee agreement, the National Assembly will include 900 members chosen before the war. The Government reports 60 per cent of these are members of the Kuomintang party.

Four hundred and fifty seats, including 150 apportioned to Manchuria and Formosa, will be filled by election.

The remaining 700, to be filled by nomination, were apportioned: Kuomintang 200, Communists 190, Democratic League 120, Youth party 100 and Nonpartisans 70.

It also was agreed that a three-fourths majority would be required to adopt the constitution. This satisfied the Communists and Democratic League, which said they should be able to prevent a majority alignment for changes they might disapprove.

The agreement on the Assembly makeup was reached only after concessions by all parties. The Communists waived a previous demand for half the number of seats held by the Kuomintang. The Government canceled a plan whereby all members of the central executive and central supervisory committees of the Kuomintang party would be ex officio members of the Assembly.

Chinese Troops At Sinmin

Tientsin, Jan. 30 [AP—Delayed] Three troop trains carrying the third echelon of the Chinese 6th Army have arrived at Sinmin, 35 miles northwest of Mukden, Chinese sources said today.

The troop trains left January 27 from Chingwanto the day after being brought from Shanghai on ships of the American 7th Fleet.

Reports were received from Manchuria that Communist forces claim to have evacuated Yingkow, important port above Hlatao, after having taken it away from Government troops early in the month. There have been no authentic reports that Government troops have re-entered Yingkow.

Chinese Appoint New Emissary Here

Chungking, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Dr. P. H. Chang, Chinese Cabinet spokesman since 1943, has been appointed Consul-General at New York city, succeeding Yu Tsung-chi, who now is in Chungking. The 43-year-old Chang speaks English fluently. He was educated in England and Germany.

SHANGHAI IS GAY ON NEW YEAR'S EVE

Shanghai, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—The sale of Chinese lanterns and firecrackers zoomed, and the stock market gyrated wildly today because the Chinese lunar New Year holidays begins tomorrow.

The price of gold rose by 20 per cent in a few hours and the price of Chinese currency in relation to the American dollar rose even further as the Chinese paid off their year's debts according to tradition—even if it meant borrowing from some one else to do it. Customary bonuses of one month's pay have generally been given to business employees and domestics. The failure of some foreign firms to comply with this custom has caused serious strikes.

The holiday lasts for anywhere from three days to a week. The Chinese go back to work when they have had enough of celebrating.

JAPS ASSAIL CONSTITUTION

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(ROBERTS)

Draft Emphasizing Monarchy Expected To Be Opposed

Tokyo, Friday, Feb. 1 (AP)—The tentative draft on a new constitution for occupied Japan, beginning, "Japan shall be a monarchy," was announced today by the Government.

Kyodo news agency promptly reported the Government was "disregarding the trend of public opinion."

Article Two says the Emperor will be sovereign and will rule according to provisions of the Constitution. Article Three provides that the succession to the imperial throne will be males of one line for ages eternal. Article Four says the Emperor will not be responsible for his actions.

Little Change Noted

The first four articles of the tentative draft provide little change from the first four of the old document concerning the Emperor except to leave out the words, "the Emperor is sacred and inviolable."

Kyodo news agency predicted "strong opposition from civilian quarters" after quoting Joji Matsumoto, State Minister, who prepared the draft, as seeing no need for sharply altering articles concerning imperial rule.

The news agency noted that all political parties but the progressive party hold that sovereignty rests with the people."

Russians To Join Tribunal

Meanwhile, the occupational forces announced Russian nominations for official representation at forthcoming war crimes trials and the impending arrival of British Commonwealth occupation forces.

Joseph B. Keenan, chief of the international prosecution staff of Allied headquarters, announced that the Soviet Union has nominated for judge on the tribunal, Maj. Gen. of Justice I. M. Zaryanov, of the Military Collegium, supreme court of the Soviet Union.

'Unbeaten' Japs Now At Home Held Threat

(BRINES)

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (AP)—Signs of resentment and sullen anger of tens of thousands of "unbeaten" repatriated Japanese have appeared in home islands and present a potential menace to occupation forces, the Canadian member of the Far Eastern Commission said today.

In an interview before departing for Canada, Col. L. M. Cosgrave said evidences of the repatriates' attitude which have appeared in the countryside are "too small to put your finger on now, but they must be watched."

By promptly smashing any evidence of subversive activity, the colonel suggested, a relatively small number of counterintelligence agents will be able to minimize the threat of these elements.

Most From China

The "unbeaten" Japanese, he said, include some from the United States and Canada, but mainly consist of demobilized troops from China.

"Remember they were never beaten in China. They never saw the Allied power that was demonstrated to the Japanese coming back from other Pacific regions. Instead they had been swaggering top dogs for years.

"Now they are back as ordinary citizens. Instead of a lot of power and money they are unemployed, ignored by other Japanese and perhaps soon will become hungry. They may attempt to stir up trouble."

Million Returned

More than a million Japanese have been repatriated from Japan's one-time empire. Those in China have been given a high priority, say Allied officials, to minimize their chances of causing trouble there. More than 5,000,000 other Japanese, mostly demobilized servicemen, are awaiting return home.

Cosgrave, a wartime intelligence officer, said American counterintelligence agents are well aware of the potential threat of these repatriates.

"I am amazed," he said, "at the job they have done patrolling Japan with a small number of men. Part of this, of course, is due to the surprising amount of co-operation received from the Japanese Government. But we must watch every nook and cranny."

Emperor A Problem

Another member of the commission, Thomas Confessor, chief Philippine delegate, said one of the most ticklish problems facing the Allies was the question of what to do about the Emperor. The masses, he said, still cling to the belief their ruler is divine.

Peasants, school teachers and public officials alike remain unshaken in their belief, Confessor said. "I asked Provincial Governor Jun Kimura, in Kyoto, who has held foreign posts, what he thought of the Emperor's rescript denying his divinity and he told me:

"That shows the generosity of the Emperor. We are very thankful."

The Philippine delegate said his observations made him optomistic that Japan could become a peace-loving nation but that "this doesn't mean that we should not impose a penalty for what it has done in plunging the Pacific into war."

BRITISH FORCES ARE WELCOMED BY MACARTHUR

General Says Occupation Help Will Let More Yanks Go Home.

AUSTRALIANS DUE IN JAPAN

Russia Turned Down Invitation to Send Troops—China Unable to Do So.

(SPENCER)

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Gen. MacArthur today extended a warm welcome to British Commonwealth troops who will share in the occupation of Japan and disclosed that their presence will enable a reduction in the strength of American forces in Japan.

At the same time, he said officially that while China and Russia were invited to provide contingents of troops, China replied that it is not in a position to do so and Russia had not accepted the invitation.

"The present occupation forces in Japan extend the heartiest possible welcome to the British Commonwealth forces who are about to share with them the arduous and difficult duties which are involved," MacArthur said in his greeting.

"Their presence materially broadens the base along international lines of the burden which up to this time has of necessity been carried to large extent unilaterally by United States forces, and cannot fail to be of overall beneficial effect."

The Allied Commander noted that the resulting reduction in American forces "will bring welcome relief to many individuals."

"The Australian contingent served under my personal command with brilliant honor to itself during the long, arduous campaigns on the road back and I take personal pride in again being associated with it. Reception of the entire force will be of the warmest."

The Public Relations office said MacArthur will determine the number and schedule of withdrawal of American troops from his command when the exact composition and time of arrival of the British forces is known.

An Associated Press dispatch from the Australian flagship Hobart, off Kure, said the advance port party's landing at Kure had been delayed twenty-four hours and indicated the men might go ashore tomorrow. There was no indication when the occupation force would be landed.

Washington Announces Plan.

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Plans for British Commonwealth forces to take part in the occupation of Japan were made public today. The terms are set forth in an agreement between the United States and Australia, acting on behalf of the Commonwealth.

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Under it the force will be drawn from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and India with Lieut.-Gen. J. Northcott of Australia serving as commander in chief under the supreme command of Gen. MacArthur.

The force will include base troops from each of the contributing countries; a land component organized as a corps, consisting of one British division and two brigade groups—one each from Australia and New Zealand; an air component with squadrons from each of the four countries, and a squadron of the British Pacific Fleet.

The force will be located initially in the Hiroshima prefecture, including the cities of Kure and Fukuyama, to handle demilitarization tasks.

Delayed by Search.

Aboard Australian Flagship Hobart, Off Kure, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Landing of the advance detachment of British occupation forces which will take over southern Honshu island was delayed twenty-four hours by a search for missing American airmen, it was announced today.

The British ship H. M. S. Glenairn, steaming from Hongkong with an advance port party to open the way for British Commonwealth occupation troops, turned aside to search for possible survivors of a downed American plane yesterday.

JAPANESE PLEAD FOR GI

Civilians Urge Clemency fo Hicswa, Convicted of Killing

TOKYO, Friday, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gen. MacArthur's headquarter disclosed today that Japanese civilians have written letters pleading clemency for an American soldier condemned to die before a firing squad for the fatal stabbing of two Japanese civilians.

The soldier, Pfc. Joseph Hicswa of Wallington, N. J., was adjudged guilty at court-martial of having killed the two with a bayonet in a park at Nara, during a drunken celebration of an impending furlough.

Headquarters said not one of the letters received from Japanese has urged that the death sentence be carried out.

A letter signed by "citizens of Nara Prefecture" asked that Hicswa be freed and said the two slain Japanese "were no good." One note urged that Hicswa be acquitted "because the Japanese people are all guilty for disturbing the world's peace."

Nisei Bigger; Japs Puzzled

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (AP)—After taking a close look at the husky Nisei (American-born) among the occupation troops, the *Nippon Times* asked editorially today why they were so superior physically to Japanese.

"It must come as a revelation to the Japanese people to see Nisei, who are of the same racial stock, so superior to the average Japanese in physical build and bearing," the paper said.

Food was a major factor, the *Times* conceded, since "the narrow impoverished isles of Japan cannot hope to compete with bountiful California," but it added:

"The difference in physique also suggests that military drills and regimented calisthenics which heretofore have been given such prominence in Japan are of dubious value. It would see mthat . . . spontaneous sports common in America are more conducive to sound bodily development."

New Job For Jap

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (AP)—Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida was appointed director of the Central Liaison Office today in addition to his Cabinet duties.

MacArthur Orders Census Of Japan

Tokyo, Jan. 31 (AP)—General MacArthur today ordered the Japanese Government to complete a census of Japan during April.

The Japan Bureau of Statistics was told to insure that the basic tabulations would be made available to general headquarters not later than 30 days after completion of the census.

8 Japs Face Trial On U.S. Supplies Charge

Yokohama, Jan. 31 (AP)—Eight Japanese accused of illegal possession of undescribed army supplies will soon be arraigned before the provost court at 97th Division headquarters at Kumagaya.

Formerly, Japanese accused of such crimes or other civil breaches have been tried in Japanese courts. Specific authority for the change to military court was granted by Allied headquarters. No explanation was given.

Jap Warned On Eyes Before Beating PW's

Yokohama, Jan. 31 (AP)—One affidavit introduced as evidence today at the war-crimes trial of Corporal Kitaro Ishida, charged with beatings and other atrocities against Allied prisoners of war, stated:

"I will say this for him. He would first motion prisoners to cover up their eyes before beating them so they would not suffer eye injuries."

New Zealand Formally Ends War With Siam

Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 31 (AP)—The New Zealand Government issued a proclamation today formally declaring the war with Siam terminated as of January 1, 1946.

Acting Prime Minister Walter Nash said that Siam was the first enemy country with which New Zealand has formally made peace.

Aide Says Homma Fired Camp Head

Manila, Jan. 31 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Masaharu Homma, charged with condoning war atrocities, removed the commander of the infamous Camp O'Donnell in an effort to improve conditions for its 70,000 inmates, a defense witness testified today.

Lieut. Col. Moriya Wada, a member of the Japanese military administration staff during the occupation of the Philippines, testified that Homma concluded two inspections of the prison camp by saying conditions were "very unsatisfactory."

"He told me," Wada told the war crimes commission trying Homma, "to find some solution, and the first matter was a change in commandants."

Homma also recommended the transfer of American prisoners to Japan to better conditions, Wada said, because "first, the weather is warm here and the prisoners were easily infected with disease; second, fresh meat and vegetables were hard to get; and, third, it was hard to construct good housing here."

Prisoners of the rank of colonel and higher were sent to Formosa, he testified, but transfer of the rest "was impossible."

The witness related seeing the Bataan death march where he "saw an almost continual procession of prisoners. I saw about five dead." The prosecution charges that many died of exhaustion and others were bayoneted when they dropped by the wayside.

Program For Island

Wada said Homma had sanctioned this seven-point program for governing the islands:

1. The Philippines' governmental reorganization should be retained wherever possible without change of personnel.
2. Japanese supervision should be kept to a minimum with pro-American employés used if possible.
3. The mode of living, customs and religions of the Filipinos should be respected.
4. All industries should be developed.
5. A Filipino police force should be organized immediately to preserve order.
6. An attempt should be made to win the hearts of the Filipino people.
7. Neutrals, even enemy aliens, should be employed unless found guilty of committing hostile actions against the Japanese.

Corregidor Map Shown

MANILA, Jan. 31 (AP)—A big United States Army map marked "secret" and brought into the Philippines by the Japanese was introduced today as evidence during testimony by Lieut. Gen. Kitajima, Homma's artillery commander. It was not explained how the map came into Japanese possession, but General Kitajima showed the military commission the positions of 152 artillery weapons used in the conquest of Corregidor.

Japs Plundered Korea, UNRRA Official Says

Manila, Jan. 31 (AP)—Korea was decimated and plundered by the Japanese "as completely as if it had been ravaged by war," Frank S. Gaines, UNRRA official, said today after a factfinding mission returned from a survey there.

Gaines said the mission found evidences of deterioration and depreciation of virtually every essential element of Korea's agriculture and industry.

A four-member mission went to learn how UNRRA aid best could be extended to the peninsula. Members besides Gaines were Glen Briggs, United States; Dr. William Wood, Canada, and Constance Duncan, Australia. Miss Duncan remained at Seoul, Korea.

CANADIANS RELAX PRICE-PAY CONTROL

Ottawa, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today announced initial steps toward the eventual removal of price and wage controls, and said that they would provide greater flexibility without weakening the essential fabric of the anti-inflation program.

In a 5,000-word statement he declared (1) that the removal of wage controls is not yet feasible but changes have been made that will "provide more latitude for the operation of collective bargaining and for the exercise of administrative discretion in minimum wage matters and working conditions by the provinces," and (2) that price ceilings on some 300 non-stable goods and services —"a great many of them of minor importance in the budget of the average household"—have been suspended, but will be reimposed if price reactions warrant such action.

It is no longer feasible "to attempt rigid maintenance of the price level and it is quite conceivable that by the time full 'decontrol' is achieved the level of prices may be moderately higher than is the case today," the Prime Minister added.

BY HOUSE LEADERS

Members to Take Up Bill as Substitute for Fact-Finding Legislation.

ASSAILED BY UNIONS

Foes of Measure Count on Senate to Defeat It, or Presidential Veto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — (AP) A strike control bill armed with formidable teeth won a House test vote today by such an emphatic margin that leaders predicted it, or some similar measure, would pass the chamber.

Members voted 258 to 114 to consider the bill as a substitute for fact-finding legislation asked by President Truman.

Offered by Rep. Case (R.-S. D.) the bill would make unions liable to injunctions, outlaw violent picketing or organized boycotts. It would provide for civil suits against either employers or workers violating labor contracts.

Would Set Up Board

It also would create a national labor-management mediation board to help settle disputes which it believed affected the public interest. Strikes would be barred for 30 days, while the board sought to settle the disputes.

Voting to begin debate on it forthwith were 152 Republicans and 106 Democrats, mostly southerners. Against were 96 Democrats, 16 Republicans and both minor party members.

The bill was attacked by supporters of labor unions as a "union-breaking bill" but praised by its sponsors as necessary to protect the public from damage due to labor strife.

House leaders told newsmen privately that they looked for House approval within a few days of the far-reaching bill, or one closely following its lines. In that case, its foes count on the Senate to defeat it or, as a last resort, on the possibility of a Presidential veto.

Truman Has No Comment

At his news conference today, the President was non-committal on the House action. He said merely that it was the House's business.

About the only resemblance the Case substitute bore to Mr. Truman's requested legislation was the 30-day cooling off provision. Mr. Truman had asked that fact-finding boards be set up, given power to subpoena records and witnesses and that strikes be banned for 30 days while the boards deliberated.

The House Labor committee approved a diluted version of the President's plan. It set up the boards, but denied them subpoena authority and made no provision for the cooling off periods.

Heated debate continued in the House after today's vote, and it will be at least Saturday and probably

Strike Control Bill Wins Test Vote in House, 258-114; CIO Head Quits G-M Parley

SPEEDY APPROVAL OF MEASURE SEEN

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next week before final action is taken.

Sabath Leads Opposition

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the Rules committee led the opponents of the Case bill, declaring that "instead of giving the President the aid he asked we give him this vicious legislation."

Rep. Marcantonio (AL-NY) termed the substitute "the most vicious anti-labor bill ever before the House" and predicted it "will incite industrial strife and make industry, bloated with profits, arrogant and powerful." He said it "will strip labor of its rights and result in government by injunction."

Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va) replied, however, that "this is just another case of the C.I.O. supporters crying 'wolf, wolf' when they have no reasons for doing so." He declared the Case proposal is "based on the theory that Congress should prevent unions from hiding behind present laws to pursue practices against the public welfare." He said Congress "never intended to give organized labor unfair exemptions not accorded other citizens."

Rep. Biemmiller (D-Wis) assailed Case's plan as one "sired by malice and foaled by deceit." He asserted "this measure will make the corporations feel they are above the law x x x and make goons the order of the day again."

Rep. Halleck (R-Ind) supported the substitute, declaring: "The President told Congress that if it didn't like his plan to set up one of its own, x x x This is it."

TAX LAW STUDIED FOR STRIKE LINK

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) The Treasury Department disclosed today it is making a study to determine what relation, if any, the corporation tax laws have to the current wave of strikes, and soon will submit a report to Congress.

Numerous bills have been introduced in Congress, intended to repeal or restrict excess profits tax refunds, since Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, charged in Pittsburgh a week ago that such refunds guarantee business profits during strikes.

The Ways and Means committee of the House asked Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson for his opinion.

Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., treasury general counsel, wrote Ways and Means Chairman Doughton (D-NC) that "this matter will have consideration and a report thereon will be submitted to your committee as soon as possible."

Murray had a conference today with Secretary Vinson and a treasury official said he understood it dealt with the tax issue.

Spokesmen for some industries now closed by strikes deny that substantial profits can be maintained by tax refunds.

Congress repealed the war-imposed excess profits tax last January 1, but provided a carryback credit whereby corporations that failed to make profits this year equal to average pre-war earnings could file claims for refunds of portions of the excess profits taxes they had paid in wartime.

Anti-Petrillo Bill To Floor

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The way was cleared today for House action on a bill to curb the activities of James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL).

The Rules Committee gave it right of way to the floor.

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'Superseniority' Appeal Impends

Detroit, Jan. 31 (AP)—Federal officials said today they would appeal Federal Judge F. Lederle's ruling that returning veterans may not displace other workers with equal or greater seniority rights.

Assistant United States Attorney Morris Zwerdling said the appeal would be made in behalf of George A. Droste, World War II veteran.

Judge Lederle yesterday dismissed Droste's suit against Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, in which he claimed he was entitled to employment in his classification as long as the company employed any men in that rating who were not veterans of World War II.

Zwerdling said Department of Justice and selective service officials uphold Droste's contention that the company violated the Selective Service Act in failing to grant him "superseniority" over nonveterans.

In his decision Judge Lederle said, "There is nothing in the act to indicate Congress intended to cause a fellow employé to make an unequal sacrifice for the benefit of the returned veteran."

Wage Parley To Continue, Thomas Says

CIO President Hits Failure of Wilson to Attend Conferences.

HUDSON, UAW CONFER

Second Charge of Unfair Labor Practices Filed Against Packard.

DETROIT, Jan. 31—(AP) President R. J. Thomas of the C.I.O. United Auto Workers said tonight he would not take part in further negotiations with General Motors for the time being, but that other union negotiators would carry on the conferences.

Thomas said his absence would continue "until there is some indication that GM wants to settle the strike."

"As long as C. E. Wilson (GM president) or someone else who has authority to settle the strike does not attend the meetings, why should I attend?" the union chieftain asked.

Thomas emphasized that he was speaking only for himself and added that "this does not mean a breakdown of negotiations between the company and ourselves."

He made the statement as he returned to U.A.W.-C.I.O. headquarters after attending the second session in the presence of Special Government Mediator James F. Dewey.

It appeared probable, therefore, that U.A.W.-C.I.O. vice-president Walter P. Reuther would be in charge of the union delegation when the third company-union meeting is held tomorrow.

Dewey said that wages were not one of the main subjects of discussion at today's meeting but that agreement would be sought on as many other issues as possible "before we take up the main issues."

The government mediator said that a company-union dispute over maintenance of membership was one of the top issues, along with wages.

Thus the meeting brought the union and corporation no closer together in wage differences, which find General Motors sticking to its offer of 13 1-2 cents an hour increase (about 12 per cent) and union leaders asking for a 30 per cent increase. GM made the 13 1-2 cents offer early in December.

Dewey characterized today's session as a "very pleasant meeting." This was in contrast to yesterday's first conference which was reportedly marked by much bickering, sometimes in heated manner, by the participants.

Promotions Discussed

Dewey disclosed that the union and the corporation at this time are attempting to reach an understanding on promotions in the ranks of General Motors employes represented by the U.A.W.-C.I.O.

This involves the necessity of balancing corporation and union principles in regard to "seniority" and "skill," he explained the problem has been whether to place greater weight on one or the other, and Dewey said he hopes to clear up this problem at an early date so the way can be opened to other discussions, wages included.

Dewey himself said the problem involves the "right of a man to get a better job on the basis of seniority."

Vice president Harry W. Anderson of GM, in charge of corporation personnel, emerged smiling from today's conference but declined comment, saying he preferred to leave that to Mediator Dewey.

At a recess Thomas also appeared in good humor, although when asked if progress was being made he shook his head and was noncommittal.

Neither the company nor the union issued prepared statements following today's session.

Statements from both sides following yesterday's first negotiating meeting in more than a month disclosed that the wage stand of management and union had not been altered and that maintenance of membership had been added as a major issue in the dispute.

The management has offered 13 1-2 cent (12 cent) hourly wage increase while the union has demanded GM accept the recommendations of a presidential fact-finding board calling for a 19 1-2 cent (17 1-2 per cent) rise.

GM announced it was unwilling to agree to a maintenance-of-membership provision in any new contract; the U.A.W. demands its inclusion, asserting it was part of the recently terminated contract which President Truman recommended be reinstated.

Rejected by the union was a management proposal that the 13 1-2 cents an hour increase be accepted while further negotiations were carried on.

Other Developments

Other developments in Detroit included:

1. Disclosure that negotiations had begun between the U.A.W.-C.I.O. and Hudson Motor Car Co., with the union seeking an increase similar to the 18 1-2 cents an hour raise granted by Chrysler Corporation last Saturday.

2. A union request that Chrysler and Ford workers, who received an 18 cents an hour boost the same day, donate the first week's added earnings to the General Motors strike fund. The union attributed the "success" of the Ford and Chrysler negotiations to the "determined stand of the GM strikers.

3. Filing of a second charge of unfair labor practices against the Packard Motor Car Co., by the Foreman's Association of America (Independent). The association told the National Labor Relations Board that Samuel K. Sacks was discharged by the Packard management because he "sided, joined and assisted the FAA for the purpose of collective bargaining and other mutual aid and protection."

The NLRB has carried the first charge—that Packard refused to bargain with the union on the ground that foremen are part of management—to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati for an enforcement order.

TRUMAN REJECTS FORD PLEA TO LIFT AUTO PRICE BARS

President Says Removal of Controls Impossible Without Wild Inflation.

STEEL PARLEYS STALLED

Seizure of Plants Not Now Under Contemplation, Truman Says.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) President Truman rejected today a suggestion from Henry Ford II that price control be removed from the automobile industry and its suppliers in the interest of industrial peace.

You can't do it, Mr. Truman declared, without wild inflation.

Ford had made the proposal last night in a telegram to Reconversion Director John W. Snyder. The motor manufacturer also warned in the telegram that his company would have to close down completely this week unless it got steel quickly.

Steel Parleys Stalled

Mr. Truman, in response to queries at a news conference, declined to predict any early end of the steel strike and top officials reported settlement efforts at a standstill.

The President expressed belief that the labor situation was improving all the time. But that was his only optimistic statement on the matter, and he left the generalization at that. In previous news conferences ever since the current strikes started the President had expressed specific hopes for settlements but he voiced none today although reporters gave him the opening.

He was asked whether he saw "any chance of a break" in the 11-day steel strike. His only reply was that he would give that answer at the proper time.

Government seizure of the steel mills, he said, was not now under contemplation.

He reported that the OPA was still working on its study of the steel price question and he could not tell when it would be ready. He had no comment on the statement of Irving S. Olds, chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel corporation, that it would need a price increase "greatly in excess" of $6.25 a ton to grant a wage increase of 18 1-2 cents an hour.

A government official who asked to remain anonymous reported earlier this week that OPA's steel price report already had been submitted to the White House.

OPA Seeks Data

Asked for comment on the President's statement that the agency still was working on the report, an OPA spokesman issued this official statement:

"We have forwarded to the Office of Stabilization Administration and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion data on steel covering the period through Nov. 30. It was our understanding that this data was sufficient to meet the President's request.

"If a formal report embodying this data is requested, we shall be glad to furnish it. Additional information will be forthcoming as it becomes available."

Normally, complete fourth quarter data does not become available until March 1.

The officials who reported the steel negotiations stalemated took a somewhat less pessimistic view of the General Motors strike although the company and the C.I.O. United Auto Workers were far apart on wages and maintenance of membership issues. The officials, who could not be quoted by name, saw hope in the resumption of negotiations.

Philip Murray, president of both the C.I.O. and the Steel Workers Union, conferred today with Secretary of the Treasury Vinson.

Murray has contended—and a U. S. Steel official has said he misstated the facts—that existing tax laws will enable the steel industry to benefit financially even though it is shut down by strikes.

At the Capitol, 40 House members signed a round-robin letter calling on U. S. Steel to accept the wage boost proposed by the President and on General Motors to agree to a fact-finding board's recommendation for a 19 1-2 cents increase.

"The unions have accepted the compromise proposals," the letter said, "and have charged that the refusal of these corporations is part of a concerted plan to destroy labor unions and endanger the welfare of the American people."

Signers included 38 Democrats, a Republican and an American Laborite.

Long Idle Period Seen By Steel Fabricators

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Tri-State Industrial Association, representing 56 steel fabricators in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, declared in a statement today that a large percentage of the

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350,000 steel workers striking in fabricating plants would remain out of work a long time, or be permanently out of jobs, regardless of what agreement may be reached between the CIO-United Steelworkers and the United States Steel Corporation.

Ray Booth, secretary of the association, said "our members are caught in the middle between a steel price increase and wage increase demand which many of them cannot meet."

Don't Know About Prices

Booth asserted: "It is absolutely foolish to expect these steel-using companies to settle with the union for 18½ cents when they do not know—and have been unable to find out—just how much steel prices will be increased and whether they will get relief on the prices of their products. It may require months to adjust prices, because of the multiplicity of items manufactured."

The Tri-State Association charged in its statement that one of its members—the West Penn Machine Shops, Inc., of Pittsburgh—"had been contacted by a union 'negotiator' whose negotiations consisted only of an ultimatum of 18½ cents."

"Out Of Business"

The statement continued:

"R. B. Russell, personnel director of the company, told the union representative that the firm could not pay 18½ cents. 'What is going to be done with companies like ours who cannot meet that wage increase?' Russell asked the representative. 'You'll just have to go out of business,' was the reply. The representative also informed Russell that the 18½ cent figure had been set by the union's national policy committee and that the locals had no alternative or authority to talk about anything else."

Meanwhile, four small fabricating plants employing 728 workers, signed agreements with the USW, and workers returned to their jobs. About 50 such agreements have been signed since the beginning of the steel strike, most of them giving an 18½ cent raise. Nearly 19,000 employes were returned to work.

Hearings Ended On Meat Dispute

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—A Federal fact-finding board ended public hearings in the meat-packing strike today, with industry spokesmen demanding that the panel make recommendations for price increases when it proposes wage boosts.

The board is to make its report to Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach this week end if possible.

Company representatives declared in closing arguments that meat price increases and wage increases should become effective at the same time.

The industry, they contended, was in a profit position so dubious that it could not absorb wage boosts and continue in business.

"You hold the industry in the palm of your hand," Frank Madden, general counsel of the Cudahy Company, told the panel.

Madden denied an earlier CIO contention that the board should be guided in wage recommendations by what union spokesmen called the "national pattern" of wage settlement and recommended increases. These settlements have run around 18 to 20 cents an hour.

"Other settlements have nothing to do with this case," Madden declared.

George Leonard, representing the Armour Company, said that for every penny in wage increases, meat prices would have to be advanced 4 cents a hundred pounds.

Ralph Helstein, counsel for the CIO meat-packing workers, told the board earlier that the Government, in seizing the meat industry, had assumed a "moral obligation" to give packing-house workers a "fair" wage increase.

Arbitrators Are Named For Railway Pay Disputes

2 Boards Chosen to Decide on Demands of 18 Unions

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 (AP).—Members of two boards representing railroads and brotherhoods to arbitrate wage demands of eighteen railroad unions were announced today by the carriers' conference committee.

For a three-man board to arbitrate the case of three operating brotherhoods, the locomotive firemen and enginemen, the conductors and the switchmen, Revelle W. Brown, of Philadelphia, president of the Reading Railroad Company, and Carl J. Goff, of Cleveland, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, were selected. They will select the third or public member.

For a six-man board to arbitrate the demands of fifteen brotherhoods of non-operative employees, such as clerks, shop craftsmen and maintenance workers, the following were selected: Ralph Budd, of Chicago, president of the Burlington Railrad; J. Carter Fort, of Washington, vice-president of the law department of the Association of American Railroads; E. E. Millman, of Detroit, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, and Felix H. Knight, of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. They will select two public members.

If the members selected are unable to agree on the other members the National (Railway) Mediation Board will select the public members.

The eighteen brotherhoods, representing 1,250,000 workers, and the railroads agreed Saturday to submit the wage demands to arbitration after weeks of conferences under auspices of the mediation board. Arbitration decisions are binding on both parties.

Operating workers asked for a wage increase of $2.50 a day and non-operating employees asked for 30 cents an hour more pay.

Renamed to Mediation Board

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Frank P. Douglass, of Oklahoma, was nominated by President Truman today for another term as a member of the National Mediation Board which considers railway labor disputes.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE IN W. E. DISPUTE

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—(AP) Representatives of the Western Electric Company and the Association of Communications Equipment Workers (Ind) today concluded the 13th day of negotiations without comment on a wage dispute, the main issue in their labor differences.

Both sides said they discussed wages today and that consideration of the issue had been put over to another meeting tomorrow.

The union struck Jan. 8 but returned to work Jan. 14 at the request of its parent organization, the National Federation of Telephone Workers, (Ind). The union demanded an average weekly increase of $8 for its 8,000 members.

Stock-Yards Strike Set

Los Angeles, Jan. 31 (AP)—Southern California, which suffered only slightly during the recent meat strike, may start to feel the pinch tomorrow.

The CIO United Packing House Workers' Union, whose national strike against Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson was halted by government intervention, called a walkout for 12.01 A.M. at the Los Angeles union stock yards. The yards were not involved in the earlier dispute, pending negotiations.

Charles Lumpp, yard manager, says the union seeks an increase of 25 cents an hour on basic wages now ranging from 70 to 90 cents hourly. He asserted that with overtime, the average wage approximates $1.35.

Only 45 employes are involved, but movement of live stock to 26 independents who kept supplies at an estimated 70 per cent of normal during the recent ten-day walkout against major plants is chiefly channeled through the stock yards. The four major plants, Lumpp said, obtained stock largely from their own sources.

A. F. L. COUNCIL ENDS, URGES ALL UNIONS TO RETURN

FEB 1

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31—(AP) The A.F.L. executive council adjourned its mid-winter sessions tonight with an appeal to all labor unions —including the rival C.I.O.—to "come back home to the parent federation."

New Quarters Sought

As if to bear out the federation's plans for future expansion, A.F.L. President William Green disclosed the A.F.L. would build or buy a new headquarters structure in Washington. A committee was named to choose the site.

Describing the session as the "most constructive in years" because of the return of John L. Lewis and his 600,000 United Mine Workers, and the anticipated reaffiliation of 50,000 members of the brewery and soft drink workers, Green urged others to follow suit.

The sessions were ended after a final day crammed with these major developments:

1. The council made no commitment in the Hollywood jurisdictional squabble between the Carpenters and the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes, effect, this upheld a committee report for the time being at least, and was a rejection of the carpenters' protest. Hollywood leaders, including Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Producers Association, had pleaded for a settlement.

Strike Bill Protested

2. Telegrams were sent to every member of the House protesting the consideration of the strike control bill introduced by Rep. Case (R-S.D.). The A.F.L. said the bill "will not bring peace and harmony in industrial relations, but on the contrary, will cause confusion, chaos, injustice and will disrupt industrial relations."

3. Pledged "solidarity" with the Chilean Federation of Labor in its general strike in protest to the penalizing of the Chilean nitrate workers.

4. Proposed a ten-point plan for advancing democracy in the American zone of occupation in Germany.

Lacked Reconnaissance Force, Pearl Harbor Air Chief Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Vice Admiral P. N. L. Bellinger, naval air wing commander at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck, testified today that he lacked the force for continuing long-range reconnaissance, and the information to indicate emergency operations.

The admiral, first naval flier ever to come under enemy guntire told the Senate-House committee investigating the Dec. 7, 1941 attack:

1. He was not told of war warning messages from Washington and it was "days after" the December 7, 1941 attack before he learned there had been any.

2. He likes to think he would have guessed that the Japanese were going to attack the fleet at the Pacific base. If he had had the information available to Washington, but "only God knows."

3. He had not recommended to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, commander in chief of the fleet, that his plane-short forces undertake long-distance reconnaissance in the days before the attack.

Daily Patrol Kept Up

4. After the attack, with fewer than half the number of planes available before the raid, he managed to run a daily patrol of 25 to 30 planes covering waters 700 to 800 miles from Oahu.

Sparse Information

"The information available to me—limited and unofficial as it was—did not indicate that I should recommend to the commander in chief, Pacific fleet that the distant patrol plane search for the security of Pearl Harbor be undertaken at that time."

Richardson asked whether Bellinger would have expected an attack on Pearl Harbor if he had seen warning communications from Washington plus information contained in intercepted Japanese messages.

"I would like to have done it. I like to think I would have done it, but only God knows whether I would have," was the reply.

Richardson stirred Bellinger to red-faced anger in a discussion of whether he had ever asked the army in Hawaii for bombers to supplement long-range searches.

"If I had asked for them entirely on the information I had, not concurred in by the army, I wouldn't have gotten them," Bellinger told Richardson.

"Why fence about this?" Richardson demanded.

"There's no fencing about it," the admiral replied angrily. "But you have to be clear about these things."

Richardson asked his question again, Bellinger replying, "I did not."

Bellinger, one of the navy's pioneer fliers, was a rear admiral at the time war started. As a young pilot he flew over Mexican territory in the Vera Cruz occupation of 1914 and his official biography records that rifle hits on his plane "constituted the first attack on a U. S. naval aircraft by enemy gunfire."

He commanded the NC-1 in the first transAtlantic flight in 1919 and for this won the Navy Cross.

Bellinger opened his appearance today by reading a statement, after which he was subjected to vigorous questioning by committee counsel Seth W. Richardson and to inquiries from committee members.

In the statement, he said:

"I never knew of any warning dispatches until a few days after the attack. x x x During October, November and December my only information concerning our relations with Japan and the imminence of war came from the Honolulu newspapers.

LEND-LEASE REPORT GIVEN

Truman Cites Last Quarterly Total As $1,895,000,000

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—President Truman told Congress today that final lend-lease settlements would be completed for the most part by July 1 and reaffirmed the pledge of the original agreement that they should "not burden commerce."

Negotiations already have been started, he said, with many of the nations who received lend-lease aid, totaling $46,040,000,000 from March, 1941, through September, 1945. The final settlement with the United Kingdom, the largest single recipient, has been concluded.

The President's report, the twenty-first to Congress on the program, covered operations for the third quarter of 1945 ended September 30. In that period, which saw the end of hostilities, lend-lease aid totaled $1,895,000,000.

China An Exception

The report noted that an exception to the policy of discontinuing lend-lease aid after V-J day was "necessary" in the case of China. It said that transfers of equipment to the Chinese Army "continued in substantial quantities under the directives of the joint chiefs of staff and with the approval of the President."

"Large numbers of Japanese troops were in China at the time of the Japanese surrender, which made impossible a large-scale demobilization of Chinese forces," the report explained. "It was essential that these forces which had been seriously underequipped during the entire war be provided with the equipment necessary to expel Japanese forces from Chinese areas. . . .

"Withdrawal of United States troops from China has been speeded by this program."

Totals By Nations

China received total lend-lease aid through September 30 of $631,509,000. France received $1,406,600,000, Russia, $10,801,131,000, and the British Empire, $30,269,210,000.

Lend-lease shipments to Russia for the war in Europe ended on V-E day but aid to the Soviet Far East continued. It was on August 8 that Russia declared war on Japan, but the report said that "in

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July $150,000,000 worth of lend-lease goods left West Coast ports for Siberia."

Shipments to Russia under the entire program included 14,795 planes, 7,056 tanks, 51,503 jeeps, 35,170 motorcycles, 8,071 tractors and 375,883 trucks.

Aid To Russia

"A United States Army officer who visited the Soviet front stated that in certain areas United States trucks made up as much as 30 per cent of the transportation equipment of the Soviet forces," the report said, without identifying the officer.

"This same officer estimated that lend-lease trucks represented between ten and fifteen per cent of the total trucks used on the entire Soviet front."

There also was furnished to Russia $1,078,965,000 of machinery and machine equipment, along with such items as 106,893,000 yards of cotton cloth, 62,485,000 yards of woolen cloth and $1,647,000 worth of buttons.

RUSSIAN ATTACK ON SPELLMAN HIT BY HOUSE LEADER

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — (AP) House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, assailing a Russian attack on Cardinal-Designate Francis J. Spellman of New York, said today that "such attacks impair the chances of future world peace."

In a statement given to reporters, the Democratic leader suggested that if Premier Stalin "used common sense and if he wanted to make a real contribution toward permanent peace and progress, he would cause such attacks to cease and instead of attacking he would try to reconcile."

The criticism of Archbishop Spellman was contained in a recent issue of the Soviet-controlled newspaper, Izvestia, which charged that the selection of a group of new cardinals was made by the Vatican for political purposes.

Red Charges Blasted

McCormack, a Catholic, called the Izvestia charges "baseless x x x false and malicious" and said they appeared to be "part of a deliberate plan of misrepresentation aimed to divide the people of countries where western civilization exists."

"These attacks and other actions of the Soviet Union are causing many who believe in world peace to wonder if the Soviet Union is sincere," he added.

"To defend the Catholic church is unnecessary. To expose the reasons for the false attack is necessary."

McCormack said the Soviet Union apparently was "trying to prevent world peace through international action."

"This and past attacks contrary to the truth," he said, "are the wrong journey to take to contribute to future world peace. . . They show a dictatorial attitude and an attempt to impose the will of the Soviet Union on the rest of the world."

McCormack referred to Archbishop Spellman as a man respected by "Americans of all creeds" and a leader in "progressive and humane activities."

LADY ASTOR HITS BRITAIN'S CRITICS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Scornfully, little Lady Astor advised Britain's critics today not to "hit a man when he is down."

"What's Great Britain's crime?" she snapped at a news conference when asked to comment on criticism of the projected $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain. "They (the critics) better get down on their knees and thank God there was a Britain."

"And," she added, "it's not the English way to hit a man when he is down. Nor America's."

Other Comments

Then the first woman member of the House of Commons turned the Astorian asperity on a number of other subjects, to wit:

Occupation—"If I had my way, I would send a Salvation Army to Europe with Bibles translated in all the languages."

The Press—"I don't believe in it. The conscience of the people is much more powerful in bringing about reforms." (Incidentally Lady Astor's husband is a publisher.)

German women—"One East End woman in London with her adenoids and all, has more guts than all the German women."

Anglo-American relations—"The best way for the world to get peace is for the U. S. and Britain to cooperate. We understand freedom better than the rest."

Possibility the Labor government will revamp the House of Lords—"I don't think you'll see much change there. If you touch it it might fall down. And too many people wont to get in there."

And women's place in world's affairs?

Take it from Lady Astor, they should step right up and contribute their tuppeny's worth toward leading this troubled world back to tranquility and a spiritual rebirth.

Women's Role Stressed

For, she said, women have "greater spiritual values and more strength than men."

"And," she added, "no past."

"No past?" asked a newsman.

"No past," said Lady Astor firmly. "It wasn't the women who have started these wars."

"Do you see any duties left for us to perform?" inquired one worried newsman.

Lady Astor did.

"I think you should take a rest," she said.

Before she got under way, a British embassy spokesman explained that she was over here on a private visit and that anything she had to say were her own private views, not the British government's.

"Hear, hear" agreed Lady Astor.

All Repatriables to Quit Germany During Spring

Poles Are Largest Group; Nazis Used 8,500,000 Slave Workers

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP).—A State Department adviser said today the return home of displaced persons from Germany probably will be completed during the spring.

In an address prepared for the Radcliffe College School of International Relations, George L. Warren, department adviser on refugees and displaced persons, estimated that at one time 8,500,000 slave laborers had been used by the Nazis in Germany.

Only after repatriation has been completed, he said, "will it be possible to determine the numbers of the non-repatriables who will be unable or unwilling to return to their countries of origin."

Mr. Warren said the Poles constitute the largest national group yet remaining to be repatriated. Their return, he added, has been delayed "by the large movement of Russians eastward" and the lack of adequate living facilities in Poland.

Mr. Warren asserted that "practically all" of the western European displaced persons have been returned to their homelands, along with Soviet and Italian nationals.

The State Department adviser ddisclosed also that the return of Germans from the eastern European countries they had overrun "has been gaining momentum."

"It is expected that between 6,500,000 and 8,000,000 Germans will return to Germany during the first six months of 1946," he said.

ATC Denies Report On Rome Airfield Use

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP) — The Army Air Transport Command said today that no American aircraft operating on a commercial basis is going into Ciampino airfield at Rome and that it could not understand the basis for a story in the Rome edition of *Stars And Stripes*.

The army newspaper said ATC officers and men at Ciampino had complained to Washington that they were being kept there to rebuild the field for commercial airline use and that it was handling more civilian than military air traffic.

An ATC public-relations officer said a check showed that at the moment men at Ciampino are "not eligible for discharge as they do not have sufficient points."

Alaska to Vote on Statehood

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP).—A House Territories subcommittee recommendation that no Congressional action be taken on the question of statehood for Alaska until after a referendum vote in the territory, was reported today by a member of Congress.

White House Link Charged In Pauley Mexican Oil Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) Max Thornburg, former petroleum advisor to the State Department, told the Senate Naval Committee today that the White House in 1942 applied "pressure" for a Mexican oil project with which Edwin W. Pauley was connected.

The testimony was brought out in a hearing on the nomination of Pauley, California oil magnate and former treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, to be undersecretary of the Navy.

Pauley himself, first witness at the hearing, told the committee he had not been active in his oil business since 1941 and would not resume activity so long as he was in the government.

Project Opposed

Thornburg, former official of the Standard Oil Company of California and petroleum adviser to the State Department from July, 1941, to August, 1943, said he opposed the Mexican project because its terms were so unfavorable to Mexico that it would harm relations with that country.

Pauley and his associates proposed to build a refinery to manufacture high octane gasoline at the Posa Rica Field, in Mexico, in return for which the promoters would receive from 70 to 80 per cent of the aviation gasoline production, together with the right to buy 50 percent of all other production at a price to be agreed upon.

Thornburg said the department received a number of "chits" from President Roosevelt asking "what's holding up the Mexican program?" and similar queries.

The original Pauley proposal was never approved, he said, though later, after the Monterey meeting of Mr. Roosevelt and President Avila Camacho of Mexico, an agreement was reached by which certain work was undertaken through a loan to the Mexico government.

After one "particularly sharp" note from President Roosevelt, Thornburg said, Secretary Hull called a conference in the department.

Thornburg said at that conference he suggested it was "high time that the President be given all the facts which I was sure he didn't have, and an explanation of why the department was opposed." Thornburg drafted a memorandum for the chief executive.

Welles Summoned

The witness said Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles was quickly summoned to the White House and came back with instructions that the President was not interested in any one man or any interests, but was interested only in getting the project started.

After the department was instructed to work out its own program with Mexico, but before any contracts had been signed, he said, he was told by Pauley that he was taking his case to the White House and that time was running short in which he could withdraw his opposition.

Pauley was questioned closely by committeemen on the issue of State vs. Federal ownership of submerged petroleum lands. He said he believes they belong to the states.

He quickly added, however, that he never had sought to head off a Supreme Court decision on the issue, nor to influence congressional action on the Federal quit-claim measure.

Specifically, he denied under questioning by Senator Tobey (R-NH) that he had ever told Secretary of the Interior Ickes that he could guarantee large campaign contributions to the Democratic Party if Ickes would use his influence for withdrawal of the government's suit to fix the title to lands between low water mark and the three-mile limit.

Hatch Objects

Up jumped Senator Hatch (D-NM). He remarked tartly that if every Senator talks endlessly against everything, there will be no more Senate tradition of free debate.

"If I want some fatherly advice," Bilbo came back, "I'll put an adviser on my payroll."

President Truman asked Congress yesterday to approve a $3,750,000,000 loan to Britain. An Anglo-American agreement provides for an additional credit of $650,000,000 to settle lend-lease debts. Congressional action on that is not required.

Administration leaders admit fierce opposition is in store for the loan. Senate and House Banking Committees showed no signs of prompt action.

In the House, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ) read a letter he said he had sent to Mr. Truman asking whether Congress also will be asked to agree to loans to Russia, France, China and other nations.

Thomas said it might be embarrassing to grant a loan to Britain and not to Russia and "the other powers."

Bilbo Seeks Record

On the FEPC bill, to establish a permanent agency to deal with racial and religious discrimination in employment, Bilbo has declared he will set an all-time talking record. In a three-hour installment today, he told Senator Chavez (D-NM), who is circulating a petition to choke off debate:

Bilbo to Talk Against Loan 'Until Hell Freezes,' He Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — (AP) A threat to filibuster against a loan to Britain "until Hell freezes over" came today from Senator Theodore G. Bilbo.

And the durable Mississippi Democrat was scarcely started on his personal contribution — 60 days, he said — to a filibuster already going against a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Bilbo told the Senate he hoped to "save the taxpayers four billion, four hundred million" by marathon talk against the British loan.

"I'm willing to be a cousin of the British," he said. "I believe in good fellowship, and I'm pro-British. But I'm tired of seeing Uncle Sam be a Santa Claus."

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"I promise you I'll speak for 60 days and I'll stay on the subject."

"I won't be reading the Bible and the Almanac."

"Go take your name off the cloture petition."

He referred to the debate limitation paper which has signatures of 44 of the 96 senators. But a majority of two-thirds of those voting is required to clamp on a gag.

Bilbo suggested it might be necessary to place an aisle between Southern and Northern Democrats similar to the one now separating Republicans and Democrats.

"The senators from states south of the Mason and Dixon Line are standing side to side, shoulder to shoulder against this thing—except for Claude Pepper of Florida," the Mississippian said. "I know he says he'll vote against the bill but he says he'll vote for cloture, and if cloture were worked, the bill would pass.

Mead Speaks

Senator Mead (D-NY), a supporter of the FEPC bill, followed Bilbo. He said he would speak only briefly since he did not want to contribute to the filibuster.

His address lasted only an hour. When he attempted to insert a number of pro-FEPC editorials into the Congressional Record, Senator Olin Johnston (D-SC) objected—"unless you read them out loud." Mead didn't press the point.

"We're all for the Atlantic Charter and for the elimination of want

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at home," Mead said. "The best way to achieve that is to pass this bill . . . The goal of 60,000,000 jobs after reconversion will never be achieved if we fail to grant equality of opportunity to all our citizens."

Hannegan Plan To Push Bills Is Praised

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—A new, one-at-a-time plan for trying to push President Truman's 21-point program through Congress appeared today to appeal to Administration forces on Capitol Hill.

Representative Sparkman, of Alabama, New Democratic whip of the House, said the idea advanced by Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan sounded "very good" to him.

"The trouble with the other way," Sparkman said, "has been that the program has been fished out all at one time. There is so much in it that some say they are for some parts of it and not other parts. Not many say they are for it 100 per cent."

Opposition Comment

As for the Republicans, their spokesman, Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, said only:

"We'll take them as they come and judge them on their merits. Whether they succeed with their plan depends on what they bring up."

Hannegan, who, as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is rounding up a group of aides to work as liaison men with Congress in pressing the point-at-a-time idea, said yesterday that Mr. Truman favors the plan.

It is Hannegan's belief, he said after a White House visit yesterday, that much of the program delay has been due to the fact that it was presented in mass lots, with little emphasis on which measures should come first. The Roosevelt technique was to generalize the opening messages to Congress and follow them up with specific proposals later.

Hannegan's Team

The team Hannegan is asking to help push specific measures in Congree—minimum wages, housing, price control and second war powers (rationing) extensions as the first four in that order—will consist of:

Edward F. Prichard, Jr., of Lexington, Ky., 30-year-old former assistant to Fred M. Vinson in the office of Reconversion and the Treasury. Prichard's appointment as general counsel of the Democratic National Committee was announced last night. He will continue to practice law in Kentucky.

Paul Porter Member

Paul Porter, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission and another Kentuckian.

Gael Sullivan, 41, of Chicago, now Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Joseph E. DuBois, New Jersey attorney, assistant to Treasury Secretary Vinson.

Robert R. Nathan, 37-year-old economist who formerly served with wartime production agencies.

Not all of these men will do duty on Capitol Hill. Some will merely sit in on advisory council meetings from time to time.

Draft-Law Action Put Aside For Defense Act

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Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The House Military Committee today spiked Administration hopes of early action on a continued draft law and universal military training.

It decided to concentrate instead on a new national defense act. And Chairman May (D., Ky.) pointed out that all other army proposals necessarily will hinge on the new act's contents.

The committee has already held long hearings on universal training, but the new move evidently wiped out plans to resume them now. No hearing date has been set on the question of extending the draft, which is due to expire May 15.

Special Group Assigned

A special nine-man subcommittee was assigned to work out recommendations for the defense act which will blueprint the Army's overall structure.

The Army, meanwhile, moved to step up the flow of replacements for long-service GI's overseas. The training period for future replacements was ordered cut to eight weeks. Previously, thirteen to seventeen weeks' training was required.

The War Department has been claiming that it is hard put to provide sufficient replacements to keep pace with the present rate of demobilization.

Will Make Recommendations

Apropos of the new defense act, Chairman May said the special subcommittee will make recommendations for legislation after questioning army heads and others interested.

The subcommittee is expected to determine first how large the regular peacetime Army should be.

Once that is decided, it may undertake to decide how the necessary personnel should be obtained—by voluntary enlistment, universal training or a continued draft.

Members' Opinions

While most committee members favor the voluntary system, they are inclined to doubt that it will provide the necessary numbers. Others believe a small volunteer army will be adequate provided it is backed by large numbers of reserves under universal military training.

The Army's announcement of a reduction in replacement-training time brought cheers from senators connected with the recent investigation of the demobilization program.

"That's wonderful," said Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D., Col.). "Don't tell me that the subcommittee's work is not getting results."

Directed Probe

Johnson referred to a three-man special subcommittee which he directed in the demobilization probe which followed mass protests of soldiers overseas against any delay in their return to this country for discharge.

Chairman Elbert Thomas (D., Utah) of the Senate Military Committee also applauded the replacement-training cut.

"That's all to the good," he said. "These men are not being trained for battle, but for occupational duty and the training should have been reduced."

MRS. LUCE INTRODUCES BILL FOR EQUAL PAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP)—Clare Boothe Luce introduced legislation today to declare a national policy of equal pay for equal work without respect to sex or color of the worker.

The Connecticut Republican's bill would commit Congress to the policy that:

"Equal pay in respect to actual wages, hours of work and working conditions, shall be given to all those who perform equal tasks with equal efficiency, irrespective of whether such employes are men or women, white or colored."

WALLACE WARNS ON ATOM CONTROL

Washington, Jan. 31 (A. P.).—Secretary of Commerce Wallace said today that domestic control of atomic energy should be vested in a civilian commission "to avoid any possibility of military dictatorship."

Testifying before the Senate atomic energy committee, the former Vice-President indorsed the control legislation introduced by the committee chairman, Brien McMahon, (D.-Conn.), but suggested a few modifications.

McMahon has proposed a control commission of five full-time civilian members to be appointed by the President.

Wallace said the legislation should emphasize the development of peaceful uses, within the framework of proposed international control.

"To my mind," he said, "it would be most unfortunate if international suspicions, and the frailties and weaknesses of mankind, should force the world to forego even for a short time the benefits of the energy of the atom."

Dr. John Von Neumann of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, recommended to the committee that Cabinet members be given about half the seats on the Control Commission. The other members, he said, should be "definitely technical."

The professor, who worked on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, N. M., pleaded for freedom of research.

"We still know very little about nuclear physics," he said. "It is likely that developments in that field will be more rapid in the next five years than they have been in the past five."

Atom Bomb Made Japs' Gold Teeth Radioactive

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The atomic bomb which fell on Nagasaki literally loosened the teeth of those who survived and left some with radioactive gold fillings.

It also caused many to lose their hair, but no one wound up completely bald.

This was reported today by Commander Joseph Timmes of the Navy Medical Corps, who examined some of the living victims about a month after the blast.

Anemia Produced

He also said the "radiation sickness" produced a form of anemia, due directly to the fact that rays from the bomb interfered with the functions of the bone marrow, one of the principal manufacturing sites of red blood cells.

Some victims, he said in a report in the naval *Medical Bulletin*, also showed a deficiency of white blood cells, nature's protective mechanism against disease invasion.

Even though those effects were noted, Timmes said the victims did no absorb radiant energy "in large amounts."

Films Attached To Limbs

This was indicated, he declared, by attaching X-ray films to the limbs of atomic victims in hospitals and keeping the films in place for eighteen hours.

"All of these films," he said, "failed to reveal radiation which may be explained by the fact that although these victims were exposed to forms of radiant energy they did not absorb any in large amounts."

Timmes's report appeared shortly after it was learned that army and navy scientists have begun laboratory examination of the organs of many of the Japanese who were killed by the blasts at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Postmortem Studies

The postmortem studies on material flown here from Japan are being conducted at the Army Institute of Pathology and at the Naval Medical Research Institute.

In the medical bulletin article Timmes wrote:

"Many cases of alopecia (loss of hair) were seen. Some of these victims began to lose their hair four or five days after the explosion, while others first noted this phenomenon about the third week.

"None of the cases exhibited complete loss of hair. At the end of a month a few of the patients had already begun to grow new hair of a downy nature. The permanency of the alopecia at this time is purely speculative."

Teeth Removed By Hand

He said other naval investigators had found that the teeth of the victims "were generally loose and easily removed by hand."

He added that Capt. Shields Warren, who headed a special naval commission to Nagasaki, had found that some of the gold removed from the teeth of some of the victims "contained radiant energy."

New Bomb Carries Television Sender

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Army Air Forces has several new type bombs guided by radio or other means ready for experiments to be conducted by a new technical group, the War Department announced today.

The radio-steered "azon" bomb which knocked out Jap bridges in Burma has been supplemented by others. They will be tested by the First Experimental-Guided Missile Group with headquarters at Elgin Field, Fla.

The group is commanded by Col. Harvey T. Alness, former commander of the 7th Bomb Group in India. It includes 715 enlisted men and 130 officers, almost all highly trained specialists.

In addition to its "azon" bomb, the AAF already has lifted the lid on an improved version called the "razon" bomb, the "Felix" bomb attracted to heat, and the "roc," a 1,000-pound missile equipped with television to scan a target and relay information back to the aircraft.

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The Eglin Field unit has the task of developing tactics for the use of guided missiles. The weapons themselves will continue to be perfected at Wright Field, Dayton Ohio.

GI Family Travel Ban Assailed

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP) — The American Legion complained today that it was a "ridiculous mistake" for the Army to pay travel expenses overseas only for families of officers and high noncoms.

Congressmen charged "discrimination" and questioned the effect on GI morale.

The War Department announced yesterday a plan to let some wives and children join service men abroad. It said the Government was authorized by law to pay for the travel of dependents of officers, the three top grades of noncommissioned officers, and certain civilian employés of the department.

Housing Shortage Blamed

Families of enlisted men in lower grades will not be permitted to go under present arrangements, even if they should pay their way, but plans to include them later are under study, the War Department said.

The department said a housing shortage was primarily responsible for the present ban against the enlisted men's families.

John H. Stelle, national commander of the American Legion, said in a statement that it was "the lowly paid privates, privates first class, corporals and duty sergeants" who needed help and encouragement, not the higher-ranking personnel.

He said the War Department was "making the same ridiculous mistake in handling this matter as it had in the handling of the point system of discharges."

Equal Treatment Urged

Senator Lucas (D., Ill.) told the Senate the department ought to treat everybody alike.

"Instead of building up morale by the plan," he said, "this will tear it down."

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) suggested all enlisted men be put on the free list.

Representative Pace (D., Ga.) expressed a similar thought in the House.

The War Department announced today that it would start bringing wives and children of American

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service men from Italy to America next month. About 400 of the estimated 1,700 Italian war brides and children will sail from Naples on the Algonquin about February 10.

ROTC Course Reactivated

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — The War Department ordered today reactivation of the advance course of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, suspended during the war. The training will be re-established in 129 unversities and colleges in the continental United States, Hawaii and Alaska. The training authorized will continue until superseded by a permanent post-war ROTC program to train junior Army officers.

Women Marines' Point Score To Be Lowered

Washington, Jan. 31 (AP)—The point score for release of women Marines will be lowered tomorrow from eighteen to seventeen.

The Marine Corps said today this will mean that about 800 more women officers and enlisted personnel will be eligible for discharge.

NEW STEPS TAKEN FOR VETERANS' HOSPITAL CARE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—(AP) The Veterans Administration, already busy with a big hospital building program, started making arrangements today for care of ex-servicemen in civilian hospitals.

Officials of both the VA and the American Legion, none of whom would speak for attribution, said the move followed recent correspondence with the "White House"—though not with President Truman himself—on the point of how far the government should go in providing care for veterans whose ills were not service connected.

President Truman said at his news conference this afternoon that he did not know about any such correspondence.

Start Made

The VA and Legion officials agreed that the "White House" communication was non-committal, but they took it as approval for the recent trend of VA policy which had been toward some degree of liberalization.

The start on use of civilian hospital space is being made in Michigan, where VA announced it was signing a contract with the Michigan Hospital Association to make available an unspecified number of beds. One official said the number of beds VA might use in all the hospitals covered by the contract could run into the hundreds, perhaps thousands."

Officials have said the plan will be extended to other states if the Michigan trial works out.

VA spokesmen have said that if care were limited to combat or service-connected disabilities, the 97 Veterans Administration hospitals would have "more than enough space" for the current job.

Approximately 70 per cent of the 83,000 now in veterans hospitals are non-service connected. There is a waiting list of 10,000 such cases. VA is trying to borrow 40,000 beds from army, navy and private hospitals. It has a $380,000,000 building program under way.

Law Provides Care

The law provides that the government shall care for all veterans who can trace disability to war or military service. Then if additional space is available other veterans may be admitted to government hospitals but they must sign a statement that they do not have funds to pay for a private physician or hospital.

If hospital service is offered to all veterans who report they cannot afford to pay for it, VA officials have estimated, the case load may climb to 500,000 by 1975. They have figured that the number of actually service connected cases probably will never rise above 100,000.

ARMY RETURNING SUGAR FROM PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31—(AP) The second installment of some 21 million pounds of sugar which the armed services in the Pacific are returning because they won't need it is en route here aboard the S. S. Sword Knot, the navy said today.

The Sword Knot, to arrive early in February from Wellington, New Zealand, is bringing 5 1-2 million pounds. Just before Christmas 15,830,860 pounds arrived. The sugar will go to replenish navy stocks, but indirectly will help ease the civilian supply.

U. S. Dealings with Darlan Upheld in Churchill Speech

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—(AP)—Winston Churchill was disclosed today to have told the House of Commons in a secret speech in 1942 that American dealings with Admiral Jean Darlan of France at the time of the North African campaign were justified as a wartime expedient.

The text of Churchill's speech, delivered Dec. 10, 1942—a month after Allied landings in North Africa—will be published for the first time tomorrow as a copyrighted feature in the Feb. 4 issue of Life magazine.

(In supreme command of all French naval forces at the outbreak of the war, Darlan was accused by many persons of turning to German collaboration, after collapse of French land resistance, to become Vichy vice premier under Marshal Petain.

Darlan Shifted

(Later, captured in Algiers during the North African invasion, Darlan shifted to Allied support, ordering French forces in Algeria and Morocco to surrender Nov. 11. In so doing, Darlan said he was carrying out the mandate of the aged marshal who he said was a virtual German prisoner and no longer able to give voice to his own thoughts.

(Darlan was assassinated in 1942).

Churchill, the speech disclosed, informed Commons that the British government was not consulted "in any way" in negotiations that led to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's recognition of Darlan as "the supreme French authority in Northwest Africa."

"I must however say," Britain's wartime prime minister added, "that personally I consider that in the circumstances prevailing Gen. Eisenhower was right, and even if he was not quite right I should have been very reluctant to hamper or impede his action when so many lives and such vitally important issues hung in the balance."

Gen. Eisenhower, Churchill said, advised Washington from Algiers on Nov. 14,1942, "that he had reached an agreement with Frenchmen, that they would accept only Darlan's leadership and that Darlan would cooperate with the Allied army."

"This was not a treaty," the prime minister said. "It was an arrangement made by the American commander in chief in the field with the local authorities to facilitate the safe landing of his troops and the eastward movement of his army.

"Not only all the American generals but Admiral Cunningham, who knows the Mediterranean from end to end and who had been in the Torch Enterprise for several months, and also the representatives of the Foreign Office and the State Department who were present, strongly urged acceptance of the subsequent agreement by their governments."

Way Eased

Following Eisenhower's action, Churchill said, "all the French forces and officials came over to our side, thus relieving the Americans of the anxieties and difficulties which a forcible taking-over of the administration of these vast regions have imposed upon them and us, and of the still more imminent risk of sabotage of our communications to the eastward."

Pointing out that the then President Roosevelt backed up Eisenhower, Churchill said:

"The question before us was whether we should repudiate Gen. Eisenhower at the risk of a very serious break with the United States. I have no doubt whatever that we should have been very careless of the lives of our men and the interests of the common cause if we have done anything of the kind."

However, the Prime Minister said, he later sought and received assurances from both Gen. Eisenhower and President Roosevelt that the United States was not supporting Darlan in any claims other than that he was merely the temporary head of the local government.

24 Ships Bring 8,700 Vets

[By the Associated Press]

Nearly 5,000 service personnel are expected to arrive today at two East Coast ports aboard ten ships, while more than 3,700 troops are due to debark from fourteen vessels at three Pacific Coast ports.

Arriving at New York are nine transports with 4,945 men. One vessel, with 18 troops, is due at Norfolk, Va.

West Coast arrivals include: San Francisco, ten ships with 2,866; San Diego, three vessels with 230; Los Angeles, one ship with 664.

New York Arrivals

At New York—Muhlenberg Victory, from Le Havre: 1,537 troops, including 667th Field Artillery Battalion; 74th Engineer Light Pontoon Company; 376th Infantry Medical Detachment; 91st General Hospital; Headquarters Company, 301st Infantry Regiment.

Booker T. Washington, from Le Havre: 626 troops, including 573d, 588th and 637th Ordnance Ammunition companies; 3,535th Quartermaster Truck Company.

M.T. Victory, from Marseille: 1,552 troops, including 92d Armored Field Artillery Battalion; First and Second battalions, 41st Armored Infantry Regiment; First, Second and Provisional battalions of 66th Armored Infantry Regiment.

Other Troops

Miscellaneous troops on following vessels: William Rawle, from Casablanca, 560; Pierre l'Enfant, from Bremen, 550; Floyd Gibbons, from Antwerp, 32; George Lawson, from Antwerp, 31; Henry G. Costin, from Antwerp, 30; James Couper, from Antwerp, 27.

At Norfolk—Edwin Howard: Eighteen micsellaneous personnel.

At Los Angeles—Wilkes-Barre, from China: 664 miscellaneous.

Docking At Frisco

At San Francisco—Miscellaneous on following: APC 39, from Pearl Harbor, 3 Navy; Esparata, from Sasebo, 25 Navy; Haven, from Samar, 765 Navy; LCS (L), 51 from Pearl Harbor, 32 Navy; LCS (L), 52 from Pearl Harbor, 35 Navy; LCS (L), 54 from Pearl Harbor, 1 Navy; LST, 863 from Pearl Harbor, 84 Navy; Sanctuary, from Pearl Harbor, 678 Navy; Grant, 1,219; Greenlet, 24 Navy.

At San Diego—Miscellaneous on following; Submarine tender Sperry, 228; LCI's, 73 and 230, Navy.

FEB 1 1946

LONDON, JAN. 31—(AP)—ALTHOUGH UNO—MEANING UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION—IS THE COMMON TERM USED FOR THE WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION, THE OFFICIAL NAME IS SIMPLY "UNITED NATIONS."

THE CHARTER, DRAWN BY 51 NATIONS AT SAN FRANCISCO, SAYS THEY "DO HEREBY ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TO BE KNOWN AS THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE WORD "ORGANIZATION"—WITH A CAPITAL O—ALSO APPEARS MANY TIMES IN THE CHARTER AS A SYNONYM FOR "UNITED NATIONS." BUT NEVER IS THERE A PHRASE "UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

ALL OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ARE HEADED "UNITED NATIONS" OR "NATIONS UNIES," IF FRENCH, THE OTHER OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, IS USED.

THE DELEGATES, HOWEVER, SOMETIMES REFER TO THE "UNITED NATIONS

30.24—719

ORGANIZATION" IN COMMITTEE MEETINGS. ANDREI VISHINSKY, CHIEF RUSSIAN DELEGATE, DID SO IN INVITATIONS TO A RECEPTION HE IS GIVIN TOMORROW.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS ALSO COMMONLY USE THE THREE WORDS.

IF ONE WANTS TO CABLE SOMEONE ON A DELEGATION, IT IS CORRECT TO ADDRESS THE MESSAGE TO "UNO LONDON." THAT IS THE CABLE ADDRESS.

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905 (110)

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-REPRESENTATIVES OF 18 NATIONS WILL MEET IN LONDON MONDAY TO PLAN RECONVERSION OF THE ALLIED WARTIME SHIPPING POOL TO A PEACETIME BASIS.

A MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT SPOKESMAN SAID THE WEEK-LONG CONFERENCE WOULD ATTEMPT TO REVIVE "ZOMBI FLAG" TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE UNITED MARITIME AUTHORITY" SCHEDULED TO END FEB.3.

SHIPS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF ESSENTIAL WORLD COMMODITIES WOULD BE PROVIDED ON A BASIS SIMILAR TO THE WARTIME ARRANGEMENT, THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, NORWAY AND THE NETHERLANDS HOLD PERMANENT MEMBERSHIP IN THE MARITIME AUTHORITY.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS ARE AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, DENMARK, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, YUGOSLAVIA, MEXICO, CANADA, GREECE, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, AND SWEDEN.

BOSPER

LONDON, JAN. 31 (AP)— HE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT EIGHT GER[MANS] HAD BEEN CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO HANG [BY] AS WAR CRIMINALS AT

A TRIAL AT VIELIKI LUKI AND THREE OTHERS SENTENCED TO LONG IMPRISONMENT.

APL CREAGHS 00035 AM750P

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-A CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT ANY EXPERIMENTS BEING CARRIED OUT AT JACHYMOV, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA'S URANIUM MINE, WERE BEING DONE BY "PERFECTLY QUALIFIED CZECHOSLOVAK SCIENTISTS" WITHOUT ANY OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE, RUSSIAN OR OTHERWISE.

THE MINE IS EUROPE'S ONLY KNOWN PRODUCER OF THE MATERIAL THAT WAS USED TO PRODUCE THE ATOMIC BOMB.

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Premier (HOXHA)

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)- GEN. ENVER HODJA, HEAD OF THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT, SAID TONIGHT THAT HIS COUNTRY'S WAR RECORD---INCLUDING GUERILLA ACTIVITIES THAT PINNED DOWN FOUR NAZI DIVISIONS---EARNED HER THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP IN THEUNITED NATIONS.

(Hoxha)

HODJA, IN A STATEMENT BROADCAST OVER THE TIRANA RADIO, PROTESTED THE DELAY ASKED BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN ON ALBANIA'S APPLICATION AND SAID "THIS TREATMENT IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH (ALBANIA'S) HISTORY, HER SUFFERINGS AND THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE."

WB/435P MACKLINS 02100

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)-AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY TOLD THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PALESTINE THAT WHILE HE WAS IN THAT COUNTRY "I GOT THE IMPRESSION THAT IN SOME SCHOOLS, YOUNG JEWS ARE BROUGHT UP TO BE NAZIS."

THE WITNESS, J. G. MATTHEWS, OF THE JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION, SAID ALSO THAT N "THERE IS CONSIDERABLE POLITICAL PROPAGANDA JEWISH SCHOOLS" IN PALESTINE.

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MISS M. C. WARBURTON, FORMER PRINCIPAL OF A CHRISTIAN GIRLS IN PALESTINE, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT "SOME JEWISH GIRLS GOING INTO SCHOOLS IN PALESTINE WERE INCLINED TO BE ANTI-ARAB AND A LITTLE ANTI-BRITISH."

"IT TOOK TIME TO WEAR THIS DOWN," MISS WARBURTON SAID. SHE TESTIFIED FURTHER:

"THE ORDINARY JEW AND ARAB ARE READY TO WORK WITH ONE ANOTHE THEY WOULD GET ON MUCH BETTER IF THEY WERE NOT DISTURBED BY THE POLI LEADERS OF BOTH SIDES. "

AN IMPASSIONED PLEA FOR ZIONISM AND A JEWISH HOME IN PALEST CAME FROM DR. LEO BAECK, FORMER CHIEF RABBI OF BERLIN, WHO NOW HEADS THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

"A JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE IS A WONDERFUL AND INCOMPARABLE EFFORTX TO SOLVE THE HARDSHIP OF THE JEWISH PROBLEM," DR. BAECK SAID, "IT IS AN ESSENTIALLY HUMAN TASK."

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS, REPRESENTED BY ITS POLITICAL SECRETARY, A. L. EASTERMAN, TOLD THE N COMMITTEE:

"NO COUNTRY OTHER THAN PALESTINE OFFERS ANY POSSIBILITY FOR LARGE-SCALE JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT."

IN A PRINTED STATEMENT OFFERED TO THE INVESTIGATORS, THE CONGRE STATED ITS CONVICTION "THAT ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM BY DISPERSING JEWISH SETTLERS AND DECENTRALIZING MIGRATION INVOLVES THE POSSIBILITY O NEW DIFFICULTIES."

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"THE DIFFICULTIES OF INTEGRATION INTO STRANGE SOCIETIES AND CULTURES MAKE THE JEWISH SURVIVORS UNWILLING TO EMIGRATE TO COUNTRIES OTHER THAN PALESTINE, AND MAKE GOVERNMENTS RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT TH

30.27—721

THE STATEMENT CONTINUED.

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A89

FOREIGN BRIEFS

LONDON, JAN.31-(AP)-THE LABOR GOVERNMENT'S MEASURE TO NATIONALIZE BRITAIN'S COAL INDUSTRY WON THE OVERWHELMING APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON SECOND READING LAST NIGHT AND NOW AWAITS ONLY A PERFUNCTORY THIRD READING IN COMMONS AND FINAL PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

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THE BILL, ANOTHER STEP IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR NATIONALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES, WAS PASSED WITHOUT COUNTED VOTE AFTER A CONSERVATIVE PARTY MOTION TO KILL IT FAILED BY A VOTE OF 359 TO 152.

A123 (150)

LONDON, JAN 31-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT BRITAIN "HOPES THE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY WILL BE DEVELOPED IN COOPERATION RATHER THAN IN COMPETITION WITH OTHER NATIONS."

THAT HE INFORMED LABORITE CAPT.A.R.BLACKBURN, ALSO ANSWERED BLACKBURN'S QUESTION WHETHER THE "MAIN OBJECT" OF BRITAIN'S ATOMIC RESEARCH WAS A "PEACETIME DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND NO RESEARCH INTO CONSTRUCTION OF ATOMIC BOMBS."

ATTLEE SAID HE WAS "NOT PREPARED TO GIVE AN ESTIMATE OF THE DATE WHEN, AS BLACKBURN ASKED, BRITAIN WILL BE ABLE TO MANUFACTURE PLUTONIUM AT THE MINIMUM SIGNIFICANT RATE OF 100 GRAMS A DAY."

CONSERVATIVE COL.MARTIN LINDSAY, NOTING THE "OVERRIDING IMPORTANCE TO THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF THE NATION" OF ATOMIC ENERGY, DEMANDED OF ATTLEE "THE REASONS FOR THE CONTINUATION OF SECRECY, AND WHEN THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO PLACE THE FULL FACTS AND ITS PROPOSAL BEFORE THE HOUSE."

ATTLEE REPLIED THAT ANY STATEMENT WOULD HAVE TO BE "CONCERTED WITH THAT OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS," AND POINTED OUT THAT "WE ARE WORKING IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, AND ALSO THE WHOLE MATTER HAS BEEN REFERRED TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION."

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A124WX

NIGHT LEAD BRIDES (300)

BY BARBARA WACE

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JAN. 31-(AP)-A RICH LARDER FILLED WITH ITEMS RARE IN WAR-TIME ENGLAND HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR THE 1,700 BRIDES OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND THEIR 650 CHILDREN WHO WILL SAIL ON THE QUEEN MARY FOR THE UNITED STATES ON MONDAY.

IF THE CROSSING ISN'T TOO ROUGH, THE NEWCOMERS TO THE UNITED STATES STAND TO PUT ON SOME WEIGHT.

BEFORE SAILING FROM NEW YORK THE QUEEN MARY CRAMMED HER LARDER WITH 30,000 FRESH EGGS, 140,000 POUNDS OF ALL KINDS OF MEAT, INCLUDING 8,000 POUNDS OF BEEF; 13,000 JARS OF SPECIALLY STRAINE BABY FOOD; 500

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INCLUDING 8,000 POUNDS OF BEEF; 13,000 JARS OF SPECIALLY STRAINED BABY FOOD; 500 GALLONS OF FRUIT JUICES; 10,000 INDIVIDUAL PORTIONS OF ICE CREAM, IN ADDITION TO 6,000 QUART BOTTLES AND 12,000 PINTS OF FRESH MILK.

THE BRIDES AND THEIR CHILDREN WILL EAT IN THE MAIN DINING ROOM, WHERE 2,300 SERVICE MEN WERE SERVED AT A SINGLE MEAL. EXCEPT FOR THE HIGH CHAIRS, THE ROOM LOOKED MUCH THE SAME AS IT DID DURING THE TROOP-FEEDING DAYS.

FORTY STEWARDESSES AND 10 BATH ATTENDANTS WILL HELP WITH THE BABIES. IF THE NEED SHOULD ARISE, THE TRAVELERS WILL HAVE THE USE OF A FULLY-EQUIPPED HOSPITAL OFF THE FIRST CLASS PROMENADE DECK WHERE, BEFORE THE WAR, DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS USED TO SIT.

TEN U.S. ARMY DOCTORS ARE ON HAND TO COPE WITH PROBLEMS RANGING FROM CHILDBIRTH TO SEASICKNESS. ONE OF THESE, LT. JAMES R.DICKERSON, 2201 PALM BEACH AVE., PITTSBURGH, SAID, "I LOVE BABIES AND LOOK FORWARD TO THE TRIP."

THE DOCTORS WILL HAVE THE AID OF 10 U.S. ARMY NURSES, AS WELL AS 15 WACS WHO VOLUNTEERED FOR THE JOB.

"I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE INTERESTING AND WANTED TO SEE THE JOB WELL DONE," SAID SGT. SYLVIA GLICK, OF 251 SEAMAN AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOUR ENLISTED MEN SAID THEY WERE READY TO HELP. ONE OF THEM, SGT. WILLIAM H.ROUSH, OF BOX 466 CUTLER, CALIF., SAID, "WE'RE PLEASED TO HANDLE EVERYTHING X X X BUT UNTIL WE REACH NEW YORK, I'LL HAVE MY

FINGERS CROSSED."

CHIEF COOA

CA SAIM

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TO HANDLE EVERYTHING X X X BUT UNTIL WE REACH NEW YORK, I'LL HAVE MY FINGERS CROSSED."

CHIEF COOK JOHN EARCE SAID, "WE MUST DO OUR BEST FOR THEM. AFTER ALL, WE MAY BE CARRYING THE WIFE AND CHILD OF A FUTURE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

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SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JAN. 31-(AP)-BRITAIN'S QUEEN MARY HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO AN 81,000-TON FLOATING NURSERY FOR GI JOE JUNIORS WHO ARE SAILING SOON FOR AMERICA WITH THEIR ENGLISH WAR BRIDE MOTHERS.

COMPLETE WITH A BABY CARRIAGE "GARAGE" NEAR THE PROMENADE DECK AND ROWS OF DIAPER DRIERS RANGED ALONG THE DRAINED SWIMMING POOL, THE VESSEL IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FEB. 3 WITH ITS CARGO OF 2,400 BRIDES AND BABIES.

SPECIALLY MADE BABY LIFEBELTS HANG FROM EVERY COT IN THE FIRST CLASS LUXURY CABINS WHICH THE MOTHERS WILL OCCUPY. EIGHT BUNKS AND TWO COTS NOW FILL THE BEDROOM AND SITTING ROOM ONCE USED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL ON AN ATLANTIC CROSSING.

HIGH CHAIRS IN WHICH WEARY MOTHERS CAN PARK THEIR TOTS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE SHIP. BABY FORMULAS WILL BE COMPOUNED BY THE HUNDREDS IN PANTRIES NEAR THE FIRST CLASS CABINS WHERE NOW POTENT POTABLES ONCE WERE MIXED. THE BOTTLES WILL BE STERILIZED ON A PRODUCTION-LINE BASIS IN WHAT WAS ONCE THE FIRST CLASS SALAD KITCHEN.

DEEP SINKS, BASINS, IRONING BOARDS, ELECTRIC IRONS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN THE LUXURIOUS DRESSING ROOMS BY THE SWIMMING POOL.

WHILE BABIES ARE PLAYING IN THE FOUR SPECIALLY EQUIPPED NURSERIES THEIR MOTHERS MAY GO TO THE BEAUTY PARLOR OR BUY POST EXCHANGE RATIONS AT TWO SHOPS ON THE PROMENADE DECK.

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINA (300)

BY RELMAN MORIN

ABOARD THE U.S.S.ARGENTINA, JAN 31-(AP)-BRITISH BRIDES RETURNED TO THE SERIOUS BUSINESS OF LEARNING TO BECOME AMERICANS TODAY AFTER A DAY'S SUSPENSION OF WORK AS A RESULT OF ONE OF THE WORST STORMS IN THE HISTORY OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

THE GALE WAS SO SEVERE IT AFFECTED THEIR SLEEP, TOOK PAINT FROM THE SHIP'S MASTS AND VIRTUALLY HALTED THE VESSEL THROUGHOUT WEDNESDAY. BUT THE WOMEN WENT BACK TO THEIR REGULAR MORNING AND AFTERNOON CLASSES IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL STUDY TODAY.

THEY HAVE BEEN ATTENDING ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON VARYING PHASES OF AMERICAN LIFE. THEY HEARD A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESS, AND THEIR QUESTIONS DURING THE GENERAL DISCUSSION PERIOD SHOWED A LIVELY, INTELLIGENT INTEREST.

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TODAY, VIVIAN HARRIS OF NEW YORK, A RED CROSS WORKER, LECTURED ON A SUBJECT CLOSE TO THEM ALL -- AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM GENERALLY. THE WOMEN SANG THE AMERICAN NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR THE FIRST TIME.

A MAJORITY OF THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN ALSO ATTENDED A MASS BIRTHDAY PARTY, ORGANIZED BY MARY BLAKE OF NEW YORK, ANOTHER RED CROSS WORKER, FOR ALL CHILDREN BORN IN JANUARY.

30.27 723

THE GUESTS OF HONOR WERE LEAMON BLANTON, JR., WHO IS GOING TO COLEMAN, TEX.; BARBARA CHOTTA, DAUGHTER OF BRANO CHOTTA OF NEW YORK CITY; MELVIN DZIEGLEJWICZ, JR., EN ROUTE TO DETROIT, MICH.; VERNELL GRAYSON, SON OF F.A. GRAYSON OF DIBOLL, TEX.; ROBERT KIDD, SON OF C.M.KIDD OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J.; SHIRLEY ANN KRAMER, DAUGHTER OF ROSS DRAMER OF ELCO, WIS.; MARK OLLEY, STEP-SON OF DAVID SIFF OF NYACK, N.Y., AND MARLENE SLEAGLE, DAUGHTER OF STANLEY SLEAGLE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

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THEYHAD A CARDBOARD BIRTHDAY CAKE WITH CANDLES INSTEAD OF THE REAL ARTICLES, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD HAVE DISAGREED WITH THEIR UNCERTAIN STOMACHS; AND EACH RECEIVED GIFTS OF TOYS.

J-TA123EAES

PARIS,JAN.31-(AP)-SEN.WILLIAM F.KNOWLAND (R-CALIF.), MEMBER OF THE WAR SURPLUS SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE MEAD SENATE WAR INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE, LEAVING ON THE HOMEWARD LAP OF A ROUND-THE-WORLD TOUR THROUGH FORMER WAR THEATERS, SAID TODAY HE WOULD ASK A SENATE INQUIRY INTO "THE SLOWNESS OF REPLACEMENTS" SENT TO RELIEVE GIS OVERSEAS.

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THE FORMER ARMY MAJOR, WHO RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER TO SUCCEED SEN. HIRAM W.JOHNSON, SAID ARMY AUTHORITIES HAD COMPLAINED ABOUT REPLACEMENTS EVERYWHERE DURING THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S TOUR INVESTIGATING DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS ARMY-NAVY STOCKS.

SEN.JAMES M.TUNNELL (D-DEL.), SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, SAID THE GROUP'S GENERAL IMPRESSION FROM ITS HEARINGS IN 18 PLACES SINCE IT LEFT WASHINGTON FOR THE PACIFIC DEC.28 WAS THAT ARMY-NAVY SURPLUSES "NEED TO BE DISPOSED OF AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE" AND THAT "ON THE WHOLE, A GREAT EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO DO SO."

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(130)

ROME, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY THAT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AT ROME'S CIAMPINO AIRFIELD HAD COMPLAINED TO WASHINGTON THAT TROOPS HAD BEEN KEPT HERE TO REBUILDING THE FIELD FOR COMMERCIAL AIRLINE USE INSTEAD OF BEING SENT HOME FOR DISCHARGE.

THE PAPER SAID THECOMPLAINTS, MAINED TO CONGRE

THE PAPER SAID THE COMPLAINTS, MAILED TO CONGRESSMEN AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES, ALLEGED THAT ITALIANS TRAINED TO TAKE OVER THE JOB A MONTH AGO HAD BEEN DISCHARGED WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THE ATC COULD HOLD ITS ARMY PERSONNEL HERE.

THE COMPLAINTS ALSO ALLEGED THAT ARMY PERSONNEL WAS HANDLING MORE CIVILIAN THAN MILITARY AIR TRAFFIC, THE PAPER ADDED.

A STARS AND STRIPES REPORTER ASSIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE COMPLAINTS SAID HE HAD LEARNED THAT "A PROJECT IS NOW ON FOOT FOR EMPLOYING GERMAN WAR PRISONERS, ARMY GUARDS AND ARMY ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT WHICH WILL EXTEND THE USEFUL LIFE OF THE FIELD FOR FIVE YEARS."

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VATICAN CITY, JAN.31-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII GAVE A BRIEF AUDIENCE TODAY TO ARCHBISHOP MANUEL ARTEAGA Y BETANCOURT, OF HAVANA. HE RECEIVED ARCHBISHOP JAMES C.MCGUIGAN, OF TORONTO, YESTERDAY. BOTH ARE TO BECOME CARDINALS FEB.18.

ACCOMPANYING ARCHBISHOP MCGUIGAN, THE FIRST OF THE CARDINALS-DESIGNATE TO ARRIVE IN ROME, WERE MSGR. J. V. HARRIS AND THE REV. F. V. ALLEN, BOTH CHANCELLORS OF THE TORONTO ARCHDIOCESE, AND HENRY SUMMERVILLE, EDITOR OF TORONTO'S CANADIAN REGISTER.

V11SPES

A45

(180)

BERLIN, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS OPENED ITS RANKS TO "PENITENT, NOMINAL NAZIS WHO HAVE SEEN THE ERROR OF THEIR WAY AND ARE WILLING TO HELP IN REASSURING A DEMOCRATIC, ANTI-FASCIST GERMANY."

AN INVITATION WAS EXTENDED TO SUCH NAZIS YESTERDAY BY WILHELM PIECK, MOSCOW-EDUCATED GERMAN COMMUNIST LEADER, SPEAKING AT A MEETING OF FOUR LEADING POST-WAR POLITICAL PARTIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SOVIET-SPONSORED ANTI-FASCIST FRONT.

HIS SPEECH BROUGHT TO A HEAD THE ISSUE OF PARTICIPATION IN GERMAN POLITICS BY FORMER NAZIS. THEY WERE BARRED FROM VOTING IN GERMAN LOCAL ELECTIONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE ONLY FOUR DAYS AGO. AS A RESULT, THE COMMUNIST PARTY PRESS IN BERLIN CALLED THE ELECTIONS UNFAIR.

OTHER SPEAKERS ADDRESSING THE 3,000 GERMANS--WHO GATHERED ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S SEIZURE OF POWER IN 1933-INCLUDED WILLIAM KUELZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, JACOB KAISER, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT LEADER, AND OTTO GROTEWOHL, CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE RALLY THE CROWD ADOPTED A RESOLUTION APPEALING TO THE OCCUPATION POWERS FOR PERMISSION TO SET UP A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND ASKING ALL GERMANS TO STICK TOGETHER FOR "DEMOCRACY, ANTI-MILITARISM AND COOPERATION WITH ALL NATIONS."

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NEWS SOURCES. SOME OFFICERS FRANKLY TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS MEN THAT THEY WERE "AFRAID TO TALK" BECAUSE OF IT.

THE COMMITTEE'S LETTER TO PATTERSON SAID THAT "75 DAYS HAVE PASSED (SINCE THE ORIGINAL DIRECTIVE) AND THE POLICY, ALTHOUGH SLIGHTLY MODIFIED BY THE SECOND DIRECTIVE, STILL STANDS."

"WE WOULD LIKE THE ARMY TO KEEP ITS PROMISE" TO REVOKE THE ORIGINAL ORDER, THE COMMITTEE WROTE.

PATTERSON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE LATER THAT HE WOULD TAKE THE MATTER UP WITH MCNARNEY.

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ORDER SAID: A/FRANKFURT MCNARNEY XXX OFF

"PERSONNEL OF THIS HEADQUARTERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO GIVE FACTUAL INFORMATION TO CORRESPONDENTS WITHIN THE GENERAL THEATER POLICY AND ARMY REGULATIONS."

THE DIRECTIVE SAID THE ARMY EXPECTED REPORTERS TO SEEK FREELY THE COOPERATION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PRESS CONTACT OFFICERS "WHEN ANY DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT A STORY'S COMPLETENESS, ACCURACY OR AUTHORITATIVENESS."

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A131

NIGHT LEAD MCNARNEY (340)

BY RICHARD A.O'REGAN

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, JAN. 31-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH T.MCNARNEY HAS AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL UNDER HIS COMMAND TO GIVE FACTUAL INFORMATION TO NEWSMEN, THUS PERSONALLY ENDING MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON NEWS GATHERING WHICH HAD CAUSED THE CORRESPONDENTS TO LAY THEIR CASE BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MCNARNEY, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, ISSUED A DIRECTIVE WHICH ELIMINATED THE NECESSITY OF REPORTERS' APPROACHING THEIR ARMY NEWS SOURCES THROUGH PUBLIC RELATIONS OR PRESS CONTACT OFFICERS. THE DIRECTIVE SAID:

"PERSONNEL OF THIS HEADQUARTERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO GIVE FACTUAL INFORMATION TO CORRESPONDENTS WITHIN THE GENERAL THEATER POLICY AND ARMY REGULATINS."

IT ADDED THAT THE ARMY EXPECTED REPORTERS TO SEEK THE COOPERATION OF PUBLIC RELATIONS AND PRESS CONTACT OFFICERS "WHEN ANY DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT A STORY'S COMPLETENESS, ACCURACY OR AUTHORITATIVENESS."

MCNARNEY'S DIRECTIVE REITERATED THAT THE ARMY HAD ACCEPTED THE PRINCIPLE OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. HE SAID THAT THERE WERE ONLY TWO REASONS FOR REFUSING TO ISSUE NEWS: OBSERVANCE OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS AND COGNIZANCE OF INFORMATION THAT WOULD INJURE MATERIALLY GOOD RELATIONS WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CORRESPONDENTS AND THE ARMY BEGAN LAST NOV. 12, WHEN AN ARMY DIRECTIVE CHANNELIZED QUERIES FROM CORRESPONDENTS THROUGH THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION OF HEADQUARTERS AND SPECIALLY-APPOINTED PRESS OFFICERS.

"AT THAT TIME, LT.GEN.WALTER BEDELL SMITH, THEN CHIEF OF STAFF AT USFET, PROMISED THAT IF AT THE END OF 30 DAYS THE PLAN DID NOT MEET WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE CORRESPONDENTS, IT WOULD BE REVOKED." A CORRESPONDENTS' COMMITTEE SAID IN A LETTER TO SECRETARY PATTERSON DURING HIS VISIT TO FRANKFURT. THE LETTER WAS DRAFTED ON JAN. 21.

THE REPORTERS DISCOVERED THAT THE NOV. 12 DIRECTIVE CLOSED THEIR

NUERNBERG, JAN. 31--(AP)--ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF TNT AND TWO FIVE-FOOT ARMY BANGALORE TORPEDOES WERE DISCOVERED LAST WEEK-END BURIED BETWEEN TIES OF THE RAILROAD TRACK NEAR FURTH STATION, ONE MILE WEST OF THE PALACE OF JUSTICE, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.

ACTING ON A TIP FROM A GERMAN CIVILIAN, A MEMBER OF COMPANY C, FIRST BATTALION, 26TH INFANTRY, FIRST DIVISION, DISCOVERED THE CHARGES COVERED BY A LIGHT LAYER OF DIRT.

FEB 1 - 1946

A59

(110)

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE SECRETARIAT OF PRINCE JUAN, PRETENDER TO THE SPANISH THRONE, SAID TONIGHT THAT JUAN HAS DECIDED TO "DRAW NEARER" TO SPAIN.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED ON THE EVE OF JUAN'S DEPARTURE FOR LISBON, THE SECRETARIAT SAID HE "INTENDS TO GET INTO CLOSER TOUCH WITH THE TRUE FACTS OF THE DOMESTIC SITUATION IN SPAIN, THOUGH THIS DOES NOT IMPLY ANY CHANGE IN THE POLITICAL POSITION TAKEN BY HIM IN HIS PUBLIC STATEMENTS."

JUAN FREQUENTLY HAS CALLED FOR A PLEBISCITE ON THE QUESTION OF RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN SPAIN.

JUAN AND HIS WIFE INTEND TO STAY IN PORTUGAL "FOR SOME WEEKS" TO VISIT HER PARENTS, THE DUKE OF SEVILLA AND DONA TERESA, THE STATEMENT ADDED.

HJ955PES

LONDON, JAN. 31-(AP)- THE SPANISH PRETENDER PRINCE JUAN "PROBABLY" WILL SPEND LESS THAN 24 HOURS IN LONDON AND IT IS "UNLIKELY" HE WILL SEE ANY BRITISH OFFICIALS, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TONIGHT.

SCOTLAND YARD MEN WILL MEET JUAN'S PLANE FROM SWITZERLAND, DUE AT AN AIRFIELD NEAR LONDON TOMORROW AFTERNOON, AND ESCORT THE PRETENDER'S PARTY INTO THE CITY FOR THE NIGHT AT AN UNDISCLOSED QUARTERS.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID THE PARTY WOULD BE ESCORTED BACK TO AN AIR- FIELD TO TAKE THE "FIRST AVAILABLE AIRCRAFT" FOR PORTUGAL.

SPANISH MONARCHIST CIRCLES SAID A PRIVATE RECEPTION FOR JUAN WOULD BE HELD TOMORROW NIGHT. BRITISH SOURCES REEMPAHASIZED THE HANDS-OFF ATTITUDE STRESSED WHEN THE RECENT DECISION TO GRANT JUAN A TRANSIT VISA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN OFFER TO DO THE SAME FOR SPANISH REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

BELGRADE, JAN.31-(AP)-THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY THE DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH YUGOSLAVIA AS A REPUBLIC.

BOTH HOUSES WILL CONVENE THIS AFTERNOON TO PROMULGATE THE CONSTITUTION, UNDER WHICH THE ASSEMBLY WILL ASSUME LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

JP331AES

MOSCOW, JAN.31-(AP)-- SOVIET NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED WITHOUT EDITORIAL COMMENT TODAY THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISION IN LONDON ON THE RUSSIAN-IRANIAN DISPUTE.

TASS NEWS AGENCY DISPATCHES FROM LONDON DETAILED THE DEBATE WHICH PRECEDED THE DECISION, GIVING CONSIDERABLY SPACE TO SOVIET DELEGATE ANDREI VISHINSKY'S STATEMENT ON THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

PW GILMORES -- 0082O--JA-- 337A

ADD JERUSALEM (DAY)

(IN LONDON L.S. AMERY, FORMER BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY, TOLD THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE HE WAS "FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT A DIVISION OF PALESTINE INTO AREAS FOR JEWS AND ARABS IS THE ONLY SOLUTION" TO THAT COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS. BOTH SIDES, HE SAID, "HAVE ASPIRATIONS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT AND BOTH FEEL FIT FOR IT.")

RESTRICTIONS

THE JEWISH AGENCY WAS INFORMED OFFICIALLY THAT 900 ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS WHO WERE CAPTURED ABOARD THE SHIP ENZO SCRENI OFF THE COAST OF PALESTINE TWO WEEKS AGO WOULD BE RELEASED FROM THE ATLITH CAMP NEXT SUNDAY. CERTIFICATES FOR THESE IMMIGRANTS WILL BE DEDUCTED FROM THE INTERIM IMMIGRATION QUOTA WHICH THE PALESTINE HIGH COMMISSIONER, LT.GEN.SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM, ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

JP853AES

FEB 1 1946

A86WX (CAMBRIDGE)

ADD TEL AVIV (PALMER)

ALL JEWISH SHOPS WERE CLOSED AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES SHUT DOWN DURING THE THREE-HOUR STRIKE, WHICH WAS CALLED AMONG JEWISH WORKERS ALL THROUGH THE HOLY LAND BY VAAD LEUMI (THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF PALESTINE JEWS.)

IN JERUSALEM, YESHAYAHU KLINOFF, DIRECTOR OF THE JEWISH INFORMATION OFFICE, EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT A MASS MEETING OVER THE BRITISH ACTION ALLOWING THE 1,500 MONTHLY QUOTA, BUT SAID IT WAS "TOTALLY INSUFFICIENT" TO AID MATERIALLY IN RELIEVING THE POSITION OF DISPLACED JEWS IN EUROPE.

HJ826PES

TEHRAN, JAN. 31--(AP)--DEPUTIES IN THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT GAVAM WHO OPPOSED THE SUCCESSFUL BID OF AHMED [redacted] ES SALTANEH

FEB 1 1946

FOR THE PREMIERSHIP DECLARED TONIGHT THEY WILL "INSIST" THAT IRAN'S CASE REMAIN BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR CONSIDERATION.

THEY DEPUTIES SAID THEY HAD ARRANGEDFOR AMEETING WITH AHMED QAVAM, WHO WAS ELECTED PREMIER BY A 52-51 VOTE LAST WEEK, AT WHICH THEY WOULD DEMAND THAT HE CHOOSE A CABINET OF "PRO-IRANIAN MINISTERS NEVER IDENTIFIED IN ANY WAY AS EITHER SYMPATHETIC OR OPPOSED TO ANY OF THE GREAT POWERS."

THEY SAID THEY WOULD ASK AHMED QAVAM TO MAINTAIN "STRICTLY NEUTRAL RELATIONS WITH BOTH RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN." A SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROUP SAID THE DECISIONS TO PRESENT THE DEMANDS WERE TAKEN AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE OPPOSITION, WHICH DURING THE DEBATE PRECEDING HIS ELECTION HAD CHARGED HIM WITH BEING "PRO-SOVIET."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID IF AHMED QAVAM ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS THE OPPOSITION GROUP WOULD BE "READY TO SUPPORT HIM."

SUPPORTERS OF AHMED QAVAM TERMED THE MOVE AN ATTEMPT TO "CLIMB ABOARD THE BANDWAGON," AND POINTED TO THE RUSSIAN RELEASE OF NORTHERN IRANIAN WAR RAILWAYS AS "THE FIRST INDICATION OF AHMED QAVAM'S POWERS."

THE UNO SECURITY COUNCIL VOTED YESTERDAY TO PERMIT RUSSIA AND IRAN TO SETTLE THEIR DISPUTE OVER NORTHWESTERN AZERBAIJAN PROVINCE BY DIRECT NEGOTIATION, BUT RESERVED THE RIGHT TO TO REQUEST INFORMATION ON THE PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AT ANY TIME.

APR THRU SEC 1810 1B/220P

FEB 1 1946

A96KX

(200)

CHUNGKING, JAN.31-(AP)-CHINA'S UNITY CONFERENCE, WHICH TODAY ADOPTED A COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, BASED IT UPON THESE PLANKS:

1. DEMOCRATIZATION OF POLITICS.
2. NATIONALIZATION OF TROOPS.
3. EQUALITY (AND LEGALITY) FOR ALL POLITICAL PARTIES.
4. FULL FREEDOMS FOR THE PEOPLE--INCLUDING EARLY APPLICATION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS LAW, AND GUARANTEES OF POLITICAL, SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY OF WOMEN.
5. GOVERNMENTAL POWERS TO BE FAIRLY DIVIDED BETWEEN CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
6. EXTIRPATION OF ALL REMNANTS OF JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN CHINA; "THE PROBLEM OF JAPAN SHOULD BE SOLVED IN COOPERATION WITH OTHER ALLIED NATIONS IN ORDER TO PREVENT RESURGENCE OF JAPANESE FASCIST-MILITARIST FORCES, AND GUARANTEE SECURITY OF THE FAR EAST."
7. REDUCTION OF FARM RENTS AND INTEREST RATES, AND A STRICT BAN AGAINST USURY, COUPLED WITH IMPROVEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS AND TAX REFORMS.
8. GUARANTEED FREEDOM OF LEARNING--COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO BE MADE NATIONWIDE, ILLITERACY WIPED OUT, WARTIME CENSORSHIP ABOLISHED AND THE NATION'S PRESS LAWS REVISED.
9. A PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION, BASED ON SUN YAT-SEN'S "INDUSTRIAL PLANNING," FOR WHICH "COOPERATION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL AND TECHNIQUES SHOULD BE WELCOMED." ACTIVE PREPARATIONS RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITIONAL RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, HARBORS AND OTHER PROJECTS.

30.24—727

NY, CX, DC

(100)

SHANGHAI, JAN.31-(AP)-CHINESE TYPOGRAPHICAL WORKERS STRUCK MONDAY BUT THE CHINA EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES, G.I. NEWSPAPER, STILL IS ROLLING OFF THE PRESSES--ALL 20,000 COPIES, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE ONLY FOUR INSTEAD OF EIGHT PAGES.

FEB 1 1946

A FES RUSSIA COMPOSITORS WERE PUT TO WORK WHEN THE CHINESE WALKED OUT DEMANDING 50 PER CENT WAGE INCREASES PLUS NEW YEAR'S BONUSES. AMERICAN EDITORS DID THE REST--BY WORKING LONG HOURS AT THE UNFAMILIAR MECHANICAL TASKS.

CAPT.AL JESSUP, NEW YORK CITY, HEAD OF THE STAFF, HAS BEN BUSY 18 HOURS.; SPORTS EDITOR SGT.ROBERT SHEA, CHICAGO; ASSISTANT NEWS EDITOR MARINE SGT.JOHN DAVIES, NEWARK,N.J., AND STAFFER MARINE SGT.CHARLES JENSEN, WATERLOO,IA.

FEB 1 194

FJ1232AES

A116KX

SHANGHAI, JAN.31-(AP)-THE SHANGHAI EVENING POST AND MERCURY DEVOTED TWO FULL COLUMNS TODAY TO AN INVOLVED LEGAL DISCUSSION OF WHETHER A JAPANESE BABY BORN ABOARD AN AMERICAN NAVY CARGO SHIP IS AMERICAN OR JAPANESE.

THE BABY WAS BORN IN THE HOLD OF THE BREVARD, 60 MILES OFF THE CHINA COAST, AFTER HIS PARENTS WERE RESCUED FROM A SINKING REPATRIATION VESSEL.

THE PAPER CONCLUDED THAT THE JAPANESE BABY--NAMED BREVARD AFTER THE RESCUE SHIP--STILL IS JAPANESE.

JQ955PCS

AMS (300)

MITE LEAD OCCUPATION

TOKYO,JAN.31-(AP)-BRITISH COMMONWEALTH PARTICIPATION IN THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN WILL PERMIT FURTHER REDUCTION IN AMERICAN FORCES, GENERAL MACARTHUR DISCLOSED TODAY IN A STATEMENT WELCOMING THE ADVANCE PARTY DUE TO LAND AT KURE FRIDAY.

MACARTHUR'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE SAID THE NUMBER AND SCHEDULE OF WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD BE DETERMINED AFTER THE EXACT COMPOSITION AND ARRIVAL TIME OF THE FULL BRITISH FORCE BECAME KNOWN.

PREVIOUS DISPATCHES FROM AUSTRALIA HAVE SAID A MIXED CORPS OF 35,000 AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS WOULD MAKE UP THE OCCUPATION FORCE, LED BY LT.GEN. JOHN NORTHCOTT OF AUSTRALIA.

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON TODAY THAT THE FORCE ALSO WOULD INCLUDE MEN FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND A SQUADRON OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

THE BRITISH ZONE WILL EMBRACE 3,000 SQUARE MILES IN HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE OF SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLAND, INCLUDING THE KURE NAVAL BASE. IT WAS EXPECTED TO REQUIRE SEVERAL WEEKS TO PREPARE HEAVILY-BOMBED KURE FOR TROOPS IN ADDITION TO THE ADVANCE PARTY OF SEVERAL HUNDRED.

IN WELCOMING BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES, MACARTHUR DISCLOSED THAT INVITATIONS ALSO HAD BEEN SENT TO CHINA AND RUSSIA TO SHARE IN THE OCCUPATION. CHINA REPLIED SHE WAS UNABLE TO DO SO AT PRESENT, AND RUSSIA DID NOT ACCEPT.

MACARTHUR SAID THE BRITISH ACCEPTANCE OF OCCUPATION DUTIES "WILL MATERIALLY BROADEN THE BASE ALONG INTERNATIONAL LINES OF A BURDEN WHICH, UP TO THIS TIME, HAS, OF NECESSITY, BEEN CARRIED TO A LARGE EXTENT UNILATERALLY BY THE UNITED STATES." HE ADDED IT WOULD "ENABLE A DIMINUTION IN OUR OWN STRENGTH, AND WILL THEREBY BRING WELCOME RELIEF TO MANY INDIVIDUALS."

WITH THE OCCUPATION PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY, COL. L.H. CUSGRAVE, CANADIAN MEMBER OF THE FAR EASTERN ADVISORY COMMISSION, WARNED THAT A CLOSE EYE MUST BE KEPT ON TENS OF THOUSANDS OF "UNBEATEN" JAPANESE WHO ARE BEING REPATRIATED AND ARE A POTENTIAL MENACE.

A RELATIVELY SMALL COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE FORCE CAN MINIMIZE THE THREAT OF THESE ELEMENTS BY PROMPTLY SMASHING ANY INCIPIENT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES, HE SAID.

CUSGRAVE REMARKED ON "THE SURPRISING AMOUNT OF COOPERATION RECEIVED FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT," YET REITERATED, "WE MUST WATCH EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY."

B432PCSNM

ADD TOKYO, MICSWA XXX PEACE

ONE LETTER ADDRESSED TO GENERAL AND MRS.MACARTHUR ASKED THAT MICSWA BE RETURNED TO HIS FAMILY, ADDING THAT AS A RULE "AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE VERY KIND AND GENTLEMANLY." A WOMAN URGED COMPLETE PARDON, EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN MICSWA "GOING STRAIGHT IF GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE."

ANOTHER WRITER URGED COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE, SAYING THAT IN JAPAN "T E RULE IS NOT THE DEATH SENTENCE FOR MANSLAUGHTER."

JQ1015PCS NM

FEB 1 1946

A82FX

TOKYO,JAN.31-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA W.AVERELL HARRIMAN AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED AT TOKYO'S ATSUGI AIRFIELD TODAY AFTER AN OVERNIGHT VISIT AT SHANGHAI.

IN THE CHINESE CITY HE DISCUSSED VARIED SUBJECTS WITH LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S.ARMY COMMANDER IN THE CHINA THEATER; CONSUL GENERAL PAUL W.JOSSELYN AND OTHERS. HE DECLINED TO TALK WITH NEWSPAPERMEN.

HARRIMAN AND HIS PARTY, INCLUDING HIS DAUGHTER KATHLEEN, WILL BE QUARTERED AT THE EMBASSY AS GUESTS OF GENERAL MACARTHUR.

DS544APS

A83FX

(280)

ADD FOREIGN BRIEFS

-DASH-

TOKYO,JAN.31-(AP)-EMPEROR HIROHITO RECEIVED PAUL MARELLA, VATICAN REPRESENTATIVE TO JAPAN, IN AN AUDIENCE TODAY, AN IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

-DASH-

TOKYO,JAN.31-(AP)-THE TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE INCOME OF JAPANESE SEAMEN WILL BE TRIPLED, EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY, TO 1,200 YEN MONTHLY ($30.00).

-DASH-

A134FX

FEB 1 1946

VKNIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES (250)

YOKOHAMA, FRIDAY, FEB. 1-(AP)-A SURPRISE JAPANESE WITNESS TODAY IDENTIFIED CAPT. ISAO FUKUHARA AS A PRISON CAMP COMMANDANT WHO BEAT HIS ALLIED PRISONERS EVERY MONTH. THE TESTIMONY CONCLUDED THE PROSECUTION'S CASE.

DAIGAKU KOZASA, INTERPRETER AT OMUTA CAMP, TESTIFIED HE HAD SEEN FUKUHARA (THE FERRET) USE BELTS, BAMBOO STICKS, AND HIS HANDS IN ADMINISTERING PUNISHMENT. HE TOLD OF SEEING WILLIAM H. KNIGHT, WARSAW, N.Y., TIED OUTSIDE THE GUARDHOUSE FOR THREE OR FOUR DAYS, "VERY THIN, LOOKING LIKE A SICK MAN."

ONE PRISONER, KOZASA TESTIFIED, LOST THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE AS THE RESULT OF A BELTING BY FUKUHARA. SPECIFICATIONS FILED WITH THE TRIAL COMMISSION NAMED THE PRISONER AS HOLLAND O.MOYE, MCRAE, GA. KOZASA ALSO ASSERTED THAT FUKUHARA ORDERED TO THE GUARD HOUSE CPL.WALTER R. JOHNSON, MCPHERSON, KAS., WITH WHOSE DEATH HE IS CHARGED.

IN ANOTHER TRIAL, KITARO (THE BULL) ISHIDA TOOK THE STAND TODAY AS THE FIRST WITNESS IN AN ATTEMPT TO COUNTER AFFIDAVIT TESTIMONY BY PFC. WILLIE L.WARD (HOMETOWN UNKNOWN). WARD ASSERTED THAT HE AND PFC.CLIFTON M.WHITING (930 MARIGNY ST.) NEW ORLEANS, LA., RECEIVED RICE FROM CHINESE AND, IN PUNISHMENT, ISHIDA FORCED WHITING TO CARRY WARD TO A HUGE CONCRETE TUB AND IMMERSE HIM. WARD SAID ISHIDA HELD HIM UNDER WATER WITH A STICK UNTIL HE LOST CONSCIOUSNESS.

"ALL BAD BEATINGS AT THE CAMP WERE EITHER ADMINISTERED OR DIRECTED BY ISHIDA," WROTE MAJ.SIDNEY E.SEIB, SAN CARLOS, ARIZ., IN ANOTHER TRIAL AFFIDAVIT.

MH/PY935PPS NM

A34FX

(250)

SYDNEY, JAN. 31-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN SCIENTISTS USING RADAR EQUIPMENT HAVE CALCULATED "APPARENT" TEMPERATURES IN THE SUN RANGING FROM 1,000,000 TO 13,000,000 DEGREES CENTIGRADE, AN AUSTRALIAN RADIOPHYSICIST ASSERTED TODAY.

DR. E. G. BOWEN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF RADIOPHYSICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, SAID PREVIOUS CALCULATIONS BY OPTICAL METHODS OF THE SUN'S SURFACE TEMPERATURE--ABOUT 6,000 DEGREES CENTIGRADE--WERE NOT DISPUTED BY THE NEW RESEARCH.

"WE BELIEVE WE WERE REACHING THROUGH HOLES IN THE SURFACE OF THE SUN TO THE INTERIOR TO MEASURE THESE APPARENT TEMPERATURES OR ELSE THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOME PHENOMENON SUCH AS ATOMIC DISINTEGRATON," DR. BOWEN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.

(TEMPERATURE AT THE CENTER OF THE SUN HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED AT FROM $30,000,000 TO 60,000,000 DEGREES).

HE SAID THE USUAL TEMPERATURE RECORDED OVER THE PAST TWO TO THREE MONTHS OF OBSERVATIONS WAS 1,000,000 DEGREES, BUT OCCASIONALLY IT RANGED UP TO 13,000,000, THE HIGHER TEMPERATURES, DR. BOWEN ADDED, WERE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE APPEARANCE OF SUNSPOTS AND APPARENTLY WERE CAUSED BY "A TERRIFIC BLOWOUT OF EMERGY."

THE TEMPERATURES WERE CALCULATED FROM THE VOLUME OF NOISE--SIMILAR TO STATIC--WHICH THE AUSTRALIANS PICKED UP FROM THE SUN WITH THEIR RADAR EQUIPMENT.

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EVERY MATERIAL BODY GIVES OFF NOISES, THE NATURE OF WHICH DEPEND PARTLY ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THAT BODY. DR. BOWEN EXPLAINED.

"FOR INSTANCE, WHEN WIRELESS ANTENNAE WERE POINTED AT THE EARTH IT WAS FOUND THAT THE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH CALCULATED FROM THE NOISES RECEIVED CORRESPONDED TO THE THERMOMETER READING," HE CONTINUED. "IF THE ANTENNAE ARE POINTED INTO FREE SPACE, NO NOISE IS HEARD."

HU512AES

A127KX

WEST OUT

FIRST LEAD STRIKE

MANILA, FRIDAY, FEB.1-(AP)-THE U.S. ARMY TOOK OVER OPERATION OF THE PORT OF MANILA TODAY, FOUR HOURS AFTER 12,000 FILIPINO DOCK WORKERS STRUCK FOR HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

THREE THOUSAND SOLDIERS FROM EIGHT PORT COMPANIES AND LOCAL TECHNICAL UNITS BEGAN UNLOADING PERISHABLE, ESSENTIAL MILITARY CARGOES FROM ARMY SHIPS AT 10 MANILA PIERS.

LT.GEN.WILHELM D.STYER, COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES, WESTERN PACIFIC, SAID "THE STEVEDORES' AND DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO INTERFERE WITH THE RETURN HOME OF ELIGIBLE SOLDIERS."

THE UNION PRESIDENT X X X SECOND GRAF (A111KX)

JQ1103PCS

THE UNION PRESIDENT, MARIANO UBALDO, SAID 35,000 FILIPINO WORKERS WERE INVOLVED IN THE DEMANDS FOR A 100 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE. THE CURRENT BASIC WAGE IS $1.18 A DAY FOR SEMI-SKILLED LABORERS.

THE ARMY SAID IT EMPLOYED 10,000 TO 12,000 WORKERS ON 10 PIERS IN THE HARBOR AND HAD OFFERED THEM A 20 PER CENT INCRU

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PIERS IN THE HARBOR AND HAD OFFERED THEM A 20 PER CENT INCREASE.

J0956PCS

A52FX

MANILA, JAN.31-(AP)-PFC WOODROW WILSON YORK TODAY ENLISTED IN THE ARMY FOR THREE YEARS AFTER HIS FATHER, SGT. ALVIN YORK, WORLD WAR 1 HER, WROTE "I PROBABLY WOULD DO THE SAME THING IF I WERE IN YOUR SHOES."

THE YOUNGER YORK, WHO WORKED ON HIS FATHER'S 450 ACRE WOLF RIVER, TENN, FARM UNTIL DRAFTED IN MARCH, 1944, HAS BEEN GUARDING JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR ON LINGAYEN GULF.

HE WILL HAVE A FURLOUGH AT HOME BEFORE GOING TO EUROPE TO CONTINUE HIS MILITARY POLICE DUTIES.

WW314APS NM

FEB 1 1946

A50FX

MANILA, JAN.31-(AP)-WESTERN PACIFIC ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALL ENLISTED MEN WITH 45 OR MORE POINTS OR 34 OR MORE MONTHS ACTIVE SERVICE AS OF FEB.28 ARE BEING CALLED INTO DISPOSITION CENTERS FOR RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE CALL EXCEPTED CRITICAL SPECIALISTS, VOLUNTEERS AND ARMY AIR FORCES PERSONNEL.

WW310APS

30.24—429

FEB 1 1946

A BIG UNITED STATES ARMY MAP MARKED "SECRET" AND BROUGHT INTO THE PHILIPPINES BY THE JAPANESE WAS INTRODUCED AS EVIDENCE DURING TESTIMONY BY LT.GEN.KITAJIMA, HOMMA'S ARTILLERY COMMANDER. IT WAS NOT EXPLAINED HOW THE MAP CAME INTO JAPANESE POSSESSION BUT KITAJIMA SHOWED THE MILITARY COMMISSION THE POSITIONS OF 152 ARTILLERY WEAPONS USED IN THE CONQUEST OF CORREGIDOR.

ADD MANILA HOMMA (RICHARDSON XXXXXXXX JAPANESE

WX

MANILA, JAN.31-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.PAUL J.MUELLER, 3058 LOWELL N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., SUCCEEDED MAJ.GEN.HARRIS M.MELASKY AS COMMANDER OF THE 86TH (BLACKHAWK) DIVISION TODAY.

THE DIVISION IS CHARGED WITH MAINTAINING PEACE AND GUARDING ARMY PROPERTY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GENERAL MUELLER RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM JAPAN WHERE THE 81ST (WILDCA DIVISION WHICH HE HAD COMMANDED SINCE 1942 HAD BEEN INACTIVATED.

GENERAL MELASKY HAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.

A126KX
WEST OUT (150)
MANILA, FRIDAY, FEB.1-(AP)-OLIVIA JOSEPHINE OSWALD SAID TODAY THAT SHE INTENDED TO GO TO AMERICA TO CONFRONT MAJ.ARTHUR WERMUTH, FAMED "ONE-MAN ARMY" OF BATAAN.

"MAYBE IF HE SEES ME IN PERSON HE WILL KNOW WHO I AM--HIS WIFE," SHE ASSERTED IN AN INTERVIEW. SHE HAS FILED AN ANNULMENT SUIT IN THE MANILA COURTS WHICH STATED THAT SHE AND THE AMERICAN HERO WERE MARRIED IN MANILA THE NIGHT BEFORE PEARL HARBOR WAS ATTACKED.

WERMUTH, IN CHICAGO, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF YESTERDAY IN A PICTURE MISS OSWALD HAD DESCRIBED AS HER WEDDING-PARTY PHOTOGRAPH, BUT HE DENIED "THAT THIS PICTURE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH A WEDDING." HE INSISTED HE NEVER HAD MARRIED MISS OSWALD--WHO HAS BEEN USING HER MAIDEN NAME, SHE SAID, SINCE SHE LEARNED WERMUTH HAS BEEN MARRIED TO AN AMERICAN GIRL SINCE 1935.

SHE LAUGHED BITTERLY AT THE CHICAGO REPORT, AND DECLARED "I INTEND TO GO TO AMERICA."

A41FX
VPMS
HONOLULU, JAN.31-(AP)-THE STEAMSHIP MATSONIA IS EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO WITH 2,200 RETURNING SERVICEMEN TODAY, AFTER A COMPROMISE SETTLED A SIX-HOUR COOKS' AND STEWARDS' WALKOUT WHICH THREATENED TO DELAY HER SAILING YESTERDAY.

RALPH VOSSBRINK, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF MARITIME COOKS AND STEWARDS (CIO) SAID THAT THE MATSONIA'S 193 COOKS AND STEWARDS RETURNED TO THE SHIP WHEN THE MATSON NAVIGATION CO. AGREED TO ADD A CHIEF NIGHT CHEF TO THE CREW. REQUESTED ADDITION OF SIX OTHER CREWMEN REMAINS TO BE SETTLED.
WW243APS

FEB 1 1946

(270)
OTTAWA, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE WAY WAS OPENED TODAY FOR POSSIBLE PAY INCREASES FOR CANADIAN OFFICE AND FACTORY WORKERS AS THE GOVERNMENT RELAXED ITS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM BY SUSPENDING SOME 300 PRICE CEILINGS AND EASING WARTIME CONTROLS ON GENERAL WAGE AND SALARY INCREASES.

THE RELAXATION, ANNOUNCED BY PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING WITH OTHER CABINET MINISTERS FILLING IN THE DETAILS, INCLUDED:

"LIMITED AND EXPERIMENTAL" SUSPENSION OF PRICE CEILINGS ON 300-ODD CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES RANGING FROM AIRCRAFT TO JEWELRY, WITH A WARNING THEY WILL BE REIMPOSED IF "ANY UNREASONABLE PRICE ADVANCES OCCUR." EFFECTIVE FEB. 1.

AMENDMENT TO THE WARTIME WAGE CONTROL ORDER, GOVERNING WAGES OF HOURLY-PAID EMPLOYEES, TO PERMIT WAR LABOR BOARDS TO INCREASE WAGES WHEN THEY FEEL THE ADJUSTMENT IS "REASONABLE IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONSISTENT WITH THE MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING PRICES OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES WHICH THE EMPLOYER SELLS." EFFECTIVE FEB. 15.

AMENDMENT TO THE WARTIME SALARIES ORDER, GOVERNING SALARIES OF "WHITE-COLLARED" EMPLOYEES, TO PERMIT INCREASES IN SALARIES REGARDED AS "UNDULY LOW HAVING REGARD TO THE RATES PAID FOR SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR SERVICES IN THE SAME OR OTHER BUSINESSES." EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

RETURN TO THE PROVINCES OF "NORMAL JURISDICTION" OVER MINIMUM WAGE RATES, WORKING HOURS AND VACATIONS WITH PAY. EFFECTIVE JUNE 30.

RESTORATION TO EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS OF FREEDOM TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY ON QUESTIONS OF VACATIONS WITH PAY, OFF-SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, HOSPITAL AID PLANS, ANNUITIES, PENSION PLANS AND GROUP INSURANCE PLANS. EFFECTIVE FEB. 15.
WJ1156PES

E90
OTTAWA, JAN.31-(AP)-CANADA WILL RETURN TO ITS PROVINCES JUNE 30 THE JURISDICTION OF MINIMUM WAGE RATES AND WORKING HOURS, LABOR MINISTER HUMPHREY MITCHELL ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN OVER THESE POWERS EARLY IN THE WAR.

REYKJAVIK, ICELAND, JAN. 31-(AP)- THIRTY-TWO ICELANDIC WIVES OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND EIGHT CHILDREN LEFT TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE SHIP MERAK, SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK FEB. 7.

ARMY AUTHORITIES IN ICELAND SAID THAT SO FAR 100 GI BRIDES, WITH ABOUT 60 CHILDREN, HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE U.S.

FEB 1 1946

(230) NIGHT LEAD KURILES

WASHINGTON,JAN. 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN DISCLOSED TODAY THAT HE HAD LEARNED OF THE SECRET YALTA AGREEMENT ON THE KURILE ISLANDS BEFORE HE WENT TO GERMANY FOR THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE LAST JULY.

THE PRESIDENT TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE HE COULD NOT RECALL THE EXACT DATE ON WHICH HE LEARNED THAT THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD PLEDGED AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR RUSSIAN CLAIMS TO THE KURILES, BUT THAT IT HAD BEEN PRIOR TO THE POTSDAM MEETING.

IT WAS NECESSARY FOR HIM TO BE FAMILIAR WITH IT BEFORE ENGAGING IN HIS FIRST CONFERENCE WITH GENERALISSIMO STALIN OF RUSSIA AND PRIME MINISTERS CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, MR.TRUMAN SAID. HIS COMMENT WAS AIMED DIRECTLY AT SPECULATION THAT THE TWO TOP AMERICAN OFFICIALS--PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE--ENTERED THE POTSDAM MEETING WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMITMENT.

IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, THE PRESIDENT SAID THE DOCUMENT ENCOMPASSING THE AGREEMENT IS NOW IN THE PRIVATE FILES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE TUESDAY HE HAD NOT KNOWN OF THE KURILES AGREEMENT UNTIL SHORTLY AFTER V-J DAY LAST AUGUST, AND THAT HE NEVER HAD SEEN THE ACTUAL DOCUMENT.

BYRNES ALSO SAID HE IMAGINED THAT HE AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN HAD LEARNED OF IT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, ALTHOUGH HE COULD NOT SPEAK FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

MR.TRUMAN OFFERED NO CLUE AS TO WHY HE HAD NOT INFORMED BYRNES OF THE KURILES AGREEMENT. HE DID POINT OUT, HOWEVER, THAT BYRNES HAD NOT BECOME SECRETARY OF STATE UNTIL EARLY JULY, JUST BEFORE THE TWO MEN LEFT TOGETHER TO ATTEND THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

VX938PES

A14WX

WASHINGTON,JAN.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD REPORTERS TODAY THAT W.AVERELL HARRIMAN HAS BEEN TRYING TO QUIT AS AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW EVER SINCE THE END OF THE WAR. HARRIMAN IS NOW EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES BY WAY OF THE FAR EAST.

ASKED WHETHER HE HAD OFFERED THE POST TO JOHN J.MC CLOY, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, THE PRESIDENT SAID HE HAD OFFERED IT TO NO ONE. HE ADDED HE HAD DISCUSSED THE AMBASSADORSHIP WITH NO ONE EXCEPT SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES AND HARRIMAN HIMSELF.

FR444PES

(480) NIGHT LEAD POLAND

FEB 4[illegible]

BY GRAHAM HOVEY

WASHINGTON,JAN. 31-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES, LINING UP BESIDE BRITAIN, ASSERTED TODAY THAT POLISH SECURITY POLICE APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN IMPLICATED" IN RECENT MURDERS OF SOME POLISH POLITICAL LEADERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES MADE THE ACCUSATION IN A STATEMENT. VIRTUALLY THE SAME CHARGE WAS MADE BY BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY BEVIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS NINE DAYS AGO.

THE BYRNES STATEMENT BROUGHT A SHARP REPLY FROM POLISH AMBASSADOR OSCAR LANGE, WHO BLAMED A SECRET UNDERGROUND ORGANIZATION, DIRECTED BY "REMNANTS OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE" IN LONDON FOR WHAT HE CALLED "A SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM" AGAINST THE PRESENT WARSAW REGIME.

LANGE IMPLIED THAT THIS COUNTRY INDIRECTLY WAS ASSISTING THE UNDERGROUND GROUP, CALLED THE "NATIONALIST ARMED FORCES". HE SAID THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE TERRORISTS AND THE MAN TO WHOM THEY CLAIM ALLEGIANCE--GEN.WLADYSLAW ANDERS--WAS MAINTAINED THROUGH A GROUP STATIONED IN COBURG IN THE U.S. OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.

ANDERS, A BITTER CRITIC OF THE PRESENT WARSAW GOVERNMENT AS WELL AS OF THE SOVIET UNION, IS COMMANDER OF THE POLISH CORPS WHICH FOUGHT AS PART OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN ITALY.

BYRNES SAID THAT THIS COUNTRY ATTACHED "THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE" TO FULFILLMENT OF POLAND'S PLEDGE TO HOLD FREE ELECTIONS.

AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE IN WARSAW HAS TOLD THE POLISH GOVERNMENT SEVERAL TIMES THAT "ACTIVITIES OF THE SECURITY POLICE HINDER THE FULFILLMENT OF THIS COMMITMENT," BYRNES SAID.

BEVIN HAD TOLD COMMONS HE REGARDED IT AS "IMPERATIVE" THAT POLAND "PUT AN IMMEDIATE STOP TO THESE CRIMES IN ORDER THAT FREE AND UNFETTERED ELECTIONS MIGHT BE HELD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE."

IN HIS STATEMENT, ISSUED AT THE POLISH EMBASSY, LANGE SAID THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE THERE WAS "NO EVIDENCE THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF THE POLISH SECURITY POLICE HINDERED THE FULFILLMENT OF POLAND'S ELECTION COMMITMENTS, WHICH STAND AND WILL BE FULFILLED."

A72WX

FEB 1 1[illegible]

LANGE SAID THE UNDERGROUND FORCES HAD COMMITTED MORE THAN 1,200 MURDERS AND HAD ENGAGED IN ANTI-SEMITIC EXCESSES.

"GEN.ANDERS AND HIS FOLLOWERS IN POLAND ATTACKED WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION ALL MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT COALITION, MR.MIKOLAJCZYK'S PARTY AS WELL AS PARTICIPANTS OF THE FORMER LUBLIN COMMITTEE," THE AMBASSADOR SAID.

THE REFERENCE WAS TO STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK, VICE PREMIER, AGRICULTURE MINISTER AND PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH PEASANT PARTY, SOME OF WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN AMONG THE RECENT MURDER VICTIMS.

"THE CONTACT BETWEEN GEN.ANDERS AND THE TERRORISTS IN POLAND IS MAINTAINED THROUGH A GROUP OF THE NATIONAL ARMED FORCES STATION IN COBOURG IN THE AMERICAN ZONE OF GERMANY," LANGE SAID.

"IN ORDER TO STOP POLITICAL TERRORISM IN POLAND, IT IS NECESSARY TO END THE PRESENT SITUATION IN WHICH A POLISH ARMY IS TOLERATED AND FINANCED WHICH IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE AUTHORITY OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT."

U.S. OFFICIALS FAMILIAR WITH THE POLISH SITUATION SAID THE BYRNES STATEMENT DID NOT MEAN THAT THIS GOVERNMENT BELIEVED THE SECURITY POLICE WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL RECENT MURDERS OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

THESE OFFICIALS POINTED TO BYRNES' REFERENCE TO "THE UNSETTLED CONDITIONS WHICH NECESSARILY EXISTED IN POLAND UPON ITS LIBERATION AFTER ALMOST SIX YEARS' OCCUPATION," AND HIS STATEMENT THAT THE U.S. REALIZED THE DIFFICULTIES OF RESTORING ORDER UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS.

VX852PES

WASHINGTON,JAN.31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN S[illegible] TODAY THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN OFFICIALLY ADVISED OF PLEAS FOR CLEMENCY FOR JOSEPH H.HICSWA, NEW JERSEY SOLDIER SENTENCED BY A COURT MARTIAL IN JAPAN TO DIE FOR THE SLAYING OF TWO JAPANESE CIVILIANS.

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HE TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE, IN REPLY TO QUESTIONS, THAT HE HAD SEEN NONE OF THE MAIL OR TELEGRAMS ON THE SUBJECT.

THE COURT MARTIAL VERDICT IS NOW BEING REVIEWED BY HIGHER MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

FEB 1 1946

B47WX

(200) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, FEB. 1)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JAN. 31-(AP)-FINLAND WAS GRANTED A $35,000,000 LOAN BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TODAY TO ENABLE HER TO PURCHASE "URGENTLY NEEDED" AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION GOODS.

WAYNE C.TAYLOR, BANK PRESIDENT, ANNOUNCED THE CREDIT AFTER NEARLY A MONTH OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH A FINNISH FINANCIAL MISSION IN WASHINGTON.

TAYLOR SAID THE NEW CREDIT WAS IN ADDITION TO THE SPECIAL $5,000,00 ALLOTTED TO FINLAND LAST MONTH FOR PURCHASE OF RAW COTTON IN THE UNITE STATES.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, HE DISCLOSED THAT A NEW SCHEDULE FOR REPAYMENT OF TWO FORMER LOANS TO FINLAND TOTALING $25,000,000 HAD BEEN AGREED UPON. THESE TWO CREDITS HAD BEEN GRANTED IN 1939 AND 1940 TO THE FINNISH-AMERICAN TRADING CORPORATION--A FINNISH GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIARY.

FINLAND MUST REPAY THE NEW $35,000,000 LOAN IN 20 YEARS AT AN INTEREST RATE WHICH AVERAGES THREE PER CENT.

TAYLOR STRESSED THAT THE PRODUCTS FINLAND BUYS WITH THE LOAN "MAY NOT BE RE-EXPORTED," AND ALL THE LOAN MUST BE SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN GOODS AND SERVICES AND TRANSPORTED TO FINLAND IN AMERICAN VESSELS."

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AMONG THE SUPPLIES THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SAID FINLAND WOULD PURCHASE WITH THE DOLLARS WERE IRON AND STEEL, COAL, PETROLEUM, TOBACCO, RUBBER, SEEDS, HIDES AND SKINS, ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND OTHE METALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS.

WASHINGTON,JAN. 31-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S LETTER TRANSMITTING TO CONGRESS THE 21ST REPORT OF LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS FOLLOWS: (275)

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

I AM TRANSMITTING HEREWITH THE 21ST REPORT OF OPERATIONS UNDER THE LEND-LEASE ACT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1945.

UNTIL VJ-DAY, LEND-LEASE AND REVERSE LEND-LEASE OPERATED TO SPEED THE REDEPLOYMENT OF OUR TROOPS FROM EUROPE AND TO INSURE THE FINAL VICTORY OVER JAPAN. THIS REPORT PRIMARILY DESCRIBES THE EXTENT OF AID RENDERED UNDER THE LEND-LEASE ACT PRIOR TO THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES. THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN SIGNALED THE TERMINATION OF LEND-LEASE AS A WEAPON FOR VICTORY AND PROMPT STEPS WERE TAKEN BY THIS GOVERNMENT TO INSURE A RAPID BUT ORDERLY REDUCTION OF LEND-LEASE EXPENDITURES AND TO BRING TO A CLOSE THE EMPLOYMENT OF LEND-LEASE PROCEDURES IN SUPPLYING ESSENTIAL WAR NEEDS TO OUR ALLIES.

CONCURRENTLY, NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN WITH MANY OF THE LEND-LEASE GOVERNMENTS LOOKING TOWARD A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE LEND-LEASE AND REVERSE LEND-LEASE ACCOUNTS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, SUCH LEND-LEASE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE LARGEST SINGLE RECIPIENT OF LEND-LEASE SUPPLIES. THE MEASURES TAKEN TO WIND UP AND SETTLE THE LEND-LEASE PROGRAM ARE OUTLINED ONLY BRIEFLY IN THIS REPORT BUT WILL BE DESCRIBED IN FULL IN SUBSEQUENT REPORTS.

THE MASTER AGREEMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED WITH THE VARIOUS LEND-LEASE GOVERNMENTS CONTAIN THE PLEDGE THAT THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LEND-LEASE SETTLEMENTS ARE TO BE "SUCH AS NOT TO BURDEN COMMERCE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, BUT TO PROMOTE MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM AND THE BETTERMENT OF WORLD-WIDE ECONOMIC RELATIONS." IN THE PROCESS OF TERMINATING LEND-LEASE AND IN CARRYING ON OUR NEGOTIATIONS FOR FINAL SETTLEMENTS WITH THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS, THESE PRINCIPLES OF ARTICLE VII WILL BE BEFORE US AS A REMINDER OF THE GOAL WHICH THIS GOVERNMENT MUST CONSTANTLY SEEK.

HARRY S.TRUMAN.

FEB 1 1946

THE WHITE HOUSE,

JANUARY 31, 1946.

B107KX

PX, NR, NY FOR NE

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 31-(AP)-THE ARMY'S "TRANSCON" PROJECT FOR MOVEMENT OF RETURNING VETERANS TO THE EAST COAST ABOARD ARMY TRANSPORT PLANES WAS SUSPENDED TODAY FOR ONE MONTH TO PERMIT REORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM.

WHEN FLIGHTS ARE RESUMED MARCH 1, FOUR-ENGINE C-54'S CARRYING 40 MEN, WILL BE USED INSTEAD OF THE TWIN-ENGINE, 21 PASSENGER PLANES NOW USED.

"TRANSCON PROJECT" WAS INITIATED AUG. 28, 1945, TO EXPEDITE THE RETURN OF VETERANS BOUND FOR FORT DEVENS, MASS., FORT DIX, N.J., INDIANTOWN GAP, PA., AND FORT MEADE, MD. SIXTEEN FLIGHTS DAILY PROVIDED AIR TRANSPORTATION HOME FOR 35,983 MEN, THE SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION REPORTED.

FJ1236ACS

FEB 1 1946

A114BX

BOSTON, JAN 31-(AP)-ALTHOUGH AMERICAN NAVY MEN WHO SAILED ON T GERMAN CRUISER, PRINZ EUGEN, TO THIS COUNTRY REPORTED SHE SANK THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP HOOD, THE PRINZ EUGEN'S GERMAN SKIPPER, THINKS A 15-INCH SHELL FROM THE BATTLESHIP BISMARCK PROBABLY DID THE JOB, NAVY SPOKESMEN SAID TODAY.

PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF THE SEA BATTLE, AT THE TIME, CREDITED THE BISMARCK WITH SINKING THE HOOD.

CAPTAIN HANS JURGEN REINICKE, WAR-TIME COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN CRUISER, INTERVIEWED AFTER THE PRINZ EUGEN CAME INTO BOSTON, SAID AN EIGHT-INCH SHELL FROM HIS SHIP'S GUNS SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON THE BIG BRITISH FIGHTING SHIP, STARTING A FIRE--APPARENTLY IN A GASOLINE SUPPLY--AND CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE, THE NAVY SPOKESMAN SAID.

BUT HE ADDED, IN THE COURSE OF THE INTERVIEW, ACCORDING TO THE PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE OF THE NAVY IN BOSTON, THAT IT WAS MORE LIKELY THAT A 15-INCH SHELL FROM THE BISMARCK ULTMATELY FINISHED THE HOOD.

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FEB 1 1946

CX ASKED

NEW YORK, JAN. 31-(AP)-WITH OLD SCHOOL GALLANTRY THE UNITED STATES NAVY DISPATCHED A CHAPERONE TODAY TO AID 500 BRITISH WAR BRIDES AND CHILDREN WHO WILL SAIL FOR THE UNITED STATES SOON FROM ENGLAND ABOARD THE QUEEN MARY.

THE ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY IS CMDR. JOHN F. HORGAN, WHO LEFT LA GUARDIA FIELD FOR LONDON ABOARD AN AMERICAN AIRLINES FLAGSHIP. HE WILL ACCOMPANY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN--FAMILIES OF SAILORS, COAST GUARDSMEN AND MARINES--TO GIVE AID AND COUNSEL AND ARRANGE FOR THEIR TRANSPORTATION ONCE THEY DOCK HERE.

HORGAN, A FORMER PERSONNEL MAN, MARRIED AND THE FATHER OF TWO SONS, APPROACHED HIS TASK STURDILY.

"I CAN ANSWER ANYTHING," HE SAID.

FEB 1 1946

NIGHT LEAD UNDATED STRIKES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) A STRONG-TOOTHED STRIKE CONTROL BILL WON ITS INITIAL TEST IN THE HOUSE BY A WIDE MARGAIN YESTERDAY (THU.) AS HOPES FOR EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE STEEL AND GENERAL MOTORS STRIKES GREW DIMMER.

THE HOUSE VOTED 255 TO 114 TO CONSIDER THE BILL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR FACT-FINDING LEGISLATION ADVOCATED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN. THIS EMPHATIC MARGIN PROMPTED HOUSE LEADERS TO PREDICT THE MEASURE--OR SIMILAR LEGISLATION--WOULD PASS THE HOUSE WHEN THE FINAL VOTE COMES UP.

THE BILL WOULD MAKE LABOR UNIONS LIABLE TO INJUNCTIONS, OUTLAW VIOLENT PICKETING OR ORGANIZED BOYCOTTS, PROVIDE CIVIL SUITS FOR LABOR CONTRACT VIOLATIONS AND BAN STRIKES FOR 30 DAYS WHILE A NATIONAL LABOR-MANAGEMENT MEDIATION BOARD CONSIDERED THE DISPUTE.

THE HOUSE VOTE CAME AS TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WHO COULD NOT BE QUOTED SAID EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE STEEL STRIKE HAD REACHED A STALEMATE AND GENERAL MOTORS AND ITS STRIKING 175,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS REMAINED AS FAR APART AS EVER.

HOWEVER, PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOLD HIS NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION STILL IS WORKING ON A POSSIBLE PRICE INCREASE FOR STEEL. HE ADDED THAT SEIZURE OF THE INDUSTRY WAS NOT YET UNDER CONSIDERATION.

AT THE SAME TIME MR. TRUMAN SAID THE SUGGESTION OF HENRY FORD 2ND FOR RELAXATION OF SOME GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROLS WOULD LEAD TO WILD INFLATION.

THE PRESIDENT WAS REMINDED HE HAD INDICATED PREVIOUSLY THAT REPORTS FROM THE LAST QUARTER ON STEEL OPERATIONS WOULD BE STUDIED TO DETERMINE JUST WHAT INCREASED PRICES MIGHT BE JUSTIFIED. HE REPLIED THE FIGURES HAD JUST COME IN AND THAT THE OFFICE OF PRICE